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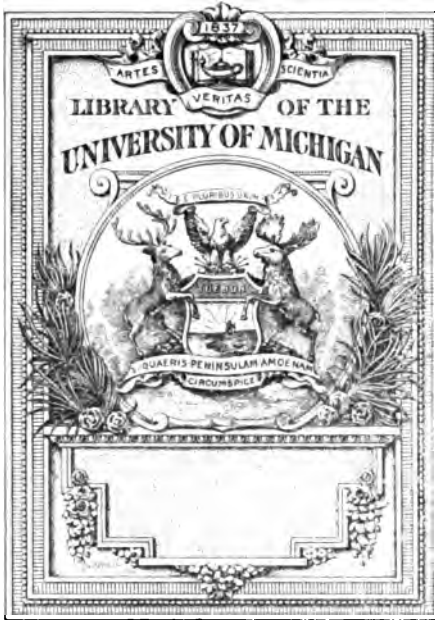
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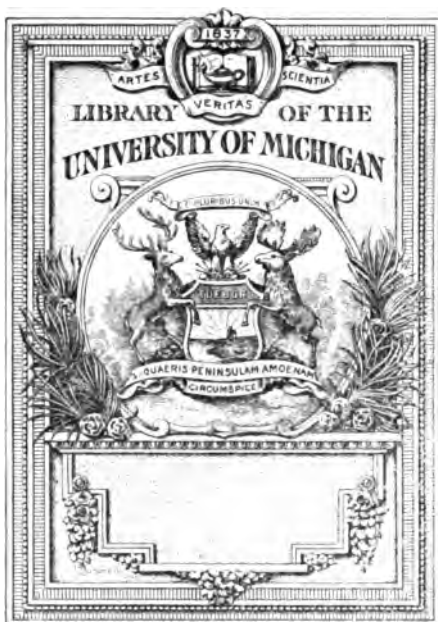
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVIII.

VOLUME LXVIII.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.
And sold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,

P R E F A C E.

THE World around us bears the same marks of general hostility as when we last year addressed ourselves to our friends and correspondents; but, with respect to us at least, the Muses still smile; and with respect to our country, Triumph, Glory, and Victory, sit proudly on its crest.

Our more immediate concern is with the cause of Learning and the Arts; and these proceed with rapid strides towards perfection, unretarded by the tumult and din of War. To these our aid has been communicated with no unsuccessful and parsimonious hand. Numerous rivals for the public favour have arisen, and continue to rise up around us. The failure of some of these we contemplate without exultation; and the success of others we can behold with complacency undebased by Envy. In the mean time, we shall proceed in our ordinary course; shall pursue those paths which have conducted us to no mean portion of Fame; and continue, as we have invariably done, to testify our attachment to our Religion, our loyalty to our King, our determination to assist, and distinguish Literary Merit with whomsoever it may be found.

With these motives and these views, we have little to apprehend, and much to hope. We shall be secure of the friendship and assistance of the Wise and Good; and if at any time there shall arise malignant or disappointed individuals, whose false pride may have by our means been mortified, or whose pernicious designs may through our diligence have been counteracted, we shall be content with exclaiming, in the words of the Poet, "Peace to all such."

Dec. 31, 1798.

* * * V. and B. p. 945, seems out of patience with N. S. for searching after the name of Nelson. Now, Mr. Urban, I have always understood that such enquiries are agreeable to the inquisitive mind of man, and that a pre-eminence of character never fails to cause a closer enquiry; and, no doubt, the name of Nelson attracted your correspondent's attention, for *this very reason*, because "Nelson of the Nile will render it *ere perennius*." Even supposing that N. S. may have a pleasure in tracing and dwelling upon the honoured name, and that he, like Mr. Urban, in p. 1001, may have a desire to inform generations yet to come to whom our Hero was related, I do not, therefore, conclude that he ranks "et genus et proavis," &c. with the virtue of the individual. To value a man merely because he has, or to disvalue him merely because he has not, "the boast of heraldry," &c. is equally mean and illiberal. But, not all the effrontery of a gang of *Maidstone* witnesses, nor all the factious demagogues of the *Bedford level*, will easily convince me, that even Cicero himself would have thought a noble descent any great disparagement to his mental endowments. H. H.

We thank our Correspondent for the paper pasted on the doors of the churches in *West Meath*; but have no inclination to propagate such infamously treasonable sets, though sent us (we are confident) with the purest intentions.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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Embellished with elegant Views of OLD SOMERSET HOUSE, in the STRAND;
 TINMOUTH CASTLE, in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND; and
 NEWARK CASTLE, in the County of NOTTINGHAM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

2 *Meteorological Diaries for December, 1797, and January, 1798.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.		Thermom.		Hygrom.	State of Weather in December, 1797
		1.	2.	1.	2.		
1	S brisk	29,16	38	39	14	1.9	fun, rain at night
2	SW moderate	10	40	40		.9	heavy showers
3	NW calm	5	31	34		2.3	delightful day
4	SE moderate	79	28	34		6	black and cold, rain at night
5	SW ditto	60	46	45		1.8	fun by intervals, rain at night
6	NW brisk	53	41	41		.9	flight showers
7	NW calm	30, 3	37	38		2.3	(in a. d. fair)
8	SE brisk	29, 68	37	39		2.3	rain
9	NW calm	42	40	40		1.8	showers, with hail
10	NW gentle	18	37	38		.9	showers, with hail
11	S calm	47	29	39		2.94	fun A.M. gloomy P.M.
12	S brisk	16	39	38		1.8	heavy showers A.M. clear up P.M.
13	SSW moderate	10	27	39		.9	showers A.M. clear up P.M.
14	SSW ditto	9	30	34		.9	gloomy, and few showers
15	SSE ditto	21	40	40		.9	showers
16	SE ditto	10	41	46		.4	showers
17	SW calm	8	45	46		.4	heavy rain
18	SSE moderate	51	44	44		2.0	showers
19	SSW gentle	61		50		2.8	showers
20	SW calm	30, 3	3	45		.9	clear, dry
21	SE calm	20	30			2.3	clear frosty day, rain at night
22	SE gentle	29, 68	42	43		1.9	foggy
23							
24							
25	SE calm	29, 25	34	37		2.2	fun A.M. rain P.M.
26	SW gentle	12	47	47		1.5	fun, flight showers
27	NW ditto	18	45	46		.5	fine day
28	W moderate	30	41	42		.9	very gloomy, rain at night
29	SW ditto	29, 56	42	43		.8	gloomy, rain
30	NW brisk	73	41	41		.1	clear and pleasant
31	W ditto	43	44	44		.8	heavy showers

3. Gossamer floats. Insects sport.—4. Ice from ball, night one inch one tenth
 —5. Wild Daff flowers.—6. A Hurricane from the NW for the space of about twelve
 hours.—7. Notwithstanding the heavy showers A.M. got a cloud visible in the after-
 noon; sun shines with uncommon lustre; insects sport. Strong flashes of lightning in
 the evening.—8. Gossamer floats.—Never was there such a changeable variety of
 weather in so short a space; the ground is almost deluged with wet. The nights in
 general excessively dark, frequently enlivened with lightning, which appears particu-
 larly awful and vivid through the gloom. Fall of rain 5.6 inches. J. HULT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1798.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1798.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1798.
	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	1 o'cl. Night.			D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.		
Dec. 27	47	48	40		30.41	cloudy	Jan. 12	33	35	33	30.99	snow and frost
28	34	44	42		.47	fair	13	35	40	35	30.81	fair
29	40	45	44		.25	fair	14	38	45	44	.24	fair
30	44	45	39		29.93	fair at night	15	47	50	44	29.82	cloudy
31	46	46	47		.70	fair, and rain	16	24	44	40	.63	rain
1	39	46	40		.75	cloudy	17	34	43	44	.50	rain at night
2	39	43	38		.84	fair	18	43	47	40	.98	cloudy
3	36	9	39		30.02	rain	19	42	44	36	.75	foggy
4	40	49	40		30.00	cloudy	20	41	40	47	30.27	cloudy
5	42	45	9		29.71	fair	21	47	51	47	.30	fair
6	40	4	6		.71	showery	22	47	51	37	.02	rain
7	33	35	30		30.46	fair	23	35	44	46	.45	cloudy
8	31		20		.51	cloudy	24	40	46	37	.21	cloudy
9	31	24	20		.50	cloudy	25	35	41	38	.26	fair
10	29	31	30		.36	cloudy	26	28	41	36	.22	fair
11	31	38	33		.23	cloudy						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 102, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1798.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVIII. PART I.

To Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart.
President of the Board of Agriculture.
SIR.

Jan. 1. 1798.

* W *

 WERE I not perfectly
 consistent of the pa-
 triotic spirit with which
 you ascended the chair
 of the Board of Agri-
 culture; of your ex-
 ceedent zeal to carry the
 public views of that institution into
 effect; and of the liberal candour
 with which you receive, and even in-
 vites, the opinions of others, on the va-
 rious and extended branches of your
 enquiries; I should hold it vain to ad-
 dress you on the subject, and to offer
 sentiments so widely differing from the
 first principles of your undertaking;
 but, under these impressions of my
 mind, it would be but empty affecta-
 tion in me to make any apology to you
 for the following observations; which
 I therefore beg leave thus publicly,
 without farther preface, to lay before
 you.

The object of your last year's com-
 mittee, which I hear you mean to re-
 vire, was that of inclosing wastes and
 commons: I touch not on the differ-
 ent modes proposed, because I object
 to the absolute inclosure of them in
 any mode. My reasons are as follow;
 and, perhaps, they will apply to all
 inclosures on the present system, as
 well as to those of wastes and com-
 mons; for I think them conclusive
 against both, as they now are, or are
 proposed hereafter to be, conducted:
 The great principle of improving
 land for public advantage is, to leave a
 portion of it, to improve, *publici juris*
 and on this principle is founded the
 custom, in open fields, of leaving one
 third, or fourth, every year, as of
 common rights for all persons, as well
 those of inferior property in the com-
 munity, and that not in land, as those
 of superior rank or property, and that

in land, to turn their cattle, horses, and
 sheep, upon that portion, according to
 the extent of their several legal hold-
 ings, whether the be and or cottages;
 for, unlimited right of common is a
 principle so absurd to be defended,
 though a custom so commonly put in
 practice. This abuse I would ear-
 nestly wish to see corrected by a ge-
 neral act, much less violating the se-
 curity of property, than each indivi-
 dual act of inclosure, or of avigation
 that cuts through it, or entirely takes
 it away: and justifying if the publick
 at large is benefited by it, either
 through the facility given to the cir-
 culation of commerce, or by lowering
 the price of provisions. But is this
 the consequence of inclosures *under
 the present system?* Is it not rather the
 annihilation of public right, for the
 advancement of separate property? And
 do we not find, by forty years experi-
 ence at least (for to that period I will
 confine the great annual increase of
 inclosures); that this erroneous prin-
 ciple has turned both country gentle-
 men, and their overgrown tenants,
 into arrogant and unfeeling monopoli-
 stis; for, when did you know a man,
 or combination of men, with exclusive
 rights or privileges, consider the pub-
 lick in any other light than as an *object
 of plunder?* If they did in articles of
 luxury only, I should be less averse,
 (though in my heart I must ever loathe
 the narrow principle in the men); but
 in those of the necessary subsistence of
 man, especially the poor and industri-
 ous, whether labourer, tradesman, or
 mechanic, I hold it to be the indis-
 pensable duty of the legislature to with-
 stand in the first instance, so illiberal
 and destructive a proceeding.

I call them overgrown, because, by oc-
 cupation of vast extent of country under
 long leases, they often had distance to their
 landlords, and set at nought all thoughts of
 ancient subordination.

But

But will you prevent any man from improving and making the most of his property? By no means—as far as it is consistent with the general right of the community; but I would not allow any man to acquire a duplication of his separate property, by taking from others their share in the right of pasture over all lands in rotation, only to enable him to lay heavier burdens on the public markets.

True it is, that the property of individuals lies most inconveniently scattered in various parts of open fields, that trespasses on each other's lands are daily made, and that commons are overstocked and neglected; but all these difficulties and abuses would be effectually removed, by allowing, or even enforcing by law, a power in commissioners to allot, and lay together for each proprietor, a portion of land, (quantity and quality considered), equivalent to that which before lay dispersed in the open fields; and even inclosing it, leaving one third, or other reasonable portion of it, open every year, to a general right of common, under new regulation and control, in which the proprietors of land would have their share, and keeping the other divisions in severalty to themselves.

The wastes and commons might be improved by banking, draining, and various other ways, which local circumstances would point out, at the expence of every individual who had a right thereon, by parochial levy*, to the ten-fold advantage of the poor cottager and tradesman, as well as of the rich; and to the permanent diminution of the price of provisions at market, wherein, though the lower and more numerous classes of the community would receive the most apparent daily benefit and comfort, the rich, the great, and the powerful, who are not plagued with the double disorder of pride and covetousness, must see that they will ultimately find the true and liberal advantage, that most properly comes to their share, and in the manner in which it best becomes them to accept it, by abundance of provisions in crowded markets, and the free purchase of them at easy rates,

* And this right I would wish to see extended to every householdier, paying scot and lot, and his due proportion to such levy.

by the earnings of their industrious and laborious dependents and neighbours, to the incredible diminution of the poor-rates, which, though in one point of view they may be thought an honour, are in fact both a heavy burden and disgrace to this country.

I am aware that it will be said, "unless you will hold out to land-proprietors the great and exclusive advantages of the present plan of inclosure, they will not be at the expence or risque of it; and your fields will never be improved, but for ever lie in the unproductive and disorderly state of former times."

I am ready, Sir, to own, that the immediate ostensible profit to the great proprietor (for the small land owner, it is well known, is often ruined by the unequal and intolerable pressure of first advances), will not be so flattering to his eager expectation; but, from the collateral and permanent advantages of this partial inclosure, accompanied with the comforts that will arise to the middle and inferior orders of his fellow-subjects, from the view of millions of them, who, by their little claims and exercise of their common rights, will not only raise provision for their own families, but by rearing and bringing to market, calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, and butter, will largely contribute to the general œconomy, by the reduction of prices in those most necessary articles; I say, Sir, from such a view, which ought to make the hearts of the opulent to leap for joy, the great and liberal proprietor will not only have his full measure of delight, he will in fact, also, reap ample amends for the imagined disappointment of his first cravings, by the easier access to his dearest superfluities, as well as to the means of providing for the maintenance of his necessary household. The blessings of the poor will meet him in the morning, and bid him farewell before he goes to rest; and the blessings of a gracious Providence will overshadow and protect such a Nation.

Thus have I, Sir, ingenuously thrown out my thoughts on this important subject; which, if worthy of any consideration, I am sure you, and the Board at which you preside, will reflect on with candour, and other gentlemen may enlarge upon with more vigour of mind and strength of argument.

This one maxim I hold true and irrefragable; that, though the land of the whole kingdom should, under your auspices and zealous exertions, be brought into the highest state of cultivation; yet, if it be all held in severalty, and the antient claim and right of common be extinguished or expressed, in the mode and proportion of the present system of inclosure, the publick can reap no benefit from it; but monopoly of property among the great, and combination among their principal and independent tenants, must annually take place; the one a practice adverse to a free constitution; the other equally inimical to a commercial country.

P. S. Allow me to add one general observation, on the unaccountable neglect of the legislature in respect of timber.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged and notorious decrease of forest-timber, so clearly proved, and so forcibly urged to public consideration, in the mainly and patriotic reports of the commissioners, appointed by parliament, many years ago, to enquire into the state of the crown-lands, &c. no care is taken, in any bill of inclosure, to lay down a principle, or enforce the practice, of planting; but we see whole counties, newly inclosed, as bare of timber as the open fields: this is a fatal omission, which I hope the House of Commons will immediately correct, by some standing order on that most important point. I have the honour to be, Sir, with true respect,

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

HAVING resided, for many years, in a distant part of the British dominions, where the means of amusement are but few, and the climate such as to make much exercise neither agreeable nor proper, I often pass my leisure-hours in reading books upon Astronomy, and making such calculations, as the little mathematical knowledge I possess will permit.

Eclipses of the Sun are not often visible in this part of the world; but, when they are, I endeavour to compute their different Phases in the best manner I can, having chiefly recourse to the writings of Mr. De la Lande and the Abbé de la Caille.

It has often occurred to me, that, in computing the beginning and end of a

solar eclipse, some allowance ought to be made for the effect of refraction: it is not, however, considered by either of those learned writers, nor in any other book which I have yet seen, although the effect of parallax is very minutely attended to; and I therefore suppose, the Phases are not at all affected by refraction: but yet, I can hardly persuade myself that it does not make some alteration in the Moon's visible or apparent place, so as to accelerate or retard the beginning or end of the Eclipse.

The late learned T. Mayer, in his method of finding the longitude, by the distance of the Moon from a star, not only computes the effect of parallax upon the Moon's latitude and longitude, but also considers the additional effect of the refraction, corresponding with the Moon's altitude, and thereby reduces the visible place of the Moon to what he terms her apparent place †; yet I also observe, that, in computing the immersion and emersion of Aldebaran by the Moon, he takes no notice of the refraction ‡.

Having been a constant reader of your valuable Magazine for more than 30 years, I know of no other means, by which the doubt I at present entertain can be removed, but by the assistance or instruction of some of your learned correspondents; who, I flatter myself, will have the goodness to inform me, whether it is, or is not, necessary to allow for the effect of refraction, as well as of parallax, in order to compute the beginning and end of a solar Eclipse.—And if it is not necessary, why the effect of refraction alters the Moon's apparent distance from a star, but does not affect her apparent distance from the Sun. I. B.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

(Continued from vol. LXVII. p. 999.)

OF the persons of the Parisians, little can be said to distinguish them from the English: in general, they are not so corpulent: this may be attributed to the thinness of their diet, compared to the substance of our beef and strong beer. The men are well-limbed, tall, and move with more ease than the English: they dress more

* Methodus Longitudinum promotæ, p. 15.

† Locum visum appello, qui parallaxi tantum afficitur, ad parentem vero, qui præterea refractione inquinatus. Ib. p. 4.

‡ Ib. 16.

them in England; but the custom of going abroad bare-headed, all the day, is unpleasant to a foreigner, who only submits to it when he walks out with the ladies. The *bourgeois*, or tradesmen, are good-looking people, very decently dressed, and wear becoming wigs. The various dresses of the regular and secular clergy, some of which appear strangely grotesque, throw a curious diversity in the view of a crowd of people. A *badine*, or *switch*, dangles in the hand of the beau, whose bare head is dressed with enormous curls, and a fore-top*. The women, in general, are below the middle size of ours: they dress nearly in the same manner as the English†. The similarity appears more complete, since they have adopted the English hat: this, however, they sometimes wear extremely short in the brim; and a bunch of high feathers on the top increases the disproportion. The common people are all in short *sacques*, without flaps, and without hats. The ladies, from the Queen, robed in her stately apparel, to the nocturnal charmer in the Palais-Royal, have their faces painted, or rather plastered, with colours so different from the glow which Nature gives, that they seem desirous to make that decoration appear as a necessary part of their dress. The roses and lilies of the village-fair, which assume a paler or a deeper hue, as the soft impression is made on the heart, that knows not how to deceive, would soon fade and wither on those cheeks, from which a long intercourse with the world has banished the sweetest flower of Nature—the blush of modesty.

We first visited the celebrated Garden *des Tuileries*, the favourite public walk. The front terrace is adjoining to the Palace, which on that side extends 160 toises in length, and is adorned with columns of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite order. The terrace along the road to Versailles

* The revolutionary dress, *à la Jacobine*, is nearly in the style of that described by Mercier, in his *L'An* 2443. At present, a more decent dress is adopted.

† Since the Revolution, the Parisian women have adopted the nakedness of the Grecian arms and neck; but they have forgotten the flowing and enveloping folds of drapery, which gave an air of modesty to the rest of the Grecian dress. The French fashion, it is hoped, will be confined to the Stage in this country.

enjoys a beautiful prospect of the Seine, and of the buildings on the opposite shore. The Garden is crossed at right angles by long and spacious walks. In the middle is a magnificent basin of an octagon figure, and several *jets d'eau* play in different parts. This conspicuous place is fringed by the regular figures into which the space between the walks is divided: Diminutive hearts, squares, triangles, and circles, edged with box, in the different compartments, and give a mean idea of the boasted *Le Jardin*, to an admirer of Kent and Nature. There are a few statues, some of which are highly finished; some, by Cousson, possess great merit. Two of Le Pautre are very beautiful. The subject of one is the Boy of Armo and Puerus, when the former presents her dagger to the latter, and says, *Vois, non dolet*. The other is, *Aeneas*, carrying his father, and leading Alecto by the hand.

The *Palais de Louis Quinze* next attracts our notice. In the middle stands the equestrian statue of that monarch, in bronze, crowned with laurels, of a large majestic size. The figure is habited in a Roman dress, and exquisitely finished, in the true taste of antiquity. It was cast on the design of Bouchardon, and finished by Pignalle. At the four angles of the pedestal appear four figures, in bronze, by the same artist, representing *Prudence*, *Justice*, *Fortitude*, and *Peace*, each characterized by its peculiar attributes.

Two fides of the pedestal represent

* At present, the garden island out in the departments of the French Republic. The designer has not forgotten to annex Belgium, and the whole country to the left of the Rhine. Here an Englishman cannot but sigh at the recollection of the causes which gave Flanders to the French. He cannot but lament, that the restoration of Monarchy and order was not made the great object of the war, the conduct of which, in the words of Mr. Burke, has been "one continued error." He cannot but recollect, that after the reduction of Valenciennes, &c. the combined forces might easily have marched to Paris, had not the English and Hanoverian forces been obliged by our Cabinet to move towards Dunkirk, at a time when Lyons, Toulon, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and all the Southern and Western provinces of France were in rebellion against the Convention. Such are the causes to which the French Republic owes its progress and its establishment.

† *Creditum est enim, sed non est factum*

the king, in basso relievo; in one, standing in a triumphant car; in the other, sitting on trophies, and giving peace to the people. The other sides contain inscriptions, one of which is here inscribed:

Ludovico XV.
Optimo Principi
Quod
Ad Schalkem, Missam, Rheunum,
V. A. R.
Pacem armis
Pacis
Suis in tota Europa
Feliciter em.
Quisvite

The other side requires the publick, that the statue was voted after their peace, and erected in 1763; a period when the laws could not be supposed to be placed around the monarch's brow by the hand of Victory. This noble monument of modern art, and of the veneration of France for her kings, is surrounded by a marble balustrade, and guarded by a centinel. This precaution was probably taken to prevent a repetition of the epigrams and satirical verses which were pencilled every night on the marble: the following has not yet been made public:

Le voilà donc ce Monarque imbecille
Ce fer conquérant des foyes,
Aussi bon du cœur de la ville
Que de celui de ses sujets.

The *Champs Elysées*, adjoining to the Place de Louis XV. consist of regular rows of trees, intersected in every direction by a walk, and forming a long vista on whatever side the eye can turn itself: but the walks are all straight, and in summer are rendered disagreeable by the dust, and the want of a piece of water, which often gives a beauty to the most naked scene, gives an idea very different from that which the classical traveller has formed of the *Elysian Fields*.

At the entrance stood a weighing-machine, which we could not pass without a trial of weight. This detained us for about three minutes; during which time upwards of fifty persons staked around us, and others were running from every walk of these gardens. Such is the insatiable curiosity of the Parisians.

We returned through the Palais-

* Alas! it was on the 17th of July, 1793, here the statue stood, that the guillotine was erected, on which finished his successor: a man, surely, more sinned against than sinning.

Royal, where I proposed to buy some black cloth for a coat. In the shop of Paris, the master of the house appears merely as a shopman, or *courtant*; his wife does the honours of the place, and with such a vivacity of persuasion, that I was enticed to purchase three times more goods than I originally intended. Mr. A. too, was not proof against the oratory of our fair dealer; and, after he had purchased several articles, he was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, that he might not have a piece of silk forced upon him. The piece of silk was, however, brought to him next day; but, unfortunately for the interest of the house, it was brought by the husband: he therefore had fortitude enough to send it back.

There are at Paris a few *magasins de confiance*, where a price is invariably fixed on the commodities; but the general practice is, to ask a considerable more than the real value: Hence arises a general mistrust; and an Englishman has reason to dread a Parisian shopkeeper. A buyer, afraid of being cheated and laughed at, offers half the price demanded, and often is afraid his offer will be readily accepted. As you walk on the *Boulevards*, you will hear the most solemn protestations uttered by the seller, who perjures himself for the sale of a knife, or a fan. A map of Paris, for which we were asked, in one place 9 livres, we purchased in another for 4 livres 10 sous.

It is supposed, that the commercial treaty has had but little influence on the cloth of either nation. Very little English cloth is imported into France, except striped. Our kerseymeres are still far superior to those of the French manufacture; consequently, a considerable article of export. French black, deep blue, and scarlet broad cloths, excel the English, probably from the nature of the alkali used in the dye: but the cloth is better woven, and cheaper, in England. That which I bought at the Palais-Royal was the best Beignon, and cost 33 livres an ell. Soon after the treaty was concluded, some French cloth was brought to London, and sold for a guinea and a half a yard. It is a curious fact, that the manufacturers of Gloucestershire in a few days produced a cloth of the same quality, to which they affixed the *Louviers* mark, and sold it for a guinea and a half a yard.

After dinner we went to the Italian theatre.

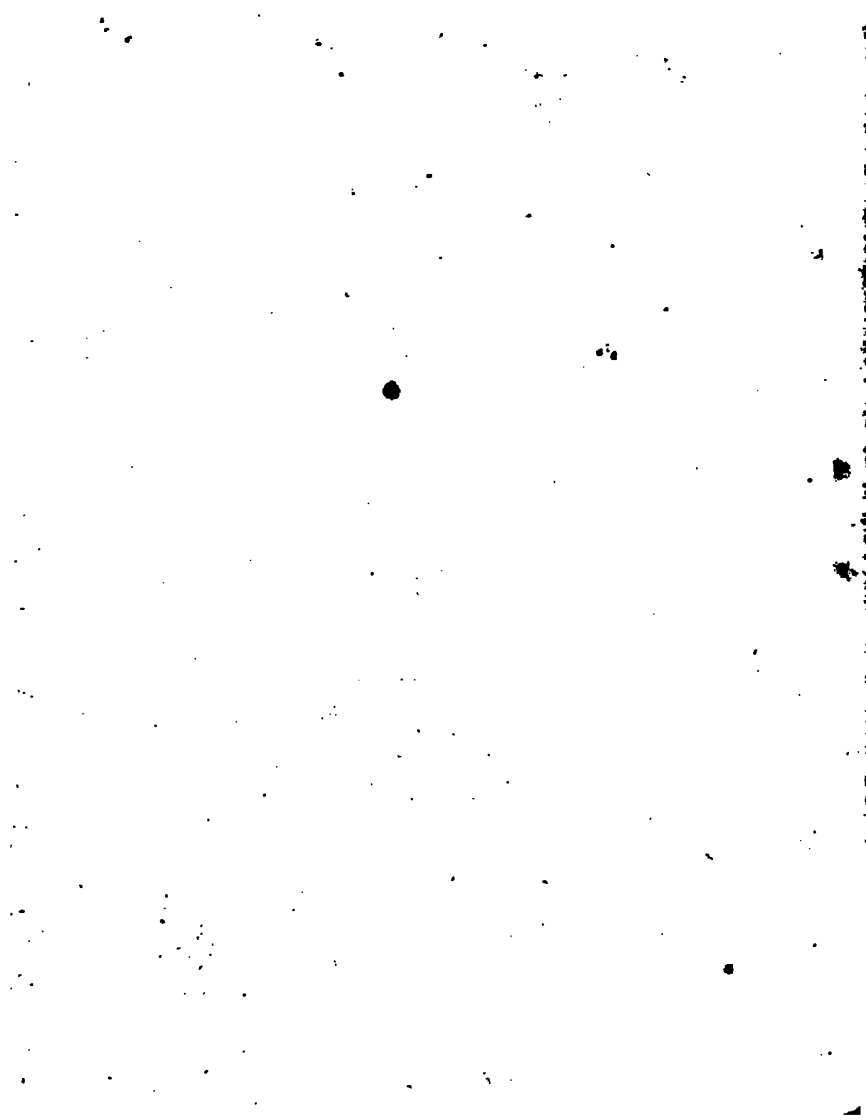
theatre, which derives its name from its original plan of performing Italian comic operas twice a week. It is now appropriated to the representation of French comic operas. The house is insulated on three sides. The front is embellished with eight columns of the Ionic order. The inside is of an oval figure; consequently, the amphitheatre is very extensive. The ceiling, painted by Renois, represents Apollo, in the midst of the Muses, receiving the lyre from the hands of Love. The curtain exhibits a group of emblematical figures. Among the clouds are represented the Graces, one of whom holds the motto: *Cogitât ridendo moros*. This theatre is nearly of the size of Covent-garden, and is fixed up in a style of peculiar neatness and elegance.

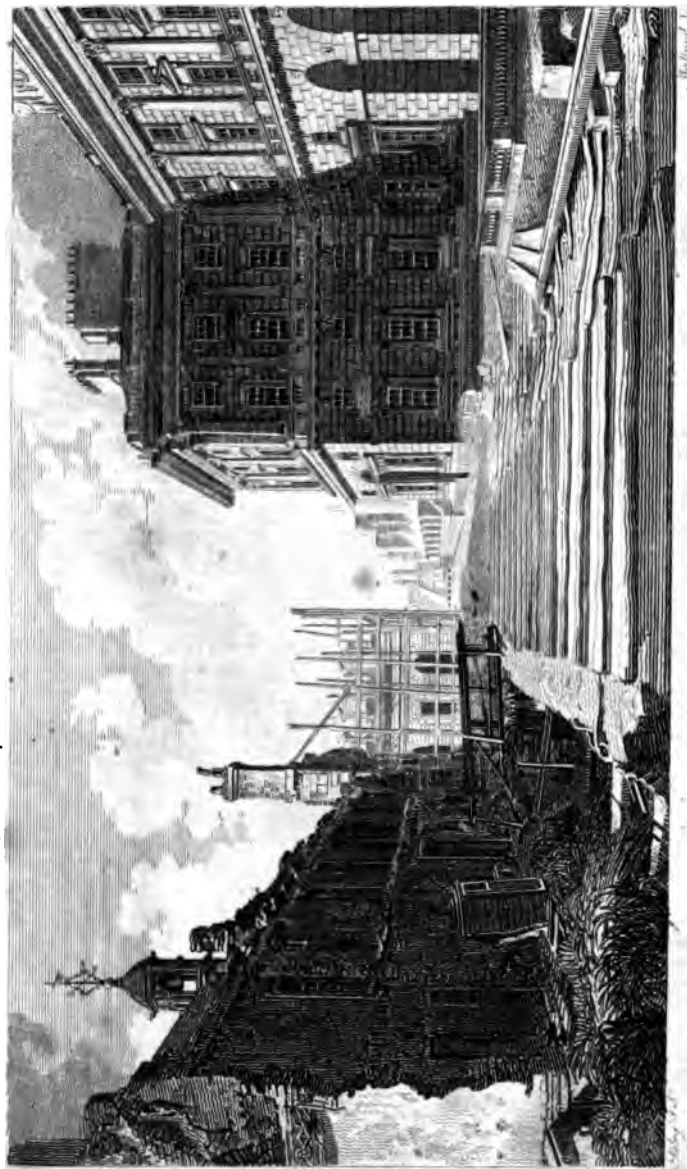
The *Theatre Italien* is always crowded. It was particularly so when we entered it; and there were but two or three tickets left, and those for the pit, in a corner of which we were obliged to stand during the whole representation. It is not the practice in the French theatres to admit and screw people into the pit, till the spectator is obliged to ask his neighbour's leave to move his own arms and legs, as it happens not infrequently in London. There a certain number of tickets, sufficient to fill the house, is delivered, after which no admittance is obtained. But what appears at first sight so equitable a regulation is attended with a serious inconvenience. When a new or favourite piece is given out, a set of speculators purchase a considerable proportion of the whole number of tickets. The public arrive at the usual time, offer their money at the wicket, and are told, "that all the tickets are sold." The man, whose expectations are high, vents his rage in loud complaints. He is soon assailed by a person, who tells him "he may possibly procure a ticket, but at an advanced price." The glow of success flashes in his locks; his eagerness to seize the lucky opportunity makes him overlook the imposition; he pays his money, and rushes into the house, which he finds not half full.

We were presented with three comic operas, each in two acts, one of which was *L'amitié à l'épreuve*, from Marmontel's Tales. I happened to stand between two gentlemen, who were engaged in a conversation, that

attracted my notice. One of them said, that he was just returned from England, where he had been treated with the utmost respect and kindness. The other asserted that it was impossible for a Frenchman to travel in England, without being insulted at every step. "Monsieur," replied the first, "les Anglais sont généreux dans la guerre, & tres aimables en tems de paix. Quelquefois il est vrai nous sommes rivaux par rapport à notre voisinage. Ici par exemple (meaning the play-house) nous sommes tous Français et tous amis; cependant, comme la salle est remplie nous nous ferons de trop près." The conversation took another channel. Some time after, the former said to me, as the crowd became troublesome; "Monsieur, nous sommes terriblement pressés." "Oui, Monsieur," said I, "nous nous pressons nécessairement. Vous êtes Français, et moi Anglais. Il est cependant à presumer que nous serons bons amis ce soir, quoique Monsieur ait une idée si effrayante des Anglais."—"Oui, Monsieur," answered the latter, "je n'aime pas la nation Anglaise. Un de mes amis a été maltraité chez eux.—Monsieur, s'il a été maltraité en Angleterre, voyez s'il le bien mérité." At this he knit his brows, bit his lips, and appeared vehemently agitated. With the former, who was a very sensible man, a captain of a West Indian man, and had a considerable estate in St Domingo, I entered into conversation. He asked me, "If the English were not mad in checking the African trade?" He assured me, "that very beneficial effects had been felt already by the French trade to the colonies, from the operation of the late acts, and that, in a very short time, much greater advantages would ensue to the nation, and to himself in particular. Some few individuals, in Paris," he said, "had lately made a faint shew of verbal opposition to the trade; but government had soon silenced them, and given new encouragement to the trade in French bottoms, which, however, would not be half so efficacious, as our prohibitions and restraints." At the close of the play, the other person made so engaging an apology, that I was sorry that I had behaved to him with great coolness whenever he attempted to take a share in the conversation.

(To be continued.)





VIEW of THE INNER PART of OLD SOMERSET HOUSE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 1.*
SOMERSET HOUSE is now only remembered by *name*. That once-extensive building has given place to a still prouder structure, which in its turn shall be "driven from the face of the earth, and the spot whereon it stood shall know it no more."

There are many who recollect the venerable aspect of the court-way from the Strand, as well as the dark and winding steps which led down to the garden, for years suffered to run to decay, and where the antique and lofty trees spread a melancholy aspect over the neglected boundary, by no means unpleasing to the visitor, who, in a few moments, could turn from noise and tumult to stillness and repose.

The view annexed (*Plate I.*) represents the inner front of Somerset House; which, at the time the drawing was made, was all that remained of that once magnificent palace*. The floorings of lead on which the present pavement is laid; the watch-box; the wooden way to the remains of the old building, with part of the front, arched entrance, scaffolding, and progress of the new; are here exactly delineated, and form a view not less curious than interesting.

Somerset House was built by the aspiring but impolitic uncle of the Sixth Edward, during that king's minority. Hume thus speaks of the unfortunate Somerset, when his power was in its wane:

"The great estate which he had suddenly acquired, at the expence of the Church and the Crown, rendered him obnoxious; and the palace which he was building in the Strand served, by its magnificence, and still more by other circumstances which attended it, to expose him to the censure of the publick. The parish-church of St. Mary, with three bishops' houses, were pulled down, in order to furnish ground and materials for this structure. Not content with that sacrilege, an attempt was made to demolish St. Margaret's, Westminster, and to employ the stones to the same purpose; but the parishioners rose in a tumult, and chased away the Protector's tradesmen.

"He then laid his hands on a chapel in St. Paul's church-yard, with a cloister and charnel-house belonging to it; and these edifices, together with a church of St. John of Jerusalem, were made use of to raise

his palace. What rendered the matter more odious to the people was, that the tombs and other monuments of the dead were defaced; and the bones, being carried away, were buried in unconsecrated ground." Hist. of England, ch. XXXV.

The downfall of Somerset was hastened by the crafty and vindictive Northumberland. The same elegant writer says,

"Care had been taken by Northumberland's emissaries to prepossess the young king against his uncle; and, lest he should relent, no access was given to any of Somerset's friends; and the prince was kept from reflexion by a continued series of occupations and amusements. At last the prisoner was brought to the scaffold on Tower-hill, amidst great crowds of spectators, who bore him such sincere kindness, that they entertained to the last moment the fond hopes of his pardon. Many of them rushed in, to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they long preserved as a precious relique; and some of them, soon after, when Northumberland met with a similar doom, upbraided him with his cruelty, and displayed to him those symbols of his crime. Somerset, indeed, though many actions of his life were exceptionable, seems in general to have merited a better fate; and the faults which he committed were owing to weakness, not to any bad intention." Ch. XXXV.

SOMERSET fell in the year 1552.

Yours, &c. M. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*
AMONG the many changes in the country, which the revolution of a century has produced, I cannot omit remarking the neglect of monumental records in the families of our Nobility. Though there is no distinction in the grave; yet, upon the same principle that the frail memorial of a villager invites the "passing tribute of a sigh," I can see no reason why some monument should not mark the spot where rank or talents are deposited. On the demise of a man of rank, who perhaps may have passed a useful life in the service of his country, or whose virtues may have added dignity to his rank, what is the usual conduct of his heir? To fly the house like a pestilence, leave the care of the remains of his nearest relative to menial servants, and, as a great mark of attention, send them with the funeral to the family-vault; without reference to the fate of that vault,

* See this Month's Review, p. 49.
 GENT. MAG. *January*, 1798.

vault, whether it should be finally closed, whether the awful remains of mortality are decently guarded, the coffin is crammed in, and the whole is forgotten. His more grateful ancestors have, perhaps, raised many a fair tomb to the founders of the family; but the parsimony of the present nobleman will not spare from his abundant wealth even a small pittance as a tribute of gratitude to a kind and a virtuous parent. I believe, I am not far from the truth when I assert, that there are not 20 Peers, to the fathers or grandfathers of whom any memorial is erected.

Independent of the piety of such actions, there is more utility in monumental sculpture than at first may be apprehended. Encouragement and support are given to the industrious Statuary. Our churches are properly decorated by these labours; and, from attention to the cemetery, we should be led to that of the Chancel, or Chapel, now used for those purposes; the floors and windows would be carefully amended; the old brasses and tombs of our ancestors would be carefully preserved; and very many Churches, now mean and neglected, would draw the notice of the Traveller, while they became the pride of the Villager, and his constant resort. May I live to see the abolition of Pluralities, a constant resident Clergy, and the Churches more decent and commodious! Such a change would be an honour to our Country, and an infinite service to the cause of Religion.

A Letter of the old Order of Things.

ESSAYS ON THE PROVINCIAL HALF-PENNIES.

IT has been a source of satisfaction to me, Mr. Urban, in observing the encouragement you have given to a correspondence on the subject of the modern provincial half-pennies, coins, medals, tokens, or political jettons, under whatever of these denominations the caprice of various writers may class them; and that several ingenious papers have consequently appeared in your very valuable and extensive Miscellany. It is chiefly for the purpose of collating new remarks and information, and of re-animating the spirit of that correspondence, that I have presumed to solicit the insertion of this essay, and, at the same time, of those which I shall hereafter transmit to you,

on this truly interesting, and certainly not unimportant, topic. C. SH.

ESSAY I.

On the Use and Amusement of collecting the Provincial Half-pennies.

Though controversially carried on with a determined opposition, which at once militates against moderation and free enquiry, is always pernicious, I am aware that argument, when ably supported, and maintained with liberality and candour, is always productive of solid information and ingenious observation, in proportion as it exercises the mental faculties, and stimulates research. On these considerations, my Essays will be open to impartial examination; and, though not pretending to much depth of penetration, may be the more acceptable, as coming from one who has bestowed much studious application on the subject, and who is desirous of promoting its dignity and importance.—In my second Essay, the history of the modern provincial half-pennies will be traced from their first origin to the beginning of the present year, 1798; in the third, it is proposed to examine the various publications on provincial coins; in the fourth, to consider the best plan for a list, and for arranging the cabinet; and, in the subsequent Essays, to treat of the coins themselves.

But, before I attempt to execute my proposed plan, it may be proper to consider its nature; and whether the subject on which I am about to write is really worthy attention, useful, and advantageous. This I am the more prompt to do, on account of the liberal stigmas that are sometimes thrown on the provincial coinage. "No one should engage in a study that is not of advantage to the publick. Are the numismatic studies of any importance? Will they ever prove beneficial to the nation, or even to individuals? Your coins are very ingenious, and perhaps very well executed; and your assiduity and enthusiasm are undoubtedly great. But of what use is all this?" To a man of such a phlegmatic disposition, and of such shallow reasoning, what answer would you give? Would you endeavour to confuse him with his own laconism, or support your opinion with a regular disquisition?—Are the *Belles-lettres*, then, of no importance? Is polite literature of such little consequence? What then! You will allow

the ingenuity of our specimens, but you doubt of the excellence of their execution? How callous is your heart! You cannot perceive the utility of coins, not even when they are productive of happiness. Are we ever to be investigating the profound, without enjoying the least recreation; particularly when that recreation tends to promote the interest of the nation, in giving encouragement to artists? Are painting and printing of no use? And yet these are to be encouraged, while the dignity of our coinage, certainly more useful because more durable, is almost totally neglected.

Does any one say, that the provincial coinage has not been useful to any individual? Certainly he hazards an assertion that he is ill-prepared to support, an assertion that can only arise through indifference, and can be cherished only by ignorance. For, nothing can be more true, than that the promissory tokens, payable by particular parties, would not have been coined unless it were to answer some private purpose.—The labourers in a large mine, in that of the Paris mountain in the island of Anglesea, for instance, come to their employers for the payment of their wages; these employers offer to pay them in the current copper coin of the kingdom; but the miners object to this, knowing the value of the copper, and refusing to be paid with bad half-pence, which, owing to the imposition and the fraud of private individuals, have of late years been but too generally diffused over the country: the directors, therefore, finding themselves much embarrassed, issue half-pence, or tokens, of their own, of equal intrinsic and extrinsic value; these, meeting with a general and indisputable circulation, communicated the hint to the proprietors of various manufactories, who found it useful in obviating a great inconvenience, and being at the same time peculiarly advantageous. The purest of these served equally as signs and standards of computation, as each of them passed for a half-penny, and also possessed the standard value of a half-penny; and these are what the intelligent Mr. Colquhoun, in his "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," recommends as proper for currency, and the sanction of Government. Mr. Pinkerton's coin, the Ba-

singstoke canal piece*, is a mere sign, passing for a shilling, but being intrinsically scarcely worth one half-penny; this may have been useful to the proprietor, but all signs are essentially defective. Provincial coins have at least been useful in producing a new national copper coinage.—But these are facts scarcely deserving of mention, when we reflect on the more important use of coins and medals.

The study of history is useful; it abounds with information and amusement; and, to be well acquainted with the reality of history, it is necessary that we should have authentic documents. The events of remote ages, and those that have marked the history of the present times, the greatest characters of every age and of every nation, every thing that is interesting to the mind of man, and useful for his instruction, deserve to be recorded. It will be important to the present subject to consider in what manner these are to be preserved from oblivion, and what are the most permanent memorials that may be invented.—The ancient Egyptians, desirous of recording remarkable transactions and events of importance to their history as a nation, first made use of hieroglyphicks; and their rude sculpture served to portray, though very mysteriously, the manners of the times. But these have long since mouldered away, and vanished into nothing. The monumental statue, and the aspiring pyramid that proudly overlooked the waters of the Nile, the lofty columns of Sesostris, the celebrated bridge of Darius, the unrivalled architecture of the Greeks, the temples, the altars, and the theatres, of the Romans; these, with all their boasted grandeur, with all the celebrity and skill of the artists, and the vanity of applauding nations, these have decayed in silent obscurity, and are no longer in existence.

"Some felt the silent stroke of mouldering age,

Some hostile fury, some religious rage †." Even those that remain are most of

* Obverse, instruments of gardening. "John Pinkerton. Value one shilling." Reverse, a small barge sailing. "Basingstoke canal, 1739."

† See Pope's Poetical Epistle to Addison, occasioned by his "Dialogues on Coins and Medals."

them miserable remnants, conveying no accurate information, and perplexing investigation. Is it then remarkable that an Antiquary should have so frequently formed erroneous conclusions, or that his respectable character should have been so often the object of railery? The limits of sculpture were very confined; and the representation of military conquests and civil affairs, on tablets or pillars of marble, was attended with many inconveniences. The art of painting in some measure supplied this defect; but it soon appeared that the materials, on which the history of the times was represented, were not durable; and that, in common with most other works of Art, they were destroyed by time or military desolation. The skill of ancient painters, whose works are buried in obscurity, and whose names are consigned to oblivion, may have been admired, equally as we admire the masterly productions of modern artists; but the time will come, when the invaluable performances of Rubens, Vanduyck, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, shall exist no more. To the art of painting succeeded the art of writing, and afterwards that of printing. But, what friend to literature does not regret the destruction of so many manuscripts by the ravages of barbarians, and the irremediable loss of the writings of Polybius and Livy? The preservation of manuscripts, so precarious, gave rise to the invention of printing, though comparatively at a very late date*. But paper is not durable; and it is as difficult to preserve from the ravages of time a book that is printed, as a work that is written by the hand. Printing has a decided superiority over writing, in the ratio of its multiplicity, it being almost impossible to exterminate a work whose copies are dispersed over various parts of the world. But that which may be independent of casual circumstances is not so happily provided against the waste of Antiquity. What then is durable? What can ensure its existence for ages, and convey history down to posterity? Marble, canvass,

* The invention of the art of printing is generally estimated to have taken place in 1440, at Mentz, by Faustus, in conjunction with Schœffer and Gutenberg. Caxton is said to have been the first printer in England. For more copious information see Montaigne, Ames, and Bowyer's "Origin of Printing."

and paper, are fugitive materials; but metal is more stable and lasting. Is it unnatural that, when all other Arts have failed, men should at last have recourse to the art of coining and die-sinking? It is unnecessary to mention how much history and literature have already profited by coins and medals, and how much confidence is to be placed upon these sacred remnants of Antiquity.

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form
and name." Pope.

Whatever, then, is connected with the Polite Arts, whatever is useful to History and Literature, deserves to be cherished, nor can the record of public event be so faithfully preserved as when delineated on such a durable substance as copper. Events may not only be recorded, history may be taught by coins, and things of importance may be thus inculcated in the minds of the young: for, it appears to me, that a child will learn with greater facility and pleasure, and retain longer in the memory, that which is represented on a coin or medallion that attracts its admiration, than what is laid before him in a regular discourse. Thus, provincial coins may be useful in another point of view.

So much has already been written on the subject, by several admired authors*, that it might seem rather superfluous to publish any additional dissertation concerning the use or value of collecting coins and medals. Since, then, the Virtuoso has received the approbation of a celebrated Moralist, and the applause of an ingenious Poet, the accomplished Addison and the indefatigable Pope, they need not any apology for devoting their attention to a study so peculiarly interesting to themselves, and, may I add, so beneficial to individuals and the nation at large.

Having established this point, and doubtless it will be conceded to me,

* "To those who are not aware of the importance of the numismatic study, I would recommend, as introductory to their knowledge in it, Addison's Dialogues; the writings of Folkes, D-Cardonnel, and Snelling; but especially the late excellent publication of that ingenious Antiquary and Scholar, Mr. Pitkerton." See Mr. Wright's justly-admired essay "On the State of Provincial Coins," mentioned in vol. LXVII. p. 270, as the production of Civis, which has suggested to me many of my remarks,

that coins are the most capable of transmitting affairs of importance to posterity, it will next be necessary to consider whether the things represented on the provincial half-pennies actually are of importance. "It is true that your medals are durable; but will they ever do credit to the nation, and are the things that they record worthy of the age?" That part of the question which relates to the excellence of their execution will be fully answered in a future paper; at present, it is only my object to shew that the things which they represent will be serviceable to the future historian, and reflect honour on the present age.—All coins that bear representations of buildings are useful, and those of Skidmore cannot be too much applauded. On these the London churches are delineated, and so beautifully and accurately, that they must ever be esteemed by the medallist; on others, the antient gates, which are now no more, are preserved from oblivion. On one piece is the beautiful chapel of St. Paul, in Covent-garden, lately destroyed by fire, the architecture of Inigo Jones; and it will hereafter be found that the resemblance is more permanent than the building itself. On others are the cathedral of St. Paul and that at Sarum.—The remaining half pennies that are useful may be divided into two classes; those that may properly be termed historical, and those that relate to commerce, manufactures, and modern improvements.—In the first place, then, the historical coins. On one which has on the obverse the *end of Pain*, is represented Pandora's breeches in flames, memorial of the circumstance of a pair of breeches being found under the House of Commons when the fire was discovered in the year 1792. On another, the Coventry, is Lady Godiva naked on horse-back to free the people from the payment of taxes; which will record to latest posterity that remarkable incident. On a third, is this grateful inscription; "To the illustrious Duke of Beaufort, the friend of Mankind, and his worthy tenants, who reduced the price of their wheat to nine shillings per bushel, A.D. 1795." On others, the variation in the price of bread in 1795 and 1796. And on others, representations of the Yeomanry cavalry. These are affairs of inferior moment, but the events recorded on others are more important. On one, is the Kentish men meeting Wil-

liam the Conqueror: on those of Earl Howe, the *glorious First of June*: on another, the King's viewing the Dutch prizes at the Nore: and, on two others, the victory of Earl St. Vincent over the Spaniards on the memorable 14th of February. Are not these affairs of importance? and do they not reflect honour on the British nation? On Spence's coins may be traced the Republican politics of the enemies to the present Government; and some of them bear representations of a Scotchman, a Turk, a Spaniard, and an Indian. Various half-pennies contain portraits of great men; those of Alfred, Bladud, and Constantine; of Edward the Fourth, Queen Elizabeth, and William the Third; of Cardinal Wolsey, and the Duke of Lancaster; of Admiral Earl Howe, and the generals Elliot and Washington; of Shakspeare, Garrick, and Haniel; and of Johnson, Newton, and the benevolent Howard.—In the second place, those that relate to the commerce, the manufactures, and the improvements, of the present times. Some bear the figures of looms; some of ploughs; and others of ships and burges; appropriate emblems of the trade of those places of which they are memorials. Canal navigation greatly facilitates commerce; to celebrate this modern invention, are the pieces of Basingstoke and Stortford. On some are represented the extensive iron-works at Caermarthen, and those of Wilkinson and Skidmore; on some, the cloth-hall at Leeds, the glass-house at Bristol, and the Padsole paper-mill; and on two others, the iron bridges at Coalbrook-dale and Wearmouth.

After all, if what has been here said does not carry conviction of the usefulness of collecting coins to the minds of those who were inclined to dispute it, and who are still obstinately determined to contend against the establishment of that point, it is clear beyond dispute that the numismatic studies are productive of constant amusement. Would men, indeed, follow any pursuit that was not either useful or amusing? Impressed with this important truth, it is unnecessary for me to say any thing more on the provincial half-pennies; otherwise I should be inclined to indulge myself with pleasing descriptions of the pleasure they afford, and the inexhaustible fund of matter that may be collected from the variety of their features.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 4.*
YOU will much oblige a constant reader and admirer of your useful and valuable Repository, by inserting the following idea on the system of Comets, which lately occurred to me. As I have not heard of any person who has viewed the subject in this light, it may possibly afford a hint to those who make this particular branch of science their study, for farther investigation; and I should be much obliged to those who will favour me with their ideas upon the subject.

That the theory of Comets is not understood, may be deduced from their periods proving so irregular; nor does it seem sufficiently clear that they particularly belong to the solar system. By analogy of circumstances that lie under our inspection, we may, without presumption, suppose that Comets are the links that join our system to other systems; and, as it seems evident to reason that there is an infinite number of systems in the universe, and the form of our system being circular, as is perhaps that of the rest, it seems necessary that there should be an oblique motion, to keep up a regular and musical harmony, which, no doubt, exists through infinite space. We know that there is not any chasm in Nature, as far as lies under our observation; but that a progressive order and harmony exist between vegetables, beasts, and rational beings; and that the links that join them are strictly neither of the one class nor of the other, but allied to both. And that this notion of Comets does not derogate from the law of gravity, is evident from their retaining their natural power in their orbit, when within the vicinity of the Sun, and also beyond the known limits of this system. By the same power they may enter a neighbouring system, and advance as near to its centre, and return by the power it left us.

Yours, &c. JOHN GREIG.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*
CAN any of your numerous readers inform me where the charters, MSS. &c. collected by Dr. Thomas, relative to Warwickshire, and not printed*, are deposited, and whether access may be had to them?

In Evelyn's *Discourse of Medals*, p. 284, enumerating "the most inge-

nious mechanicks," he mentions "our present Coventry blacksmith." Qu. Who is the person meant? No memorial or trace of him is to be found at Coventry. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 8.*

IN what terms shall your anxious Correspondent utter the sentiments of respectful sorrow? We have too long checked our animadversion upon manifold wrongs. They stalk abroad in open day, and scorn concealment. Yet, Sir, this public address is made with very sincere regret. I approach the objects of intended reproof with a veneration bordering upon religious awe; but I approach them without dismay. Their imputed sanctity shall not now deter me.

The flagrant contempt of sober discipline, connived at and encouraged,—I had almost said inculcated,—by two great national institutions, gave rise to the observations before you. The deplorable degeneracy of Oxford and Cambridge provokes the utmost severity of censure; whilst their antiquity and recorded services require that even Truth herself should breathe the accents of elegiac gratitude. Let not indignation overleap the modesty of acknowledged duty; rather, let the remembrance of former benefits excite compassion for actual imbecility. If the mischievous dotage of a disordered parent threaten detriment to the family, we are no doubt authorized to seek redress: but our reluctant applications to the Legislature should be preferred with all the moderation and tenderness of filial love.

When I recollect the estimation in which our Universities were once deservedly held, and mark their present debasement; more especially when I anticipate the dreadful state of licentious insanity to which they are so visibly accelerating,—my blood curdles in my veins, and my whole soul shudders with apprehension.

There was a time, Sir, when the inhabitants of this favoured Island looked up to its Universities with undisssembled confidence. In them they fondly beheld the hallowed depositaries of collected wisdom, the firm uncorrupted guardians of science, of virtue, and religion; and patriotism felt a general glow of honest rapture, whenever the comparative insignificance of foreign seminaries was considered. Whence, then,

* *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 300.

then, this astonishing reverse of fortune?—It shall never be forgotten that, when Prince William of Gloucester had taken his M.A. degree at Cambridge, he was sent to a German University to perfect his education.—Surely, Sir, the proud consciousness of supremacy should at least have ensured unremitting diligence, if it could not stimulate to increased exertion.

Cambridge was built in the year 624; Oxford in 837, or thereabout. They were originally monastic establishments. (Of this, their *matia* and *vesper* offices, their annual prayers for benefactors, their compulsory repetitions of the sacrament, the *celibacy* of their fellows; their ornamental *coats* or *hoods*, &c. &c. furnish abundant proofs.) The monks grew renowned for learning and piety; and the rising generation of nobles was entrusted to their care. Endowments soon followed, as rewards of fidelity; and, in a very little while, Colleges rose from the earth like exhalations, decorated with all the magnificence of Eastern palaces.

The face of things was changed. Princely revenues paved the way to dignity; and those, who of late were maintained by frugal stipends and eleemosynary contributions, now generously looked around them for proper persons on whom they might confer obligation. Thus *servitors* were admitted at one university, *sizaris* at the other; a humble, useful band of obsequious dependants, between whom and the fellows reciprocal engagements existed. These paupers readily undertook menial employments, and were remunerated by scanty subsistence and gratuitous instruction.

At first, therefore, there were but *two* orders of undergraduates: 1. *pen-sioners*, or *commons*, who paid a regular salary for attentions received, and indiscriminately partook every liberal indulgence. 2. *Servitors*, or *sizaris*, who performed all humiliating offices, and thought themselves amply rewarded with [five.] stated allowances of food, and a learned education.

Then academical discipline was at its height. The heads of houses were unanimously revered; the patrician scholars studied with enthusiastic ardour; the young plebeians were submissive, industrious, contented.—Happy, thrice happy condition!—They had some of the finest libraries in the world; not only public libraries for

the general use of members of the university, but libraries in each college, scarcely less convenient than if they were in the student's own apartment. In the University at large, they had professors established with noble incomes; in Colleges, tutors and lecturers. *Sinecures* were unknown. Their buildings were convenient, elegant, spacious, and airy. Their apartments were, for the most part, handsome and commodious, silent and retired; in every way fitted for a life of study. They had sweet gardens and groves, delightful walks, and rural retreats.

“—Fuit Ilium, et ingens
Gloria!”

The irresistible influx of commercial wealth, continually augmented by a thousand streams, has succeeded in sapping the deep foundations of national integrity. A spirit of expensive rivalry has long been kept up by purse-proud nabobs, merchants, and citizens, against the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. Universities may rue the contagion. They were soon irrecoverably infected. In their extraordinary largess began to purchase immunities; the indolence of the opulent was sure of abolition; and the emulation of literature was gradually superseded by the emulation of profligate extravagance; till a *third* order of pupils appeared; a pert and pampered race, too forward for controul, too headstrong for persuasion, too independent for chastisement; privileged prodigals. These are the *gentle-en-commons* of Oxford, and the *felow-commoners* of Cambridge. They are perfectly their own masters, and they take the lead in every disgraceful frolic of juvenile debauchery. They are curiously tricked out in cloth of gold, of silver, and of purple, and feast most sumptuously throughout the year.

“Fruges consumere nati,
Sponsi, Penelope, nebulones, Alcinoique
In cute curantia plus æquo operata juven-
tus.”

Let any serious man, Sir, blest but with plain, natural intellects and common sense, who can withstand the magnetic influence of prejudice, who can steadily contemplate the specious glare of College degrees, and calmly enquire in what manner those distinctions are obtained: let such a man, I

say, examine the excellent statute-books of either University; then let him inspect its fashionable customs; and he will need no additional evidence to convince him that academical regulations are, in every important particular, most shamefully and most willfully disregarded. Our Universities are mere *substituted sepulchres*. The Oxford Theatre, the Cambridge Senate house, the libraries, and the schools, the chapelets, halls, and colleges, still exhibit an august appearance to superficial observers; but, on a closer survey, nothing will be found within their walls but clay-cold relics of departed grandeur.

“The academic gown’s a masquerade;
The tassel’d cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mockery of the world. What need of these
For gamesters, jockeys, brothellers impure,
Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, ost’ner
foen [heels,
With belted waist, and pointers at their
Than in the bounds of duty? What was
learn’d, [forgot;
If ought was learn’d in childhood, is
And such expence as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the lib’ral hand of love,
Is squander’d in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures.”

By such as are in any wise personally acquainted with the subject, these general strictures will be owned unanswerable: indeed, the dangerous tendency of an innovation that permits a numerous class of youths, in *stata suppillari*, to slight every precept and injunction of their superiors with impunity, must be obvious to the meanest capacity.

Permit me here, Sir, to anticipate an objection that cavillers may adduce against my assertion. They may tell you, that no offences are unpunished; for, that every misdemeanour subjects the delinquent to proportionate fines. I shall sift the mighty argument, and you will then ascertain its validity. I challenge the utmost ingenuity of prevarication to disprove the correctness of my statement.

A gentleman (or fellow) commoner pays, for neglecting matins or vespers, 2d each time; the hours of closing gates, 3d; lectures, 4d; meals in hall, 1s; St. Mary’s on Sunday, if detected, 1s.

Now, Mr. Urban, is it not an insult to discipline to suppose such paltry mulcts as these can curb the licentiousness of impetuous youths; whose for-

tunes are enormous, and whose profusion is proverbial? I will venture deliberately to affirm, that the cost of one gay excursion to Newmarket, of one day’s rioting at Woodstock, far exceeds the accumulated academical forfeiture of a whole Term.

This letter is intended as introductory to more weighty considerations, if your politeness induces you to favour my correspondence. I will not trespass farther upon your patience at present; but shall conclude in the language of a celebrated Writer:

“It may perhaps be thought idle, to dwell so long on so incorrigible a class of society; and it would be so, were it not that the example of these silken-robed votaries of pleasure spreads a contagion through the whole atmosphere: and, while the student of humbler pretensions copies on a less extensive scale the dissipation of his superiors, the future deputy of clerical indolence gazes with envy at luxuries, which are strangers to his garret, and sighs at the malice of the Fates, which have doomed him to a curacy and twenty pounds a year*.”

Yours, &c. **TERRÆ FILIUS.**

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

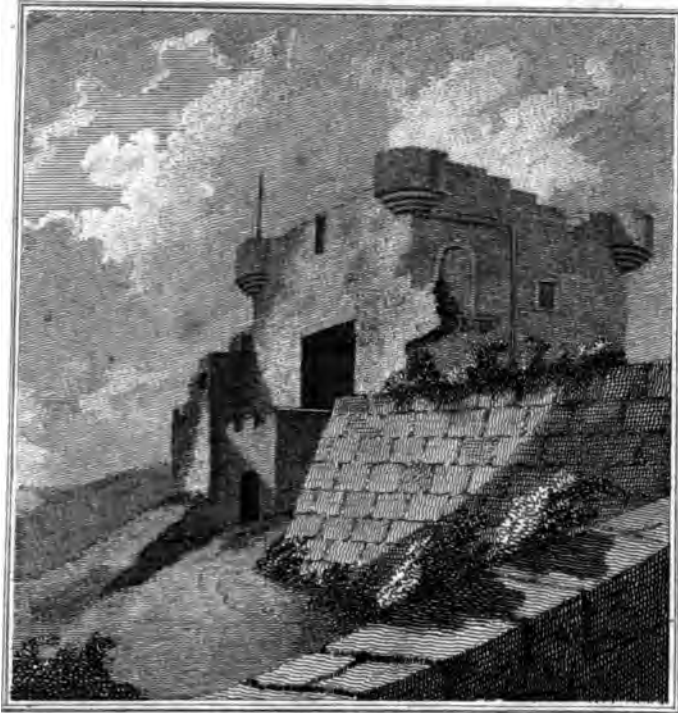
THE following fragments, from the MSS. of Mr. Jones of Welwyn, will doubtless be acceptable to your biographical readers. **EUGENIO.**

“SIR JOHN THOROLD, baronet; my most worthy patron and highly-honoured friend; of whose sincere piety and innate goodness of mind I know a great deal, but scarce know where to begin, or where to end. His extensive benevolence and beneficence to his fellow-creatures are abundantly known to many; because he cannot exert, and at the same time conceal them. Else I believe none of them would be known to any except to those who feel the happy effects of them, and in those effects alone, without their knowing from whence those generous benefactions flowed. I will attempt, however, to draw out a few sketches of his piety towards God, and then of his beneficence towards men; adding also some imperfect delineations of his strict regard to distribute justice, his personal integrity, and his attachment to true patriotism; which, taken all together, complete the character of a good Christian, and an accomplished gentleman.”

* “Essays on Subjects connected with Civilization. By Benjamin Heath Malkin, Trinity-college, Cambridge.”

“Sir





The Gate of Tunmouth Castle.



Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire.

W. P. del.

“*SIR WILLIAM KEATE*, bart.; a worthy and good man, of whom all people, as far as I can find, speak well: the last baronet, I think, of the family of the Keates of Kington-Hoo. His remains lie buried within the communion rails in the chancel of Digswell, Hertfordshire, with this inscription (as nearly as I can remember) on a porphyrate stone over them:

“Here lieth the body of *Sir William Keate*, bart. L.L.D. rector of Digswell, who died March 6, 1757, aged 57.”

“*Dr. Young* and others give him a great character. He was very inoffensive, and very charitable. He expended (as his successor told me) above 1000*l.* upon his rectory-house at Digswell. In his will he bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* to Worcester college, in Oxford, where he had had his academical education: to devolve to that college after the death of a legatee mentioned in the said will.” J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*
TINMOUTH CASTLE is mentioned as walled and fortified in 3 Ric. II. It was also mentioned as one of the castles garrisoned in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When Camden wrote his *Britannia*, it was in good repair. His words are: “It is called Tinmouth castle, and glories in a strong and stately castle.” During the civil wars it was again turned into a fortress, and was besieged and taken by the Scots in 1644. The sum of 5000*l.* was ordered by the parliament to repair this and the works of Newcastle. Col. Lilburne was made governor of it; who, with the garrison, declared for the king. The news reaching Newcastle, Sir Arthur Hesilrige, with the forces under his command, marched against it; which, after a smart defence, they took. The besiegers wanting ladders entered thro’ the embrasures and port-holes in the face of the guns playing against them.

NEWARK CASTLE stands on the Eastern part of the county of Nottingham, and was built, in the reign of Stephen, by Alexander bishop of Lincoln; who built also the castles of Banbury and Sledford. During the troubles in the reign of John, this castle was in the hands of the royal party, and was well defended. It was here that miserable monarch ended his life in 1216. On the accession of Henry III. this castle was in the hands of the barons, being surrendered to them by Robert de Gangi, the governor. Henry

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ordered it to be restored to the bishop of Lincoln; but Gangi would not comply; whereupon the king besieged it, and it was given up to him on the 8th day of the siege. In 1376, Sir Peter de la More was imprisoned here; and, in the year 1530, Cardinal Wolsey lodged in this castle on his way to Southwell. It is also mentioned as one of the mansions of Queen Elizabeth.

This castle and town are famous for the attachment of the garrison and inhabitants to the royal interest during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. It was twice unsuccessfully besieged by Sir John Meldrum; but surrendered, on the 6th of May, 1646, in obedience to the king’s special commands. The view is in the North aspect.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 3.*
VIATOR A. p. 736, says there is much inaccuracy in the account of Sir Aston Cokayne’s Travels. I beg to state that the names of places were purposely copied *literatim* from Sir Aston’s poem. The “eight days passage” from Calais is a mistake of the *pen or press* for “eight hours.”

L. 9. “At Roy, July the sixteenth took ship,
 And on the seventeenth did arrive at Deipe,
 Henry the Fourth’s secure retreat; where
 Night having last, I rode next day to Roan;
 Hence in a coach I did to Paris go,
 Where then I did but end a day or two.
 Thence with the Lions messenger went
 thither, [and Never,
 And pass’d through Mont-aigis, Mellins,
 In two days; thence we did to Cambray get,
 A city at the foot of Eglebet;
 At Maurien I din’d, and six days spent
 Amongst the Alpes, with high steepness
 ment.

There dreadful precipice, and horrid sound
 Of water, and hills hid in cloudes, I found,
 And trees above the clouds on mountains
 top,

And houses too; a wonder to get up.
 On Mount Sinefs top I did ride o’er,
 A smooth and pleasant plain a league or
 more:

Upon the which a large fish-pool there is,
 And one o’ th’ Duke of Savoy’s palaces;
 At the plain’s end a little chappel and
 A pretty inn do near together stand.
 That night we did descend ’bove half the
 way

Where first we heard Italian spoke, and lay.
 Next morn we down to *Susa* rode, full glad
 When Mount-Sinefs we descended had:

And that same night to Turin came, where
we

Staid but a day, the beauties of 't to see."

L. 51. "Thence (having staid there*
half a year) did go

Unto Ferrara by the river Poe,
Saying some four miles, where a coach we
took,

When Phaeton's fatal river we forsook.

In Ravenna din'd, Rimmini lay;

And the next night did at Ancona stay;

A long day's journey, wherein we betime

Pesaro rode through, did at Fano dine,

For handsome women fam'd; and (in our
way)

Rid near small, well-wall'd Siningaglia," &c.

Tolentia is a mistake for the prefix
for Tolentin; as is "*Capera*" for
Capua. Terin and Marin are written by
Cokayne Terin and Narin. The as-
sertion, that "he spent a day or two
on the top of Mount Vesuvius," is cer-
tainly an inadvertent misrepresentation
of the following passage, line 95:

"These and the rest beheld; one day
got up

On evermore smoking Vesuvius top;

Vesuvius, that two years before did throw

Such death and damage upon all below;

Which burnt up grass, and trees did make

appear,

And tore Griego that did stand too near."

Roanne he calls "Roana on the
Loyer's side;" Briare he writes "Bri-
ack;" and Montargis, "Mount-
Argis."

L. III. "I at Merseilles but two days
abode,

And the next after to Avignon rode;

I din'd at Orange, and lay at Vianne,

And so to Lyons did return agen;

There staid a day or two; and then did
ride

Unto Roana on the Loyer's side:

About three days and nights along that
streame

We went by boat, till we to Briack came.

There we did leave the river, and next
morne

Unto Mount-Argis did again return.

The morning after, we from thence did go,

And lay that night at pleasant Fountain-
Bleau.

Thence we to Conbril went, and (on the
To Paris thence by boat did come again.

There I above two months then made a
stay,

Save on saint Dennis wonders spent a day.

After which time I went to Amiens;

There lay one night, and went to Calice
thence.

As my stay serv'd, whatever was of fame
Or note I visited where ere I came.

* Venice.

Four days I was in Calice, then cross'd over
The sea in eight hours space, and came to
Dover."

I return my thanks to your other
correspondent T. P. whom I suspect to
be an elegant poet, who has already a
claim on my gratitude.

W. & D. is right (p. 727,) respect-
ing the seats of Earl Cowper. Neither
he nor his ancestors ever had a seat at
Wingham, though he has, by inheri-
tance from them, several considerable
farms there. The Mote near Canter-
bury was a very rude antient mansion,
which came, by descent, from the
Belknaps to lord-keeper Finch, baron
of Fordwich, of whom the great His-
torian of human nature, Lord Claren-
don, has given so lively a portrait.
Lord Chancellor Cowper purchased it.
His son, the second Earl, spent some
months there during the hunting sea-
son, keeping his fox-hounds there;
and would have re-built the mansion,
as it is said, had not the narrowness of
the citizens of Canterbury, who, as it
is within their liberties, interfered with
the workmen he intended to employ,
induced him through disgust to lay
aside his design. There is a rude and
picturesque old park, surrounded in
part by an high brick wall. The re-
mains of the mansion were pulled
down a few years since. Ratling-
court, in the western extremity of No-
nington, the seat of Sir William Cow-
per, temp. Car. I. and sometimes the
residence of the Chancellor's grandfa-
ther, is now a mean farm-house, and
bears no marks of manerial residence.
It belongs to Earl Cowper, whose
estates in the neighbouring parishes of
Wingham and Fordwich are of large
extent.

R. H. p. 727. is correct in stating
that the Cliffords of Frampton were
a branch of the family of the lords
Clifford, earls of Cumberland; but it
does not seem equally clear that Fair
Rosamond was born at Frampton. At
least "Blome, Guillim, and all the
heralds," are but poor authority, un-
less he includes Dugdale, who certain-
ly advances no such thing. This
learned Historian, in his Bar. l. 335,
states, that Ponce, a Norman, had
issue Walter, Drogo (*i. e.* Dru), and
Richard. Of Walter and Drogo the
Conqueror's Survey takes no notice.
Drogo held (*inter alia*) Frampton.
Richard continued the line, leaving
three sons, of whom Simon was the
founder

founder of the priory at Clifford; Walter, first seating himself there, assumed that place for his surname: the third was Richard. Walter gave to the nuns at Godstow, in Oxfordshire, for the health of the soul of Margaret his wife, and for the soul of Rosamond, his daughter, his mill at Frampton, as also a little meadow lying near it, called Lackton, in pure and perpetual alms. His younger son Richard, the brother of Rosamond, was ancestor of the Cliffords of Frampton. Walter, the elder brother, had issue Walter, Roger, Giles, and Richard. Walter married Margaret, daughter of Lewelyn, Prince of Wales, who was buried in the nunnery of Aconbury, Herefordshire. Her daughter and heir, Matilda, married William Longspee, an Earl of Salisbury, grandson of Rosamond; and had issue a daughter and heir, wife, 1. of Henry de Lacy, and 2. of Sir Walter Wairde. She left three daughters her co-heirs. 1. Cicely, wife of John de Monmuc, S. P. 2. Aubria, wife of Walter Ingham; 3. Isabel, wife of Walter Nevil. F. S.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 15.*

THE piteous case of the chimney-sweepers is not for the first time taken up since Mr. Hanway by your correspondent A. B. C. vol. LXVII. p. 1010. The late Mr. Andrews printed a little book about it. It has come under the consideration of the Society instituted for bettering the condition of the poor in their third report. But no one has yet invented a substitute for this indispensable piece of domestic safety as well as neatness*; neither the fire-saving Count Rumford, who sends them through a more contracted space at their first entrance on their mission, nor the anti-fuelist, nor the more benevolent mechanists of Modern France.

L. B. N. S. p. 1019, may recollect that the inhabitants of St. Mary Overy and Stepney parishes issued similar notices to the friends of those who have monuments in their respective churches, and were commended for it; but, had they destroyed them all, or converted them to profit, they have no less authority for it than that of the deans and chapters, who remove old monuments that *have been* paid for, to substitute new monuments that *are* paid for, and

* A Constant Reader asks, what methods are taken to clean chimneys in those parts of England, and in foreign countries, where boys do not climb up to sweep them?

perhaps at a far greater price; for, the present gain is the primary object; and bishops as well as laymen will not scruple to take large fines to their prejudice, notwithstanding St. Paul's express injunction, that a bishop must not be guilty of filthy lucre. The property of representatives in family-monuments (if they choose to exercise their right) is stated in Mr. Burton's *Leicestershire*, p. 97; and more fully in Mr. Nichols's *History of that county*, vol. II. p. 178.

Can any of your correspondents recover Mr. Ames's copy of Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, with drawings by Mr. Lewis, mentioned in *British Topography*, vol. I. p. 121? or the first edition of the English Translation of Galand's version of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, about 1707?

Dr. Tytler, p. 480, seems to forget, that what he calls an *antient* custom of yoking oxen by the horns still obtains in Spain and other countries, where they are more used than in Great Britain. He objects, with little force, to the "great barbarity of this custom, as the poor animals would have no opportunity of exerting their strength, and could only draw the plough with the risk of having their horns pulled off by the first stones that came in the way;" forgetting that the exertion was made by the yoke being placed at the root of the horns across the forehead, which gave them equal, if not greater, power than horses, across whose chest or shoulders the harness is fastened; nor is it very likely that stones of size sufficient to obstruct a plough would be found in arable land in any country. Dr. T. mentions an equally absurd custom of yoking horses by the tail in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland. But here does he not misapply the yoke?

Is not *Taygetus'* mountains very exceptionable, when the verse would bear, *Taygetus' mountains and Euripus' coats?*

Mr. Edgeworth, whose Letter to Lord Charlemont is reviewed, p. 1036, lived at Harehatch, when the Society of Arts voted him a gold medal for the many ingenious contrivances which he had at different times communicated to them; see your vol. XXXIX. p. 266. D. D.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 16.*

LET your patriotic Miscellany undeceive your countrymen with respect to the exemption of his Majesty and his household from taxes, by alighting, with a respectable member of the House of Commons, in the debate of

Jan.

Jan. 5, a clause exempting the Royal Family from being introduced into any Money-bill for a series of years, not for the purposes of revenue, but for the purposes of respect. ANGLICUS.

Mr. URBAN. *Jan. 11.*
A MAN OF KENT, in pursuance of his promise (p. 840), now transmits notes biographical, relative to Sir Albert Morton, who was elected a knight of that shire with Mildmay, Lord Burghess, in the first parliament of King Charles I. From disappointments in his researches, the Memoir is not so copious and satisfactory as he trusted it would have been, though it comprises some circumstances not mentioned in Wottonianæ Reliquiæ, or in Athen. Oxon. or in Mr. Haisted's History of Kent.

This Albert Morton, for he was not the only person of the family who had that christian name, was the youngest son of the three sons of George Morton, esq. of Esture * in Chilham, by Mary, daughter of Robert Honeywood, of Charing. And George Morton was the son of Robert Morton, esq. by Eleanor daughter of Sir William Finch, of the Moat, near Canterbury.

On the decease of Mr. Morton, Sir Thomas Wotton, of Boughton-place, married his widow, having had an interview with her in Westminster-hall, where they were both engaged in several law-suits; and he compassionating her condition, and being captivated with her comportment at the time of the hearing of one of her causes before the judges. As this *beauty was then dress'd in sadness, and the charming eloquence of her tears* were so attractive and efficacious, it may be inferred, that the first year of widowhood was not expired; and it is farther related by Isaac Walton, that though Sir Thomas Wotton, the tearful lover, who was a widower and had children, had seriously resolved, in case of a re-marriage, he would avoid a woman that had children, law-suits, and was of his kindred; there was, in the widow Morton, a concurrence of all these accidents †.

* Spelt East-Ware in an inscription on a gravestone in the chancel of the church of Kingston, Surrey, in memory of Mrs. Mary Morton. Aubrey's Perambulation, v. 1. p. 39.

† Lives by Isaac Walton, 12mo. 1675, 91.

By this marriage the more famous Sir Henry Wotton was the only child, and he thus by maternal consanguinity became uncle to Sir Albert Morton, for whom he had so affectionate a regard, that on his death, in the prime of his days, he bewailed the departure "of his nephew out of this world, who was dearer to him than his own being in it;" adding, in his letter to his friend Nicholas Pey, "what a wound it is to my heart, you that knew him and knew me, will easily believe *."

The Earl of Westmorland, in his letter to the Mayor of Rochester, terms Sir Albert Morton "their noble countryman," an expression which implies, that he was a native of Kent, though I have not traced where he was born. Most probably not at Esture, as his baptism is not entered in the register of Chilham; nor could the obliging vicar, on a repeated examination of the register, find any other minutes of the family, except of the burials of Sir Robert Morton, the eldest brother of Sir Albert, and of Anne, widow of Sir Robert, in the year 1637.

In Eton school Albert Morton had the rudiments of classical learning; and, as he was elected from thence to King's college in 1602 †, the presumption is, that he might be born about the year 1584. His residence in Cambridge must have been discontinued before he had finished the usual time of a probationary scholar; for, in July 1604, Sir Henry Wotton was appointed ambassador to Venice, and he was accompanied thither by his nephew as his secretary ‡. In 1609, the secretary returned to England with dispatches. One of them was a letter from Sir Henry Wotton to the Prince of Wales; in which he writes that, "having, upon occasion of his Majesty's service, sent home this poor scholar, my nephew, I have taken the presumption to represent unto your Highness my humble reverence by him, who is a domestic witness, how often I do profess myself bound unto the same for that gracious inclination, which it pleased you to shew towards me in my bold suit for your

* Ibid. p. 131. and Wotton Reliq. 12mo. 1651, p. 507.

† Catal. Alumnorum Eton. per Pote.

‡ Walton's Lives, p. 131.

letters to this signiory." And, in a letter to the Prince by the same conveyance, Sir John Harrington says, "he trusts to the care and diligence of the bearer, who was himself a worthy and learned gentleman, and nephew of the very worthy and very learned ambassador *."

Thus early trained by a near and dear relation, who did not want either learning, travel, or experience, nor faithfulness and ability to manage an ambassage †, this young man could hardly fail of being an adept in the diplomatic line; and of being well qualified for the different employments that awaited him through the recommendation of his uncle. He was thrice agent in Savoy; and, at Heidelberg, agent for the King with the Princes of the Union ‡. In 1616 he was secretary to the Princess Elizabeth; and, as suggested by Sir Henry Wotton, in a letter "to the most resplendent Queen of Bohemia, even in the darkness of fortune, had the inestimable affection of her Majesty §." In 1617, when a clerk of the privy council, he received the honour of knighthood; and it is mentioned in a large collection of notes in MS. compiled by Anthony Allen, a fellow of King's college ||, and afterwards a master in chancery, that Albert Morton had the promise of the reversion of principal secretary of state, but that he died before it fell, though Rushworth thinks that he had this place." Of the two secretaries of state (who, as lord Clarendon has observed, were not in those days officers of that magnitude they have been since, being only to make dispatches upon the conclusion of councils, not to govern or preside in those councils ¶), Sir Albert Morton was unquestionably one; he being thus recognised in several instruments printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, A. 1625. April 9, he had, as secretary, a grant

by patent of an annuity of 100*l.* for life, towards his support *. May 9, Sir Albert Morton, one of the principal secretaries, was named in a special commission to the lord keeper of the great seal and others, *pro compositione defectuum titularum*, &c. †. May 19, there was a special commission directed to viscount Mandeville, and others, about the estimation and vent of woollen-cloths, and secretary Morton was to be one of the quorum ‡. And in a commission, dated May 30, concerning new buildings in London, he was one of the commissioners by virtue of his office §. He also, next to secretary lord Conway, subscribed the order of council, dated May 6, and directed to the mayor of Rochester, for providing lodgings for the King and his attendants, when upon his journey to Dover, to meet the Princess Henrietta Maria, of France, previous to her marriage ||.

Secretary Morton owed his advancement to the duke of Buckingham, whose singular love to his never-forgotten Albertus, Sir Henry Wotton gratefully acknowledges in his letter to the Queen of Bohemia, "declaring it to be the first of the two ways by which he thought himself tied" to that minister. There is, however, reason to believe, that declining health prevented Sir Albert's being very active in his department for the short remainder of his life; and that he might have Sir John Cooke as an assistant, or colleague. For, in the Journals of the House of Commons, after the removal of the parliament from Westminster to Oxford on account of the plague, there is the following entry under August 8,—"The King hath commanded the Duke of Bucks to deliver a message to both houses; and, that because there may be use of the lord Treasurer, lord Conway, and Sir John Cooke, to deliver some things, the lords have given their consent, that those of their house may speak there, and desire Sir John Cooke may do the like. This to be done presently in the Painted Chamber.—Leave given to Sir John Cooke to speak as is desired by the said messenger from the Lords; but

* Life of Henry Prince of Wales, by Dr. Birch, p. 170, 171.

† Thus characterised by King James.—Walton's Life of Sir H. Wotton, p. 107.

‡ Wood Athen. Oxon. v. I. p. 566.

§ Wotton. Reliq. p. 495.

|| Allen copied some of his notes from Athen. Oxon.

¶ History of Rebellion, 8vo. v. I. p. 64. Clarendon is mistaken, as will be shewn below, that Sir John Cooke was appointed secretary on the death of Sir Albert Morton.

* Rymer, Fœd. tom. XVIII. p. 20.

† Rymer, Fœd. p. 45.

‡ Ibid. p. 91.

§ Ibid. p. 97.

|| Arcæolog. v. XII. p. 124. And in pl. XX. is Sir. Albert's Autograph.

to speak as the King's servant, and not as a member of the house of commons." Lord Conway was at that time the secretary of state in the House of Peers; and so, according to Rushworth, Clarendon, and other historians, was Sir John Cooke in the House of Commons. The date of his appointment I have not met with; but on Nov. 9, he was, like Sir Albert Morton, favoured by the grant of a yearly pension of 100*l.* during his life, *a tempore mortis Alberti Moreton nuper defuncti* *.

It is noticed by A. Wood, that "Sir Albert ended his days in the winter-time, (in November it should seem)." And it is clear, from the above-cited patent, that he must have deceased early in that month; and, writes Allen, he died in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. But, that he was buried at Southampton there is proof positive, from the metrical tears there were wept at his grave, by Sir Henry Wotton, in which are lines that imply his being interred within a church.

"Yet even these gentle wales allow my
mone, [gree †.]
Whose doleful echoes to my plaints a-

How long after the death of Sir Albert his grave was visited by the uncle it does not appear; but, as the table stone was placed over his remains, it must be concluded, that weeks, perhaps months, had elapsed; and consequently, that of the shower of tears shed by Sir Henry, which were to "humanize the flints whercon he trode," many might be poetical. In this instance may it not be suspected, as is remarked on Cowley's poem on the death of Dr. Hervey ‡, there was a wish to make the reader weep, after the writer had forgot to weep himself, from length of time, which alleviates the acutest sorrows? It will, I think, be admitted from this elegy, and from other poems, printed in Wottonianæ Reliquiæ, that Sir Henry was of the class of metaphysical bards, so well described by that great poetical biographer; nor can it be matter of surprize, that the intimate friend of Donne and Rowley should have acquired this sentimental turn. In the best wishes, addressed by the Dean to Sir Henry,

on his going ambassador to Venice, are many "thoughts to far fetched, as to be not only unexpected but unnatural;" and, as Johnson has shrewdly observed of another of Donne's performances, "If the lines are not easily understood, they may be read again, or the reader may perhaps exclaim, on some of them, confusion worse confounded."

Not any relique of Sir Albert's versifying genius has been preserved; but that he was often a votary of the Muses is manifest from these lines:

"But is he gone? and live I ryming here,
As if some Muse would listen to my lay?
When all *distun'd* fit waiting for their dear,
And bathe the banks where he was
wont to play *."

Sir Albert married Miss Elizabeth Apsley †, but left no issue by her. Albert Morton, elected from Eton to King's college, in 1639, whom A. Wood supposes to have been a son of Sir Albert, was the second son of Sir Robert Morton, the eldest brother of the secretary; and he is recognized as a grand nephew in the will of Sir Henry Wotton, who appointed him one of his executors ‡.

Dame Elizabeth Morton did not long survive her husband: for, as wrote Sir Henry,

"He first deceas'd; she for a little tri'd
To live without him, lik'd it not and did §:
And in a note subjoined to Dr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, p. 169, is this passage, from an edition of Reliq. Wotton, p. 477, "He (Sir Albert) died in the vernality of his employments and fortunes, under the best king and master in the world ||."

As the duke of Buckingham was the instrument of preferring Sir Albert Morton to the office of secretary of state, and to a chair in the privy council, there can hardly be a doubt by what means a gentleman, in the vernality of his fortune, obtained two seats in the great council of the nation.

* Wotton Reliq. p. 528. *Distun'd*, not mentioned in Johnson's Dictionary, though there are three other words in this poem cited as examples of the use of them; viz. to *accent*—*humanize*, and *unrest*.

† Hasted, Hist. of Kent, vol. III. p. 136, note (m).

‡ Walton's Lives, p. 142.

§ Wotton Reliq. p. 529.

|| It does not occur in p. 477, of the edition of Walton's Lives, cited in this paper; and if it be in any other page, I have overlooked it.

* Rymer, Fœd. ut supr. p. 226.

† Wotton, Reliq. p. 528.

‡ Johnson's Lives of the Poets, v. I. p. 58.

In 1626, the duke, though then under an impeachment, was, by the interest of the court, elected chancellor of Cambridge*; and, by the same interest, it could not have been very difficult to a secretary of state to be chosen the year before one of the representatives of that university. When Sir Albert was a candidate for the county of Kent, there was issued in his support an official letter, signed by the King's lord chamberlain; but, suspecting that you may think I have already engrossed a competent portion in one number of your miscellaneous volume, I shall defer sending a copy of the letter alluded to; but it shall be conveyed for insertion in the Magazine of another month, together with the copy of another unprinted letter upon the same business. Both epistles may be the more amusing to your readers, from their affording them an opportunity of comparing an election process in 1625 with an election manœuvre of the year 1790; which, from the peculiarity of the return, and a change in the usage of the county, effected by a party not deemed very partial to a plan of innovation, occasioned no small surprize and talk, both within and without the county †; and gave rise to some pointed reflections not easily to be parried by freeholders, though—

MEN OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

YOUR correspondent from Coventry seems equally unfortunate in his panegyrick on "The Pursuits of Literature," and in his defence of the author. As a subject of the former, he selects the *elegance* of the composition; whereas, there are few poems of equal length in which so many inelegant sentences and trite or vulgar expressions occur. This, I believe, is the sentiment of every just and accurate judge of poetry who has perused the work. But, should your correspondent wish for particular instances, I would direct him to pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 19, in part I.; to pages 6, 8, 19, and 33, in part II.; to pages 5, 6, 9, and 22, in part III.; and pages 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 82, 84, 85, and 98, in part IV. These are but a few of the feeble, inelegant, un-

grammatical, or obscure passages, that might be pointed out. That the author has considerable erudition is probable; though the appearance of it may sometimes be assumed by occasional diligence. But, upon what foundation his advocate asserts the "integrity of his design," it would be somewhat difficult to explain. Without the least prejudice, we may be allowed to doubt the integrity of a man's design, who so frequently violates every principle of candour and of justice, and who appears to have set down to his work without any other determinate object than to throw ridicule or obloquy upon as many persons as he could think of. That in many passages, especially in the Notes, he ably defends the religion and government of his country, no man, who has a right way of thinking, will deny. But, that "the cause of learning" can be served by vehement invectives or contemptuous ridicule thrown on some of the first literary characters of the age, for the slightest faults (and sometimes for no fault at all), will require better arguments than those of your correspondent to evince. Still less easy will it be to prove, that "virtue is promoted" by an almost indiscriminate censure of the good and the bad, by a misrepresentation of the characters and private concerns of individuals, for the purpose of ridiculing them, and by endeavouring, under the mask of zeal for the religion of his country, to excite indignation (if not persecution) against the forlorn and defenseless objects of its charity.

I am ready, should your correspondent call for it, to vouch these accusations by proof. For the present, I will confine myself to one of the most notorious instances of this author's malignity. In the year 1790, a set of gentlemen, conceiving that an Institution calculated to afford relief to Writers of merit when reduced (as is too often the case) to distress, would be advantageous to Literature, and honourable to their country, instituted the Literary Fund; a charitable Society, which has from that period gradually increased in importance and utility, has relieved many deserving objects, and is now patronized by many of the most respectable persons in the kingdom. Let your correspondent turn to "The Pursuits of Literature," part IV. p. 13 (in the Notes), and he will

* Hume's History of England, quarto, vol. V. p. 155.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 577.

will see how that benevolent Institution is misrepresented and vilified. Whether the Writer's chief object was to bring the Institution itself into contempt, or only to ridicule the gentleman who is mentioned in that Note as a supporter of it (though it is not true that he was one of its founders), is nothing to the purpose: the pen that could attempt to revile a benevolent public charity must, in either case, have been prompted by a base and unfeeling heart.

So much for the panegyrick of your correspondent on the elegance of this Author's style, and the purity of his motives. I now come to his defence of anonymous abuse and ridicule of individuals; whose names (let it be remembered) the Author gives at length. And here it is scarcely possible to believe your correspondent in earnest when he says, "the attack is in the face of day, open and honourable." What; can it be called an attack in the face of day, when the assailant conceals himself in darkness and night? when, if all his assertions should be convicted of falsehood, there would be no means of exposing and disgracing the author of them? For, how can a calumniator be supposed to feel the exposure of his calumnies whilst his personal character is secure from reproach? He may go about the world as much respected by his friends, and by the world at large, as if this obloquy did not attach to him; and who shall say that his internal feelings would be to *such a man* a sufficient punishment? It is surely, therefore, the very reverse of "honourable," to commence such an attack as puts your adversary upon unequal terms with yourself, where he has every thing, and you little or nothing, to lose.

But the contest, says your correspondent, is before "unbiased judges." Permit me to ask what judges are here meant? The world at large, or the Literary World in particular? In either case, can he be ignorant with what avidity satirical publications are read, and how little enquiry is made by most readers as to the truth of any insinuations contained in them? Can he be ignorant how easily, by partial and garbled extracts from the works censured, or even by mere assertions respecting them, supercilious readers may be deceived? But Authors thus attacked, "we shall be told," may

write "in their own defence." True, Sir," they may; but is such a defence, though ever so just, likely to be effectual? Will all persons (nay, will one-tenth of the persons), who have seen the attack, peruse the defence? Admit, for a moment, that every individual abused in "The Pursuits of Literature" were to publish his justification (and every one has an equal right to do so), would your correspondent himself engage to read them? And yet, unless he, and every other reader of *The Pursuits of Literature*, would read and consider them attentively, justice would not be done. So far, therefore, from the parties being on equal terms, the anonymous Satirist has a tenfold advantage over the object of his Satire. To take that vantage-ground, unpelled to such a mode of attack by any necessity, and to impose on his adversaries the alternative of seeming to acquiesce in the charges, or employing such inadequate means to repel them, should, in the opinion of every candid mind, stamp the Writer, not as a fair advocate for purity in morals, and good taste in literature, but as a dark assassin, and a malignant libeller.

On the ill taste manifested in various parts of this Poem (as the Author calls it) I could go into convincing proofs. But, let any man of pure classical taste read it, and decide. I will only ask your correspondent what we are to think of a poem, few passages of which would (even at the time of publication) be perfectly intelligible without Notes. CANDIDUS.

To WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq. Archibald to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE, &c. Allsop's Buildings, London.

DEAR SIR, Jan. 10.

FROM what I have seen of your design, it will, I am convinced, be judged worthy of the subject. A tri-lateral obelisk, the aspects of which are directed to the several scenes of action, must strike every body as perfectly apposite to the three victories; which, taken in the aggregate, form the grandest example of prowess ever exhibited on the element of the seas. The pieces of heavy canon served on-board our three fleets exceeded 4003: our ships of the line engaged were 55 or 56 in number, and the men about 36,000. Forty moons were surely a

short

short space of time for three such decisive triumphs over as many distinct nations (besides intermediate successes of less account): The battle of Actium, between Augustus and Anthony, and the last that was fought at sea between the Romans and Carthaginians, counted, I own, far more numerous crews aboard the vessels (which, by the way, were comparatively *only* boats); and so it was as to the famous sea-fight at Lepanto in the 16th century. But the major part of the complements in all these memorable conflicts were captives chained to the oar, and not combatants. We find the *rosal-pillars* erected of old strangely disproportioned and rude; the beaks of galleys, and instruments for destruction then in use on the ocean, appear as protuberant excrescences, calculated to disfigure rather than adorn. I never, in all my travels or studies, met with any thing of *that* sort to merit much regard. Many superb monuments still indeed remain, to commemorate military achievements at land; but scarcely any can be named, with respect to the motive for constructing them, with this of yours. The earliest I am acquainted with, and of which there are still some remains at the end of near 2000 years, is the cenotaph of the two elder Scipios in Spain (uncles to the renowned Africanus), whose armies were victorious in the Tarconese. There is not a pleasing feature in this building. You know it was only about that epoch that Italy began to acquire a passion, and taste, for the polished Arts. Upon despoiling Athens and Corinth, Pompey's pillar (in Africa), if rightly so called (which will ever remain a doubt), was raised to perpetuate victories extremely extensive and brilliant, and that approach, perhaps, the nearest in splendour to those we witness now so commemorate; unless it be the campaigns of Churchill duke of Marlborough; which Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Needle-work, have all helped to blazon and eternalize.

The pillar of Pompey is quite simple and uninteresting. The same remark will not hold good as to the triumphal arches, at this day to be seen in Rome, of the emperors Titus and Constantine, which have proper architectural proportions, and are admirably embellished by the chisel. They were erected, however, rather to do personal honour exclusively to the commanders in chief,

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than to the gallant soldiery that won the battles. The column of Trajan, the shaft of which shewed (in *allo relief*) the victories of that prince over the Daci, &c. has proved a durable as well as a magnificent work. I perceive you have chosen nearly the same altitude for your obelisk, 140 feet. The Antonine, another Grecian column, which also bore on its summit the cinerary urn of its founder (afterwards exchanged by the Pope for a Christian Apostle), is 25 feet higher than that of Trajan, but has nothing great about it except its dimensions. And we may say as much of our tall Doric monument near London-bridge; which our most celebrated Poet stigmatizes by the simile of a liar and bully. Surely the structure now projected is not open to a like imputation even from the most jealous and malignant enemies to this country! Such plain energetic facts want no exaggeration to transmit them with transcendent *acut* to the latest posterity; while the Ocean exists they will scarcely ever be matched; they can at no time be surpassed. The *anchor and hope* is a beautiful, and, in point of allegorical allusion, a perfect crowning to your obelisk. The moulding of acorns in the cornice of the pedestal is properly emblematic of the oak; and the bull's head (an animal which the first navigators we read of held peculiarly sacred to Neptune) is well introduced. The bust in high relief of the chief commander, within a circle of laurel, and environed with his appropriate trophies (to grace the trident), you have, in my opinion, placed with propriety as the superior and master ornament. The sea-horses seem spirited and judiciously fore-shortened. The inscriptions intended for the interior of the arches, and for the pedestal, are disposed, as they ought, in three compartments to the South, and two to the Westward and North-east; viz. 1st, within the recess of the arch, the particular victory; 2^{dly}, empaneled, on the middle of the pedestal, a brief statement of the encounter, strength of the British and adverse squadrons, force in ships and weight of metal, commanders names, vessels captured or destroyed, loss in killed and wounded, &c.; 3^{dly}, on the plinth of the principal front, a short general inscription, which ought to be in the English language, and adapted to the humblest capacity. Clas-

seal

fiat Latin, or University erudition, even in our native tongue, would be as much misplaced at Portsmouth as a boatswain's whistle in the mouth of one of the Regius Professors at Oxford. Ascribe the glory to the whole service, under the denomination of Sailors; which includes every body, officers, private seamen, and marines, from the admiral down to the loblolly-boy.

The idea of placing the edifice on a solid rock is, I suppose, taken from the mausoleum of Peter-Czar, erected within our memory in Muscovy.

Portfdown is certainly the most eligible situation; at a distance of a few yards from the high-road leading to the metropolis, and whence there is a view of Spithead, St. Helens, and an extensive offing of the English Channel; at the centre of our maritime dominion. What a lesson will such an object afford to the British mariners in general (as there are very few but, at some time or other, visit Portsmouth) ! and what animating examples will it constantly present to our youth at the first nautical seminary in the world* !

But you must allow me to trouble you with a few more sentiments respecting the undertaking we have in view, upon principles of public policy and national gratitude. There is something in this much beyond the mere words *bien mérité de la patrie*, or *mention honorable*, of which the French are lately become so prodigal. In addition, however, to such prostituted and sterile generosity, their legislature has made a promise to all their armies of a large pecuniary reward at the peace. It remains to be seen if that promise will ever be ratified by the performance. They have often talked of arches of triumph and heroic columns; and, in the year 1794, the Convention actually voted one of these in honour of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, for the paltry defeat of a body of paltry Spaniards near Colure, in the Mediterranean. Spain has nothing to commemorate in the present war but her abject policy, and disgrace on all sides.

It is said the Dutch intend to raise a public monument near Camperdown, and pay a costly tribute to the gallant defence made on Oct. 11, 1797, by their unfortunate countrymen. Must then the victors refer to such mementos on the coasts of the vanquished for the

* The Royal Academy at Portsmouth.

fairest testimonials of *their* glory? It is quite a new project to monumentize a signal defeat. And, surely, so sinister an object cannot but prove an eternal eye-sore to every Hollander!

Abundant relief has already been given, by voluntary contributions, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to the widows and families of the seamen who fell in Battle on June 1, 1794, Feb. 23, 1797, and Oct. 11, 1797. This first and most laudable homage to the manes of the slain is a reward supremely gratifying to their noble-minded comrades who have outlived the conflict. A monument is also ordered by parliament to Capt. Burgess, of the Ardent. But, in each of the three actions, did not the survivors fight as well in general as those who were killed? Thank God! the former, who may still serve their country on future occasions, are in a proportion of above ten to one, and have equal claims to national applause, and a liberal and dignified requital. After the sea-fight of Matthews and Lestock (50 years since) near the island of Minorca, the British Legislature directed a sumptuous monument for Capt. Cornwall, commander of the Marlborough man of war, who fell in battle, affording succour at a very desperate emergency to the commander in chief. In that instance, the merit was personal, and almost solitary; for, the whole British squadron, taken together, reaped no laurels that day.

Anson, Hawke, Boscawen, Pocock, Rodney, &c. have only private monuments to commemorate their illustrious services, and those of the mariners under their orders. Lord Anson, it is true, has a handsome arch built to his memory on the family-estate of the Ansons, in Staffordshire. It is unluckily quite sequestered from the view of a traveller. It may be said, that there are unperishable pages in print that will render permanent justice to such desert; but, let us at least acknowledge that the arts of Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, and Engraving, are great and graceful auxiliaries to Literary History. Witness the Arundel marbles, and several Egyptian obelisks (of marble), yet entire, of an origin anterior even to Herodotus (the most antient of profane chroniclers); and the characters inscribed thereon would still prove legible if the language itself were understood.

The fame of Alexander the Great will hereafter stand as much indebted to Lebrun as to Quintus Curtius or Plutarch. The painting of the battle of Quebec by West, and the admirable print of it by Woollet, will probably render the military talents of General Wolfe, and his impressive death, more diffusely known to the world hereafter than any memoirs extant of the reign of King George II.; and will be viewed with a more heartfelt interest. To take people in the aggregate, how few of the lower classes turn to relations of detached events (though ever so momentous when they happened) in a large volume; whereas thousands, and scores of thousands, every year read devices and inscriptions amidst the tombs at Westminster, St Paul's cathedral, or Canterbury, with anxious and riveted attention. Admiral Shovel would have been forgotten by this time (like the gallant Bembo or Sir John Norris), if the memory of him were not revived by his singular *cosmose* at the Abbey, and the record of his sad catastrophe on the rocks of Scilly. It is in Westminster-abbey that the successes of the late Admiral Watson and his fleet, in the remotest part of Asia, are most happily perpetuated by the hand of an ingenious Statuary. And it is there that the glorious 12th of April, 1782. (to be named without disparagement together with any of these more recent triumphs) will be best known to posterity from the superb piece of sculpture (executed by Bacon) which the nation has devoted to the memory of three Captains, who, more unfortunate, though not more distinguished in fight than their brother-officers, chanced to be mortally wounded on the quarter-deck.

How strongly do we feel impressed on our minds a delineation of the contending fleets of England and Spain (in the days of Queen Elizabeth) from the old and faded tapestry that furnishes the House of Peers! Uncouth as the portraits are of Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Korbisher, &c. they still raise ardent animation in the breast of every professional beholder. Though, of a truth, that pompous armament, *designed*, but not *designed*, to invade England (and which will probably be, some months hence, the case of the

Republican Rafts*) owed its destruction chiefly to the rage of the elements, in anticipation of the skill and valour which we sent to oppose it.

This *naval obelisk* near the first support of Great Britain, and, in a military view, the most important on the face of the globe (near the high-road to the capital of the British empire), will be a *fiat*, that perfectly harmonizes with the liberal gifts already distributed to the widows and orphans of the deceased, and the enthusiastic exclamations in praise of the three victorious squadrons, which still re-echo from one extremity of his Majesty's dominions to the other.

Our hope at this awful crisis rests on the wooden walls of Old England; the fleet-anchor of the State holds by the firm courage of our seamen; and these unparalleled series of victories, here compacted together, and drawn in their wide blaze of effulgence to one centre, constitute an infallible pledge, which Heaven has, in its mercy, accorded of future protection and safety. You may, my dear friend, when your work shall be finished, say with entire confidence, *Ego perpetuus* for, the virtuous pride of our posterity shall venerate it, and watch over its preservation for ages and ages to come, as the sacred *palladium* of our laws, our religion, and our liberties, not to perish nor be overthrown but with the downfall of Great Britain itself.

That the obelisk should be of *marble* is indispensably necessary, on account of the durability of that material as well as its beauty; besides, marble *alone* can give a becoming relief to the busts and ornaments, which you will of course chuse of the finest pieces of statuary. L.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

THE extracts given by your correspondent John-à-Combe, towards ascertaining the author of "The Pursuits of Literature," are very curious, and carry with them, as I think, a great appearance of probability. This very celebrated and far-famed Work appears to me, however, to be the production either of a Cambridge man, or (as many people now strongly suppose) to be written with a studious endeavour of throwing it upon a person

* Let Britons to themselves be true, and scorn each French bravado;
Their Rafts and Gun-boats soon shall sink, like Spain's far-fam'd Armada. N.

of that description, and therefore pressing into his service as many Cambridge phrases and concerns as he could, in order the more effectually to confine all speculations about it, as much as possible, to that place, and to a particular set of gentlemen there. And to this opinion I am the more inclined to accede, because the author, being very evidently most anxious that his secret should not transpire, and tremblingly alive in blocking-up all avenues of enquiry, is therefore much more likely to *mislead* a search, than to *narrow* it into so small a compass as he seems studiously to have done. Added to this, many of the Cambridge phrases, and *lang* (if I may so call it) of the place, are by no means such as would be used by a genuine Cambridge man.

The very ingenious and excellent person, belonging to her Majesty's treasury, who has been most generally named as the author of this work, is, I think, very unlikely to have been concerned. And the Orator of the university of Cambridge, who has also been publickly named, does, as I am informed, most decidedly and unequivocally disclaim having contributed a single syllable either to the prose or poetry of this very celebrated performance.

OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 22.

AS much ingenuity has of late been displayed by several of your correspondents, in attempting to discover the author of "The Pursuits of Literature;" if the subject be not already worn thread-bare, will you permit a constant reader to communicate a thought which struck him upon reading the note to the following verse in part II, p. 12. of that work.

"Or frighten children with Lenora's woes."

The note is as follows:

"A tale from the German, translated by the Laureat, by J. T. Stanley, esq. M.P. &c. &c.; a sort of *Blue-beard* story for the nursery."

Now, Mr. Urban, as this same story of *Blue-beard* is not, I believe, very generally known; or, at least, seldom thought of by those who are past the age of childhood, and as I never recollect having seen any allusion to it in print before; it will, I am persuaded, be thought somewhat singular, that the tale should suggest itself to the authors of "The Pursuits of Literature," and of the dramatic romance of *Blue-beard*,

now performing with such *ardor* at Drury-lane theatre, nearly at the same time. May I, therefore, Mr. Urban, be permitted to hazard a conjecture, that the author of the two performances is one and the same person?

Yours, &c. INQUIRITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dunster-court*, Jan. 13.

ACCEPT my best thanks for the insertion of my letter in vol. LXVII. p. 1031; and excuse me if I request a farther small indulgence.

The copy of the inscription I have sent you is, as I asserted in my last, *correct*. I have even been particular as to the punctuation; and depend upon it, the marble in question never had any other inscription but that of which I have sent you the copy. As a farther proof; however, a drawing of it, made about sixty years ago, is yet to be seen on one of the Dutch tiles of the *fourvaux* of the council-chamber at Payerne, and another on the map of that town, kept in the council-chamber also; both of which drawings were made that the inscription might be preserved. It is surprising, therefore, that the author of the *Délices de la Suisse* should have imposed upon us, in the manner he has done, the meaning he gave to the initials, as being the inscription itself. *Breval* deserves the same censure; but, that he may not incur another, I beg leave to add that, at the time he wrote, the road from *Pa.erne* to *Moudon* was in fact over the bridge upon which the monument stands; but not so now.

I shall the first opportunity consult *Grüter, Freher, and Comte*; in, uncertain whether you mean to say, that the copy they have given us of the above inscription is like that in the *Délices de la Suisse* or my own. In the mean while, give me leave to make another remark, though in making it I am afraid of being deemed too nice. You desire me to explain, *whether only the initials remain, or if I could read only the initials*. If the initials only remain, could I have read any thing else? And, if *words* (which I deny), I must have been stupid indeed not to have been able to make them out; or an impostor to have suppressed them.

I make no doubt that Mr. Coxe, as a lover of Antiquities, will have kept a copy of that inscription; and hope that, as a lover of Truth, he will step forward, and set this matter to rights. F. B. J.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

AFTER considerable reading in Typographical Antiquities and history, I can find no account of the institution of the royal press in the Louvre by Lewis XIV. how long it remained, whether existing now, and if a catalogue in any where to be found of its productions. I have seen a beautiful Phœdrus, 1727, and an Horace; hence, dated about 1733. Perhaps some of your readers may be in possession of some information upon this subject, or may point out some traveller who mentions this matter in course; for, none of the French authors I have seen make mention of it after 1709. And also some account of the Foulis; printers, of Glasgow, Robert and Andrew. They were great and accurate printers of Greek and Latin books; and to their memory one natural regard is due; and that is, that they were the first who formed and executed a plan for an Academy of the Fine Arts. To this scheme their fortunes, which were considerable, fell in the expenses. If I remember right, a natural son of Lord Sutherland was the first youth sent to Rome upon this business, which was no less than to transplant the graces of the pencil and chisel from the rich soil of Italy to the frigid but commercial city of Glasgow. The paintings, statues, and models, produced by this endeavour to establish the first academy of the sort in Great Britain, were exhibited at Christie's, and afterwards sold; but the produce was so small that it broke the proprietor's heart, and he died on-board the ship on his return to his native country. It would confer a singular obligation to the classical scholar to see an accurate list of the various editions of their books. A part of such a catalogue exists of their own printing; but, as they remained long in business afterwards, many of their finest editions are not noticed. They began business in 1742; and, I believe, Demetrius Phalerus was the first production of their press. In 1744, they brought out their famous immaculate Horace; and the number of their works afterwards come near to the Aldine series. Robert was originally a barber, and Andrew kept a school. Urne, Hamilton, and Balfour, and Ruddiman, were their competitors; but neither produced equally beautiful or correct editions. The imperfect state of Dr. Harwood's View of

the Greek and Roman Classics is the cause of this application.

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE prophets prophesy falsely; and the priests bear rule by their means." Jerem. v. 31.

This translation proceeds from the supposition that ׀׀׀ is the third plural from ׀׀׀, to bear rule; but the context requires the past tense from ׀׀׀, descendit.

Dr. Blanty translates, "And the priests have concurred with them"—literally, have descended upon their hands; that is, either have joined hands with them, or fallen with the weight of their authority upon the measures introduced by the others. The words, perhaps, may be still better rendered, "And the priests have condescended, or have submitted, unto their power;" that is, have gone into their hands. There is a passage in Isaiah xv. 3, which justifies this translation: "the whole house shall howl," descending, ׀׀׀, that is, having recourse to tears. Thus Dido, like Moab, is obliged to descend into weeping: *Iterum lacrymas, iterum tentare precando Cogitur.* Æn. iv. 413.

Deuteronomy explained from Sir George Staunton's plates.

"For the land whither thou goest to possess it, is not as the land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs." Deut. xi. 10.

The mode of watering a garden with the foot has been very well explained by Grotius in a quotation at length from Philo, who lived a long time in Egypt. And Vitruvius has mentioned a watering-wheel, which superseded the necessity of the *operarium calcatura*. But, till we saw the Chinese mode of raising water, in the plate in Lord Macartney's Voyage, we could not have so just an idea of the manner in which this operation was performed in Egypt in the times of Moses and Philo, and in China in our own. Here we have the *steps*, *βαθμοί τινε*, and *λαχρόβη*, the strong hold, or rail, and all the parts of the machine in the greatest perfection. Perhaps more certain conclusions may be drawn from this conformity in mechanics than in the resemblance of Egyptian hieroglyphicks and Chinese characters. S. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 18.*
THE Society of Antiquaries should know, that at an old farm-house in the parish of Bray, in Berkshire, called Ockwells, is a hall, in which are preserved entire some beautifully-painted windows of a very ancient date, hitherto undescribed by any author. They escaped the notice of the famous Thomas Hearne, though the place, of his nativity is within an easy walk of this retired spot. A future volume of *Archæologia* might be enriched with a minute account of them, were a person, qualified to give such account, employed to inspect and examine them.
 Yours, &c. HINT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 17.*
I FEEL much concerned, both as a man and a Christian, that a person of Eusebius's learning and abilities should so far misemploy his time and talents, (LXVII. 819), as publicly to attack an institution so excellent, and in every respect so worthy of encouragement, as that of Sunday-schools. Indeed, it might almost seem unnecessary to advance any arguments in their favour, their general usefulness is so apparent. However, I cannot refrain from offering you a few remarks on the subject; which, though imperfectly drawn up, will, I trust from their good intention, and your acknowledged impartiality, be readily admitted into your useful *Miscellany*.

It is a new and strange kind of doctrine which your correspondent inculcates, when he would have us believe that children are less industrious, less obedient to their parents, or that they will become worse men, or worse members of society, for being taught in their younger years to fear God and keep his commandments. On the contrary, it has hitherto been held an established maxim, that a religious education is the best method which can be devised for making men virtuous: it impresses on the tender mind such an awe and reverence of the Supreme Being, as will scarcely ever be eradicated. But, the strength and durability of early impressions, good or bad, no one can be ignorant of.

“The education forms the youthful mind;
 Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.”

Besides, I would have the morality of the poor to proceed from a better principle than the fear of the gallows. For, were there no other restraint upon the commission of vice but only

what that fear afforded, I am well persuaded that the world would be much more wicked than it is. Frequent opportunities must present themselves to every one of doing much mischief, and of being criminal in a very high degree, unseen by every eye save that of Him who seeth all things, and without the most distant dread of detection. Whereas, let but the eye of an omniscient God, who will judge every man according to his works, be once well fixed on the mind, and it will deter a man from sin at all times and in all places.

In Sunday-schools it is a great advantage to the poor that the instruction of their children does not interfere with their industry. On the six days of labour they are left to learn such useful occupations as may be necessary for their support in the future progress of life. On the seventh, that day set apart for rest and the purposes of religion, instead of being idle, or contracting vicious habits, which has brought many a man to an ignominious and untimely end, they are taught their duties to God and man, and I am sure their minds could not be better or more suitably employed. A religious respect will thereby be contracted for the Sabbath-day, which is one great step towards making a good Christian.

As to the bare repetition of the Catechism not producing any beneficial effects, it perhaps would not do much good if gone through in the hasty and superficial manner your correspondent describes. But, if a teacher discharges his office as he ought to do, he will from time to time explain all the fundamental parts of Christianity to the children entrusted to his care, till they become thoroughly acquainted with them, and understand them. For which purpose, the choice of proper matters should be a circumstance particularly attended to by the patrons of these institutions.

Another reason why poor children should be taught the Bible is the following: the mind of man must be employed; for want of which, on the Sabbath-day, it is but too common for the labourer to go to the public house, where he spends his money, starves his family, and habituates himself to drunkenness: who, if he had been taught to read the Scriptures, would have

have had a constant fund of the best kind of entertainment always at hand, and which would warn him to avoid this and all other vice.

I am aware there is a notion gone abroad in the kingdom, that the lower classes of the community are too enlightened, and that they ought to be kept in profound ignorance. From whatever motive such a sentiment may have arisen, it seems very ill-grounded so far as relates to that scanty portion of learning (if it deserve the name) which children receive in Sunday-schools. Poor souls! little apprehension need be entertained of their making too great a progress, when the time allotted for that purpose is but one day in seven. And, in this neighbourhood at least, the labouring people are so far from knowing too much, that many of them are almost as ignorant of the first principles of Christianity as the natives of Africa. Neither are these the most shining examples of morality! If then that class of our fellow-creatures are to be Christians in any thing but the name only, where there is an opportunity, let it not be denied the rising generation, of receiving a little religious instruction upon so easy and frugal a plan. In my humble opinion, no charity can be better employed, inasmuch as it promotes both their temporal and eternal interests. The contents of the Scriptures equally concern us all from the highest to the lowest: nor should the meanest of us be deprived (where it can be prevented) of the consolations of that holy religion, the Divine author of which made it his distinguishing characteristic that he "preached the Gospel to the poor." HANSHLOPIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lancashire, Jan. 14.*

THERE is sufficient reason to suppose that the institution of Sunday-schools, though usually termed *excellent*, without considerable alterations, will never be universally admired and encouraged. Let Saturday only, or, at least, the afternoon of that day, be set apart for the purpose of teaching the children to read; and let the damage sustained by needy parents, through the intermission of their children's labour, be repaired by the charitable assistance of well-disposed persons. On Sunday let the children be assembled at the school-house or some other convenient place; and, af-

ter having been instructed in the use of their Common Prayer-books, be thence conducted by proper persons to the church, and attend divine service both morning and afternoon. And let the Schools be under the constant inspection and direction of the Minister or Clergyman belonging to the Church or Chapel. Under these regulations, the name, indeed, of this favourite institution will be altered, and we shall have *Saturday* instead of *Sunday-schools*. But the advantages attending the alteration will be such as it may be reasonably expected, will attract universal approbation. The persons entrusted with the management of these schools will be convinced, that their employments on the Sabbath are not of a *worldly*, but entirely of a *religious* nature. Children will be trained up, not as they are now, in many country places at least, for want of time, perhaps, in a frequent neglect of the duties of the Lord's-day, but in an habitual observance of them; and so some check may be given to a growing inattention to public worship. And when the Clergy are allowed and requested to superintend and direct, it is hoped that the minds of children will not be poisoned, as they have been sometimes, with tracts published for the use of Sunday-schools, but preserved from the dangerous instructions of such as are either ignorant or ill-disposed. And surely, Mr. Urban, such instruction has been given, when a Dissenting teacher has converted a day of general thanksgiving into a day of murmuring; choosing for the lesson, in preference to all other chapters of the Bible, the 5th chapter of Exodus. I cannot conclude without expressing a wish, that some lover of his King and Country would convey to the higher powers this mischievous abuse of Liberty.

A Friend to the Established Church, and a Well-wisher to all Mankind; though an Enemy to every Thing that looks like Mischief or Rebellion.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 24.*

THOUGH I have for many years taken in your valuable Publication, and always regret when I am prevented from perusing it without delay; yet it has so happened, that I did not meet with Eusebius's attack on Sunday-schools till a few days ago; when, I must confess (though I know your can-

door in admitting any unexceptionable letter), I was not a little surprized to see such a one as Eusebius's (LXVII. 819). Two very satisfactory answers appeared in it the ensuing month, which contain a complete refutation of the many unfounded calumnies in the aforesaid letter, and must have a very good effect in helping to do away their mischievous tendency; but I will beg leave to add a few remarks: the first of which is, that it implies no small degree of arrogance, to decide, in so peremptory a manner, against the utility of an institution, which has had such advocates as the present Bishop of London, the late Bishop of Norwich, and has been encouraged and patronized (if I mistake not) by the whole Episcopal Bench, as well as by many persons of rank and eminence among the laity, particularly the Dowager Lady Spencer, and the late Mr. Deuys Rolle, who was a zealous and very liberal supporter of all undertakings, that had for their objects the glory of God, and the good of mankind; both which he well knew would be essentially promoted by Sunday-schools, if properly attended to*.

One may, indeed, be inclined to think that Eusebius has shut his eyes and stopped his ears against the numerous testimonies that have repeatedly been published, from different parts of the Kingdom, of their beneficial effects; and that he has listened only to the malevolent invectives which are ever in the mouths of Infidels and Libertines who are eagerly intent on destroying our religion, in order to pave the way for confusion and anarchy. If he is indeed a Clergyman, as Mr. Goodwin suspects, (and, I might add, as he is a Christian), he may well tremble at the recollection, of being any way instrumental in taking from the poor that key of knowledge which was given to them by Christ himself before it was bestowed on the rich, and which affords them such a solitary re-

* The author of these remarks had a convincing proof of Mr. Rolle's opinion on this subject, from a letter he wrote, in which he desired that all the copies which remained untold of a small pamphlet, published several years ago, on the importance of Sunday-schools, might be sent to him; adding that he wished to present one to every Clergyman who had been preferred to a living by himself or any of his family.

fuge in their declining years. As I wish to avoid being tedious on a subject which does not stand in need of any defence or recommendation, I shall conclude with declaring, that no circumstance of my life (which has not been a short one) yields me so much comfort, as the personal attendance I have given to a Sunday-school in the parish where I reside; because I am persuaded that I could not have done so much good to my parishioners any other way; and because I indulge a pleasing hope, that many of the poor children, whom I have assisted in instructing for above ten years past, will be placed on the right-hand of Christ at the day of Judgement. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 14.

WHEN I sent you a few curious observations on Sunday-schools, I expected that I should be censured, calumniated, misrepresented, and condemned, by some pious old women, and many violent advocates for those institutions; and I am not deceived: my presentation is likely to be verified in its fullest extent. A redoubtable champion, one T. Mot, F.S.M. steps forth, and attacks Eusebius with many bitter reproaches and satirical invectives. He sets out with telling us, that the "sacred name of Eusebius is grossly prostituted by being affixed to the letter on Sunday-schools." This gentleman does not seem to know, that there are above three-score Eusebii mentioned in ecclesiastical history; and that the name is not more sacred than that of Thomas or John.

In the same strain of defamation, he calls Eusebius "a wolf in sheep's clothing," and reproaches him for using a "fictitious name;" when, it is pleasant to observe, he himself assumes a title equally obscure and indefinite. Who can tell what is meant by F. S. M. Possibly it may signify *ſæda ſcurrilitatis magister*, or some other appropriate appellation more agreeable to the gentleman's opinion of himself and his own productions.

Eusebius, he says, is "an enemy to every plan for the melioration of the inferior classes of mankind: witness his many essays on the Curates Act." Eusebius, I confess, has pleaded the cause of poor rectors and vicars, when old age, ill-health, or accidental infirmities, have rendered them unable to attend their parochial duty. He has re-

monstrated

monstrated against the hardship of being compelled, under any of these circumstances, to allow a young curate, just in orders, 60*l.* a year out of 80*l.* This is not an imaginary case. He alluded to a real fact. And is this a proof that he is an enemy to the Curates, or to any plan properly calculated for the honour of the Church, or the happiness of mankind? Is he for this reason to be called a wolf in sheep's clothing?" Is no compassion due to an aged incumbent, who, in the days of infirmity and sickness, is forced to live on the miserable remains of a humble vicarage? Residence, in such instances, can be of no use or advantage, unless the good bishop will a second time employ his authority, and procure him an apartment in the *parish workhouse*.

When curates come into the possession of small livings, and are advanced in years, they may feel in *their* turn the intolerable hardship of such a situation. The gentleman who rails against Eusebius seems, if we may form a conjecture from the preceding reflexion, to be in the curatical line, and does not perceive the consequences attending his own opinion.

But, to proceed to the question relative to Sunday-schools. When I coolly and impartially consider the subject, I see no impropriety in stating the objections which may be fairly alleged against them. My remarks are proposed, like an academical exercise, against a commonly received opinion. And where is the crime? The propriety of the institution is not an article of faith, and may be discussed without any offence to morality or religion. Truth, we know, is discovered and illustrated by free enquiry. When inconveniences or defects are pointed out, they may be removed, a project which, like all human institutions, is imperfect at its first introduction, may be gradually improved and refined. It is the part of a narrow-minded bigot, or a hot-brained enthusiast, to maintain his own opinion with a blind impetuosity, to reject all advice, and disregard all objections.

There is an idleness of humanity and benevolence annexed to the institution of Sunday-schools, which captivates the ignorant and superficial observer, and makes him look with a malignant aspect on the writer who questions their utility.

In order to throw an odium upon his opponent, this writer tells us, that in-

dustry, or, as he is pleased to call it, "drudgery," is but another name for "slavery." But give me leave to observe, that this is the most pernicious doctrine that can be inculcated on the labouring part of the community; a doctrine which has a tendency to excite discontent, insurrections, and rebellion. If F. S. M. is the master of a Sunday-school, it is to be hoped that he does not teach his disciples this detestable lesson. Where, I beg leave to ask, is the *slavery* in this country? In what nation under heaven are the labouring poor better fed or better clothed? or, when incapable of work, more humanely treated?

Those who oppose Eusebius take up the argument in a partial view, and suppose that he declaims against all instructions in the principles of religion. This is a false and injurious representation of the case. He only declares, and he appeals to every man of candour and discernment for the propriety of his declaration, that, "to make the scheme effectual, it is absolutely necessary to combine a *proper discipline*, and a *habit of industry*, with the instructions of the Sunday; otherwise the establishment will be perfectly useless," and, in many cases, detrimental. Let this distinction be duly considered, and the intelligent reader will see no reason for the impotent sarcasms, and the ridiculous indignation of F. S. M.

It has been observed by some persons of prudence, and knowledge of mankind, that the scheme of which I am speaking, derached from a constant attention to the habit of industry, has been artfully encouraged by our Reforming Societies, for the purpose of *illuminating* the common people of England, for rendering them capable of reading their *edifying* publications, and opening their eyes to the *glorious* advantages of liberty and equality.

It is a well-attested fact, that no less than 400 copies of Paine's *Age of Reason* were, on one market-day, distributed, *gratis*, among the ordinary farmers, servants, and labourers, at York, in a cheap and commodious edition, in order to disseminate its principles, and extend its *illuminating* influence among the vulgar. These, who have received a tincture of scholarship at a Sunday-school, without any regular discipline for the rest of the week, will be proper subjects for their purpose, and, no doubt

doubt, will be the first to derive instruction from the luminous pages of this precious reformer. It would have been useless, it would have been throwing their pearls before swine, to have stuffed these edifying publications into the pockets of illiterate rusticks.

Whenever industry is made a leading principle in our establishments for the benefit of the poor, the effect will be proportionably advantageous to the community. This, this is the parent of all domestic comfort, the great preservative of peace, order, regularity, and subordination, in society; the foundation of arts, manufactures, and commerce; in short, it is the only basis of our national prosperity. This, and this only, is the great principle in which the nation is interested, and which ought to be the primary object of every public charity for "ameliorating" the condition of the poor.

When this is in any degree neglected, or made a subordinate consideration, all theoretical instruction will be proportionably insignificant. It will be like the good seed falling by the wayside. The young disciple will bear his instructor; but, when he escapes from his task-master, and finds that idleness, liberty, and equality, are more agreeable than "drudgery," "the devil cometh, and taketh away the word out of his heart," and he falls a sacrifice to his own passions, or the artifices of some factious declaimer.

To the neglect of industry in the lowest classes of mankind may be ascribed all the licentiousness, all the riots, all the beggary, which we meet with in every part of the three kingdoms. And how are these abominations to be prevented? Not by alienating the minds of the poor from labour; not by teaching them Dyche and Dilworth; not by raising their ideas above their station; not by giving them a small portion of scholastic learning and mental improvement on Sundays, and then leave them to idleness, fighting, strolling, and

thievery, all the rest of the week; but by obliging them to work, and earn their livelihood by some useful occupation. This is the highest and most substantial charity, and is calculated to render the lowest ranks of mankind useful and happy* in their respective stations.

The piety of our ancestors has amply provided for the instruction of the poor, by erecting in almost every village a place for public instruction, and the adoration of the Supreme Being; where the most ignorant creature may learn his duty to his Creator and his fellow-creatures, and become habituated to seriousness, regularity, and devotion. Let young people be obliged to attend their respective churches, and be inured to some honest and laborious occupation for six days in the week; and, with few exceptions, they will become quiet and useful members of society.

The arrogant F. S. M. may inveigh as much as he pleases against Eusebius; but, at the same time, let him recollect, that a rational determination of the question does not depend on a partial view of things, on personal invectives, or his own dogmatical assertions, but on a candid and liberal investigation of the subject. Eusebius is no enemy to instruction; but he still insists, that industry in the lowest classes of society is better than scholarship; and that to give them the latter without the former, is to put swords into their hands, which may be instrumental to their own destruction.

EUSEBIUS.

** We have inserted this article, as it comes from an old and respectable Correspondent, and contains, perhaps, the whole sum and substance of what can be said against the institution of Sunday-schools. We have received a very considerable number of letters in answer to Eusebius; but, after having admitted five, we shall leave our intelligent readers to form their own opinion of the subject. The impartiality we owe to the public can admit of no other alternative, without running into tedious and uninteresting discussions. EDIT.

CONCLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797.

H. OF LORDS.

July 11.

THE Duke of Norfolk, in a Committee on the Scotch militia bill, objected to the clause which went to

compel them to serve in any part of Great Britain; as, upon the same principles, the militia in this country might be called upon to serve in Scotland. The Committee then went through the

* This observation may be applied to the Negroes in the West-Indies; or, as they are, very judiciously called, the Slaves.

bill, and it was reported to the House.

Lord *Granville* brought in a bill to enable parliament to be called together in fourteen days instead of the usual space of forty days; which was read the first time.

Upon the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for allowing Roman-catholics and Protestant Dissenters to serve as officers in the supplementary militia;

Lord *Kenyon* opposed the bill, because it tended in a great measure to alter the established laws of the land. He had been bred in, and continued to revere, the Established Church of England; and he thought it would be but fair to give such as were of his opinion sufficient time to state their objections; therefore, without entering into any policy, but for these reasons only, he should move that it be read a second time this day three months.

The Bishop of *Rockester* went thro' a long string of objections against the bill.

The Duke of *Norfolk* and Lord *Hawks* supported the bill.

The Bishop of *Bristol* opposed it, as being dangerous to the Church and State.

The Lord *Chancellor* differed from those who opposed the bill, convinced that it was not dangerous, but salutary. He agreed, however, that sufficient reasons had been assigned for its postponement.

Earl of *Carlisle* was apprehensive the rejection of this bill might create some doubts in the minds of those in the sister-kingdom.

On a division, the bill was lost; there being 23 Contents for Lord *Kenyon's* motion, and 6 against it.

In the Commons, the same day, in the Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* called the attention of the members to the state of the yeomanry cavalry, who had been first embodied at the expence defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of themselves and their neighbours. It could not, however, be expected that this mode of supporting the military expediture of the corps could be permanently adequate. Their services were, notwithstanding, of great importance to the country, whether we were to look to a continuance of the war, or to the conclusion of peace;

for, in the latter case, it would be desirable that, for a considerable time, they should remain upon their present footing. In the next session he would, therefore, move for some permanent provision for the expences of these corps even in the time of peace, or a provision adequate only to the expence of cloathing and accoutrements; since it was the advantage of these corps, that they formed not only a most constitutional kind of force, but were maintained at a very trifling expence. He thought that new cloathing once in four years was sufficient, and would only estimate their numbers at 10,000 men; though it was to be hoped that, even in time of peace, these would increase; and he would then propose that their expences be defrayed out of the land-tax. He now moved, that 30,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the expences of the volunteer cavalry.

The resolution was agreed to.

In the Committee of Ways and Means it was resolved, that the sum of 2,000,000*l.* granted to his Majesty, should be made good out of the Consolidated Fund.

On the report of the insolvent debtors bill being received;

The *Attorney-general* proposed a clause, for admitting to the benefits of the bill persons who had not been discharged in consequence of the act of the 34th of the present king, and whose debts in the whole did not exceed 3000*l.*

Serjeant *Adair* objected to the proviso of this bill. He was glad that the bill would not go to discharge those who had taken the benefit of the last act of insolvency; but wished that there should be no limitation as to the debts of those who had not. He proposed to amend the clause, by leaving out the proviso; and the clause, thus amended, was made part of the bill.— He then stated the case of eight of the persons called Quakers, who had been for some time confined in the Castle of York for nonpayment of tithes at the suit of the Rev. Geo. Markum, and who could not, consistently with their consciences, comply with that part of the bill which required an assignment of the effects of all persons discharged for the use of their creditors. (See p. 54.)

A clause for their special relief was then received, and made part of the bill.

H. OF LORDS.

July 12.

On the third reading of the Scotch militia bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* said, he did not disapprove of allowing the Roman-catholics to serve as officers in Scotland; but it looked as if, tho' we had a bench of bishops in England, they were better off in Scotland without them.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied, that the militia raised by this bill were to act in Scotland only.

The bill was then read, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill for allowing gold watches to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law.

Mr. W. Bird was of opinion that, if the metal was adulterated, the sale in foreign markets would be diminished; and contended, that the preference given in foreign markets to English watches was solely to be attributed to the superiority of their intrinsic value.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended, that the preference was imputable to the superiority of English watches in point of regularity of going, and not to the sterling value of the article. The present regulation had been long sought for by the trade; and the concession would give English manufacturers a fairer chance of competition abroad than they had hitherto enjoyed.

Leave was given; and the bill was brought in, read the first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

July 14.

Upon the recommendation of the *Lord Chancellor*, the general inclosure bill was rejected.

In the Commons, the same day, *Mr. Manning* moved, that, in case the petitioners for the merchants wet-docks bill should think it expedient to renew their application next session, the House should deem general notices to the parties sufficient, and that the plans and maps already delivered should be sufficient. Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the India Budget, *Mr. Dundas* said, as the accounts were on the table, he should not enter much

into detail; he should state the general results; but, if it was deemed necessary, he would enter into a more minute explanation. He then gave the following as an abstract.

	Result of the year 1795-6 collectively.	Charges.	Revenue.
Bengal	3,636,944	5,694,194	
Madras	2,123,579	1,894,303	
Bombay	732,876	277,597	
		7,866,094	
		6,493,392	

Net revenue of the three presidencies — 1,372,695

Estimate of the revenue for

1796-7	—	8,154,872
Charges	—	6,517,057
Debts in India this year	—	7,146,083
Assets in India	—	8,958,669
Sales of Company's goods in 1796-7, amounted to	—	6,153,310
Estimated receipt for sale of goods in 1797-8	—	6,555,116
Assets at home and afloat on the 1st of March, 1796	—	12,024,312
Ditto, on 1st March, 1797	—	12,476,813

Having concluded the above statement, and expatiated on the justice of the Company (having deprived him of the means of doing so himself) to pay the Nabob of Arcot's debts, the Right Hon. Gentleman drew this conclusion, that the Company's assets exceeded their debts six millions. The several resolutions were then read; and, on the resumption of the House, the report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

Mr. Rye moved, that the Committee on the bill for enabling the commissioners of stamps to stamp certain instruments should be instructed to extend the power of the commissioners to bills of exchange and promissory notes, which in future may require those stamps, on payment of certain penalties.

In a Committee on the bill, a clause of a retrospective nature was proposed, relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

In support of this clause, *Mr. Wiggley* noticed the absurdity and injustice of rendering the laws on stamps more oppressive to the subject than was requisite for the purposes of revenue; and alluded to the hardship of *M. Manning's* case, who had advanced 2500l. upon a note improperly stamped. In

this

this case, so far from intending to defraud the revenue, the note was drawn on a stamp of a higher denomination than was required.

The *Solicitor-general* and Mr. *Rose* opposed the proposition; which was supported by Sir *W. Pulteney*, who contended that the laws were meant to protect the revenue, and not to encourage the mal-practices of individuals towards each other. The clause was negatived, as was another of a similar tendency. After some debate, the bill went through the Committee.

In a Committee on the bill for allowing the fabrication of wares of a denomination of gold lower than the standard;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed his satisfaction at finding this measure met with general approbation in the trade. On conferring, however, with some respectable manufacturers, he understood that the subject in its detail required much more consideration than could be bestowed in the present advanced stage of the session. He should propose to have the present order discharged, with a view to the introduction of another bill early in the ensuing session.

The order was discharged.

H. OF LORDS.

July 17.

Counsel were heard in a Scotch appeal, in which the royal bank of Scotland were appellants, and Dunloppe and others respondents; after which, the decree of the Court of Sessions was affirmed.

The order of the day, for the third reading of the surgeons corporation bill, being read; Lord *Thurlow* opposed the bill. He discussed the merits of the several clauses with great judgement, and expressed great contempt for their absurdity, and abhorrence of their cruelty and oppression. He concluded by saying, he had some amendment to offer by way of rider to the bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* did not think it would be proper to urge the passing of the bill; and therefore moved, that it be read the third time this day three months. The motion was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, an address was voted to his Majesty *serm.* requesting that he would be pleased to confer some dignity in the

church on the Rev. William Bushy, chaplain to the House. An address was also voted, praying his Majesty to order to be paid to Mr. Samuel Dunn the sum of 1000*l.* as a final compensation for compiling an Index to the Journals of the House, from 1774 to 1790.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the county of Northampton, in the room of Thomas Powis, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

H. OF LORDS.

July 18.

The bills upon the table were forwarded in their several stages.

A few bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, a report of the evidence laid before the Committee, to whom were referred the merits of the wet-dock bills, and petitions thereupon, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Lords announced their Lordships assent to several public and private bills. Among the public bills was the insolvent debtors bill.

On the motion, that the Speaker do now leave the chair, in order that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the bill for shortening the royal notice for the meeting of parliament;

Sir *W. Pulteney* opposed the bill, as contrary to the original intention of parliament, and to the usages of our ancestors—to abridge the notice to 14 days only, without giving real and substantial reasons for the necessity of parliament being assembled, was putting the members of the House under martial law, and calling them out, like a military corps, at the nod and caprice of the Minister, as troops are called out at the command of a Colonel. This would render independent gentlemen, such as those who are supposed to hold a seat in the House, mere drudges, at the will of the Minister, to attend when he thought proper, whether the reasons for their attendance were urgent and necessary or not. To say no more of the bill, it was contrary to decorum, having originated with the House of Peers, and being pressed forward in this House at so late a period of the session.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended the bill, in as much as it gave no new power to the Minister or the

Crown. The whole metaphorical language, of putting the House under martial law, might very well amuse the fancy of the hon. Baronet, but could not be seriously advanced in the point on argument.

After a few words from Mr. *Wigley* against the motion, the House divided; *Ayes* 49, *Noes* 3.

The bill then went through the Committee, was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

July 20.

His Majesty came down to the House about four o'clock in the usual state; and, being seated in his royal robes on the throne, Sir F. Molyneux, bart. gentleman-usher of the black rod, was dispatched to order the attendance of the House of Commons, who immediately appeared below the bar, with the Speaker and his officers.

The royal assent was then personally declared to 12 public and private bills; after which, his Majesty delivered a most gracious speech from the throne (printed in vol. LXVII. p. 610).

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* having been to the House of Peers, on his return read, from the chair, his Majesty's most gracious speech.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the borough of Sarum, in the room of Lord Mornington, who has been appointed successor to Lord Hobart, in India; and in the room of John Anstruther, who is appointed an East-India judge.—The House was then prorogued to the 5th of October.

Mr. URBAN; *Jan.* 20.

CONCEIVING it to be for the interest of the world at large, that the wickedness of mankind should be known in its fullest extent, who, by the malice of the Devil, are made instruments, in the hands of the Supreme Disposer of all Events, to fulfil his great and comprehensive designs; I flatter myself the gentlemen who conduct the BRITISH CRITIC will not be offended at the insertion of the following ample Review of a most interesting Work, that so fully exposes the infamous conspiracy which, under the name of Philosophy, and the pretence of enlightening mankind, has been long carried on for the destruction of their happiness temporal and eternal.

If you, Mr. Urban, have any objection about this extract, let it vanish the reflection, that the antidote be diffused as extensively as the The title of this work is,

Memoirs, illustrating the History of
biisin. A Translation from the
of Abbé BARRUEL. Part I. Vol

THE ANTICHRISTIAN CONSPIRACY

“ If, to be preserved from a pressing danger, one of the best ways is to be fully informed of its nature and extent, there cannot be a more important circumstance, as it now is in Europe, than that at this moment lies before us. The of the Jacobins have astonished the civilized world; and in reading the narratives of them, as related in publications, every good man is ashamed to belong even to the same of beings, with the monsters who perpetrate such horrors: but it is a problem of great obscurity, the nature of man could become so depraved.—From the direct and indirect proofs adduced by the Abbé Barruel appears that this prodigious effect has been the result of machinations, carried on, for more than half a century. That it originated in a regular and found conspiracy against Religion, the greatest talents, united with the inveterate hatred, have been incessantly and indefatigably directed to that during the whole of this long period. From the hatred of Religion arose the Monarchy;—and, lastly, the last regular Government, which sect property, and restrain the passions,

“ The deplorable mischiefs produced by a large part of Europe by the ferment of these latent causes, ought, in the eyes of all those who yet enjoy the advantages of Religion and good government, to operate, as the most powerful warning, to stand upon their feet and be prepared to counteract all machinations in their own, hitherto fortunate, countries.

“ It would be a blindness and below all contempt, not to perceive every country, in or connect Europe, contains a formidable number of men, similar in principles to those described in the volumes now and enemies to all religion, enemies to government, except that kind of government in which they can be being the demagogues, to be the sovereigns. That this is the case even in England, is abundantly proved from proofs innumerable; among from the endeavours used to Paine's “ Age of Reason,” a

* See before, p. 33.

books of equally detestable tendency; by the efforts of those who demand annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, the direct inlets to democracy, under the basely false pretence, that they are essential to that constitution which they hate, and are plotting to destroy; and by various other symptoms, which from time to time appear, in spite of all art, and all the hypocrisies, by which the truth is studiously concealed. To those who are sensible that such dangers exist, and that the truth of their existence cannot, for the welfare of society, be too strongly impressed upon the Publick at large, it cannot be necessary to say much in recommendation of the present work. It is a work, not of conjectures, but of proofs; of demonstrations, drawn from the very words of the guilty persons; and proving completely the extent of their conspiracy against Christianity, and against the order and happiness of society.

"To those who remain in any degree of false security, these proofs will appear like flashes of lightning, disclosing to them, through the gloom in which it has been enveloped, a scene of horror of which they could have no conception. The authors of these machinations, indeed, exist no more: they are gone, with all the consciousness of their crimes (as we shall shew presently) upon their heads: but their disciples remain, nursed and tutored in iniquity, and prepared to consummate, if possible, throughout the world, what their predecessors had to ably begun.

"A Jacobin, as he may be defined from this work, is the result and combination of three kinds of depravity. Of Desism, or Atheism, as the particular or general enemy of religion; of the hatred of monarchy; and, finally, of the hatred of all social order, and moral restraint upon the passions of men. From these amiable ingredients, it required some time, and some care, to bring him to perfection; but, when the cauldron had secretly-boiled and bubbled for a sufficient period, forth came the consummation of mischief, personified in Marat, Danton, Robespierre, and many others. The genealogy of this perfect offspring is given in the present work, which offers ample materials for describing the origin of Jacobinism, rather than its acts and triumphs. It is the history of its birth and character, not of its life and behaviour.

"The first volume, to which we shall at present give our chief attention, contains the history and the proofs of the conspiracy formed by the *Deistical* and *Atheistical* *Sophists* against Christianity; the second traces the conspiracy of the *Sophists*, who taught *Rebellion* against *Kingly Government*; and the third, which is not yet published, will display the *Anti-social Conspiracy*, or that of the *Sophists of Iniquity*, coalescing

with those of *Anarchy*, against every religion and every government, not excepting even the Republican; against all regular society and property whatever.

"Of the translation, only one volume has yet reached us, from which, in order to make our account more generally useful, we shall take our extracts; and, before we have to conclude our observations, in the month ensuing, we trust the second volume of the translation will also have made its appearance.

"The translator gives, in his preface, an approbation of the original work; which, conceiving it, from his description, to have proceeded from Mr. Burke, we think of sufficient importance to lay before our readers. His words are these:

"The whole of the wonderful narrative is supported by documents and proofs, with the most juridical regularity and exactness. The reflections and reasonings are interperfed with infinite judgement, and in their most proper places, for leading the sentiments of the reader, and preventing the force of plausible objections. The tendency of the whole is admirable, in every point of view; political, religious, and philosophical."

"Subscribing completely to this opinion, we agree also with the translator, in thinking, that he has fulfilled an important duty, by laying open such a work to those of his countrymen who may not be sufficiently versed in the French language; in order that they may be instructed in the truth, and nothing but the truth, reflecting these dreadful plots. To this preliminary account, we shall only add, that the author, M. Barruel, is, in himself, a man well worthy of attention and esteem; known to his countrymen as the writer of the "*Lettres Helvétiques*," a work of no less elegance than importance, in which he has been thought to rival Fontenelle; and, in this country, by his "*History of the French Clergy*," since the Revolution."

"Nothing can be more regular than the plan of this work. After defining its object generally, in the Preliminary Discourse, the author proceeds, step by step, developing distinctly and gradually every part of his subject; as, the authors of the plan, their various means, successes, and associates; till, in the end, he leaves his reader strongly impressed with the just and important ideas which arise from the whole train of facts; and which he has the skill to enforce, in his conclusion, with energy and judgement. He shews, beyond all doubt, that a regular conspiracy against religion and government has long subsisted, the success of which was only begun in the completion of the French misfortunes. 'The French revolution,' says he, 'has been a true child to its parent sect; its crimes have been its filial duty,'

day; and those black deeds, and atrocious acts, the natural sequel of the principles and systems that gave it birth.' The French revolution, according to him, is but a sportive essay of the strength of that sect, while the whole world is its aim. 'If elsewhere the same crimes are necessary, they will be committed; if equal ferocity is necessary, they will be equally ferocious; and it will extend wherever its errors are received.' The conclusion from such premises is, that Europe cannot hope for happiness but by the extinction of its sect: the mode of extinction which the case demands, the author has very wily and unmanly expressed.

The reflecting reader must then conclude, that either this Jacobin sect must be crushed, or society overthrown: that all governments must give place to those massacres, those convulsive disorders, and that infernal anarchy, which rages in France: 'tis true, there is no other alternative, universal destruction, or extinction of the sect. But let it be remembered, that, to crush a sect, is not to imitate the fury of its apostles, intoxicated with its sanguinary rage and propense to enthusiastic murder. It is not to massacre and immolate its adepts, or retort on them the thunders they had hurled. To crush a sect, is to attack it in its schools, to reveal its imposture, and shew to the world the absurdity of its principles, the atrocity of its means, and, above all, the profound wickedness of its teachers. Yes; strike the Jacobin, but spare the man; the sect is a sect of opinion, and its destruction will be doubly complete on the day when it is deserted by its disciple, to return to the true principles of reason and society.

The sect is monstrous, but all its disciples are not monsters. Its care in hiding its latter projects, the extreme precaution with which it initiated the chosen of the elect, shews how much it feared the desertion of the multitude of its disciples, and its consequent destruction. Had the horror of its mysteries been furnished. For my part, I never doubted, how aggravated (even the Jacobin may have been, that the greatest part would have deserted the sect, could they have foreseen whither, and by what means, they were led. Could the French people have followed such chiefs, had it been possible to make them conceive to what lengths the plans and plots of the conspirators would carry them! P. xvi.

'The founder of the whole conspiracy against Christianity, was Voltaire. To the shame of England it must be recorded, that here he first conceived the project of overthrowing that religion. The diabolical writers, who were in fashion when he visited this country, confirmed him in

the infidelity he had before indulged: and, from that time, he vowed to dedicate his life to the project of destroying Christianity. Two years after his return to Paris, that is, in 1730, he was already so full of his design, and so sanguine in his hopes, that, when M. Herault, Lieutenant of the Police, upbraiding him with his impiety, said, 'You may do or write what you please, you will never be able to destroy the Christian Religion.' Voltaire answered, without hesitation, 'That is what we shall see.' He frequently exclaimed, 'I am weary of hearing people repeat that twelve men have been sufficient to establish Christianity; but I will prove that one may suffice to overthrow it.'

He did not, however, confine the execution of his plot to his own single efforts; he associated with himself, in this design (as is shewn in the first chapter of this work), Frederick II. King of Prussia, D'Alembert, and Diderot. It is not sufficient to suppose of these men, that they all agreed in their enmity to Christianity, and separately did what their minds suggested, to weaken and subvert it; the proof is here before us (in the second chapter of this work, from their own correspondence, that it was a design consulted upon, and carried on in common among them; that they encouraged each other by frequent letters; deliberated about the means, and combined in the execution of their infernal scheme: that they had their watch-word, '*craquez l'infame, crush the wretch*;' by which they blasphemously meant Christ; and that this infamous symbol was continually repeated among them, to keep up the energy of their zeal. They had also their cant names for each other, and for the conspirators at large, to keep them from detection. In the first chapter, the characters of these four original and leading conspirators are ably drawn.

The correspondence, which so well displays the designs and sentiments of these men, is that which was published at large, in the vast edition of Voltaire's works, by Condorcet, and in the works of the King of Prussia; it began in 1736, and continued, with little interruption, throughout the lives of the parties. From these sources, M. Barruel has copiously drawn what was necessary to his purpose of exposing the whole conspiracy. The design of Voltaire to subvert Christianity, M. Barruel considers as developed about the year 1728. From that time to 1750, when he went to Berlin, he was actively at work, and had attached D'Alembert and Diderot to him in the same enterprise: and, towards the end of 1752, when he returned from Berlin, the conspiracy is considered as completely formed.

(To be continued.)

2. *Effects of Slavery on Morals and Industry.* By Noah Webster, *jan. Esq. Counsellor at Law, and Member of the Connecticut Society for the Promotion of Freedom.*

MR. WEBSTER, being appointed by this Society to deliver the annual oration at Hartford, May, 1793, he took an opportunity of throwing together a few thoughts on the subject contemplated, which, he said, would exceed the compass of an oration.

There is nothing new in the detail of facts. But he justly remarks, p. 34, that "the zeal which some persons discover to effect a sudden total abolition of slavery in the United States appears to be very intemperate. It is a zeal which counteracts its own principle; for a sudden emancipation of such a number of slaves, instead of bettering their condition, would render it worse, and inevitably expose them to perish with cold and famine. Whatever have been the means, and however unjustifiable the policy, by which slavery has been introduced and encouraged, the evil has taken such deep root, and is so widely spread in the Southern States, that an attempt to eradicate it at one blow, would expose the whole political body to dissensions. In these ideas I shall probably be seconded by a great proportion of thinking men throughout the United States."

"It has been suggested, that the Country may gradually be delivered from its black inhabitants by transporting a certain number of them to Africa every year, furnishing them the necessary means of subsistence. A settlement of this kind has been already begun by a colony from Great Britain under the superintendance of a Mr. Clarkson. Indeed, if colonial establishments of this kind could be effected without great injury to the United States, humanity and philanthropy would exult at the prospect of seeing the arts of civil nations introduced into the heart of Africa. But the practicability of this plan of colonization seems to be yet problematical. It seems not yet decided, by the experiments made, whether such colonies would not dwindle away by disease, and be continually exposed to the hostility of surrounding natives. Indeed, it may be an important question, whether even well-civilized Blacks, placed in the Torrid Zone, where little labour is requisite to procure them necessary food and clothing, would not

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neglect all arts and labour beyond what are necessary to supply immediate wants, and gradually revert to a savage state. How far a commercial intercourse with such colonies, by exciting a taste for luxuries, and the love of wealth and splendour, would tend to preserve their habits of industry, and prompt them to encourage arts and manufactures, we have no certain data from which we can draw even a probable conclusion. But other objects oppose themselves to propagating of African colonies. Who is to pay the expense? The master will esteem the loss of his slaves a sacrifice on his part sufficiently great, without finding them in food, utensils, and shipping for their transportation; and the slaves are not able to find themselves in these articles. The funds must therefore be renewed by private subscriptions, or supplied by government; and these resources cannot be relied on in the present state of affairs. Besides, is it certain that the slaves themselves would be willing to risk such a change of situation, as most of them are born in this country, and are total strangers to Africa and its inhabitants? In this case, to compel them to quit the country, and encounter the dangers of the sea, an insalubrious climate, and the hostile tribes of Africa, together with the risk of starving, would be a flagrant act of injustice, inferior only to the first act of enslaving their ancestors" (p. 35).

2. *The Use of Circulating Libraries considered; with Instructions for opening and conducting a Library, either upon a large or small Plan.*

THE diffusion of knowledge is but one part of the fashionable *Philanthropy*, which has for its object, to make all men and women think and act alike. There is some humour as well as information in this plan for circulating knowledge in a mode which has now been established, if we mistake not, about 50 years.

3. *Pantometry; or, An Attempt to Systematize every Branch of Admeasurement.* By John Dawes, Surgeon.

BEFORE this writer's attempt at *system* can be rendered intelligible to those for whom, we doubt not, he intended it, the bulk of mankind, we would recommend to him to *simplify* it. *Cyclometry, chronometry, grammometry, astragonometry, cubometry, hydrometry, barometry, numismatometry, arithma-*

metry, are words as new, as hard to be comprehended by mechanics; and we do not wish John Bull to forget his mother-tongue.

4. *Letter to a Minister of State, on the Connection between the Political System of the French Republic and the System of its Revolution. Translated from the French of Mallet du Pan.*

"The following letter has been imputed to the pen of Mr. Mallet du Pan, a writer distinguished for the depth of his knowledge, the justness of his views, and the acuteness of his observations on all subjects connected with the French revolution; and the result of the enquiries which the translator has made tends to establish the justice of the improbability. Great as the celebrity of the author of this letter is, it can add nothing to the importance of its contents. The exposition which it exhibits of the genius and principles of the French Revolution, and of the views and designs of the present Government of France, the grand question of peace is such as betrays an intimacy with the subject, and becomes highly interesting at this critical period to all the powers, and to all the people, of Europe. In introducing these pieces to the notice of a British publick, the translator has been actuated by no views of interest, by no spirit of party, but by an earnest desire to call the serious attention of his countrymen to a question which involves in its consequences every thing that is dear to the patriot, the citizen, and the man. If the French should persist in the views here imputed to their government, and it is feared with too much reason and truth, every honest man in the kingdom must henceforth join heart and hand in repelling a system more alarming in its principles, more destructive in its effects, than any which the annals of civilized nations exhibit to the world. The contentions of party, the struggles for power, the dictates of ambition, the turbulence of envy, all different politics and religions, all animosity public and private, must yield to the immediate pressure of dangers that threaten not merely our natural but our individual existence. At a moment when life and property are exposed to imminent hazard, none but the idiot or the madman would for an instant abandon their defence, to maintain a contest for objects of inferior import. The answer to Mr. Hammond's proposition for peace will supply a standard for appre-

ciating the justice of the following observations, and will enable the publick to ascertain how far the French have relinquished the pernicious system of policy which they are there stated to entertain. In the mean time, it is alike the interest and the duty of every man who has a regard for his country, to consider attentively the principles and views ascribed to its enemies, and, divesting himself of all prejudices but those which result from a laudable attachment to the soil that gave him birth, to prepare his mind for a *due* exercise of pure *British* judgement and a *proper* display of true *British* spirit." Advertisement.

Mr. Du P. in pointed terms sets forth the objects of the French revolution, and concludes: "There are no hopes of safety so long as Europe shall remain in that state of division, conflict, and selfishness, in which we are plunged. No hopes of safety, unless all the great powers unite to facilitate the conclusion of a moderate peace, which may rescue Europe from the dishonour of becoming the feudatory of revolution and the patrimony of its actors."

5. *A Survey of the Counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, and the Northern Part of Staffordshire. Describing the Rivers, Lakes, Soil, Manure, Climate, Productions, Minerals, Property, and Civil and Ecclesiastical Divisions; with a general Account of the River and Canal Navigations within the District.*

THIS is an extract from Dr. Aikin's description of the country round Manchester, reviewed in vol. LXVI. p. 500, to bring it within the purchase of those who, from circumstances or inclination, are not enabled to procure the original work. It may not be improper to mention, that several of the canals have been completed since the following pages were printed off.

A reduced map of the country round Manchester is prefixed. A survey of the counties of Lancashire and other shires is a gross inaccuracy in the title.

6. *Socinianism indefensible on the Grounds of its moral Tendency; containing a Reply to Two late Publications; the one, by Dr. Toutmin, intitled, "The practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine considered;" the other, of Mr. Kentish, intitled, "The moral Tendency of the genuine Christian Doctrine"* By Andrew Fuller.

MR. FULLER'S publication, which gave

gave rise to this controversy, appeared three years ago (see vol. LXIII. p. 1023); a second edition with additions, 1794 (vol. LXIV. p. 935); and a third edition in 1797, 12mo; and was not answered till last year by Dr. Toulmin in his "Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine considered;" and Mr. Kenish, in "the Moral Tendency of the genuine Christian Doctrine;" both reviewed vol. LXVII. pp. 141, 142. Mr. F. now states and defends the ground of argument, viz. what is the doctrine in the present day, which is productive of the best moral effects. Dr. T. "it should seem, can find no such fruits of Socinian doctrine as will support an appeal, and therefore is under the necessity of going back to the time of the Apostles in search of examples. But are these examples in point? were the principles of the Christians in the Apostolic age the same as in those of Socinians? With what face can Dr. T. take it for granted that they were, or even go about to prove it as a medium of establishing the practice of modern Unitarianism?" (p. 8). The Doctor shifts his ground, and accounts for the defect of devotion among Socinians, compared with Calvinists, in such a way as shall not be disparaging to the principles of the former with respect to their influence on the pious feelings, p. 15; and teaches that the acquisition of truth is friendly to indifference in religion; or, which is the same thing, that "it leads to the neglect of the holy affections." Mr. F. had proved the relation of Socinianism to Deism, from the instance in which Socinians, uniting with Deists, have given up some of the fundamental principles by which Christians have been used to maintain their ground against them; and their success is among the same description of people mere speculatists in religion, and allowed to arise from a similar cause, a disregard to religion in general. But of the argument to proving the direct tendency of Socinianism to Deism, Dr. Toulmin has taken no notice. "Let the eminency of the abilities of the advocates for divine revelation be what it may; if, in criticising and defending the sacred oracles, they give up their inspiration, plead that they are interpolated, cashier whole chapters where they are found to clash with a favourite hypothesis, tax the writers with reasoning incoherently, declare the whole

an obscure book not adapted to settle disputed theories, or to decide upon special controverted questions even on religion and morality—these sacred oracles will not admit them to be friends, but consider them as adversaries in dispute" (p. 26).

"It may be asked, what call have we to pass any kind of judgement upon those who disown the deity and atonement of Christ? I answer, we are called either to admit them as fellow Christians into communion with us, or to refuse to do so. We are necessitated therefore to pass some judgement, and therein all that we do profess. We do not pretend to go so far as to say, concerning any individual, that *we are certain he is not in a state of salvation*; but we say, *we cannot perceive sufficient ground to warrant our acknowledging him as a fellow Christian.*" We no more invade the right of private judgement than our opponents, who, with proper consistency, persuade their people to come out from Trinitarian communities."

In our view our opponents have renounced the principal ideas included in those primitive forms of confession, *Jesus is the Christ, Jesus is the Christ in the glory of God*; and, as charity itself does not require us to acknowledge and treat that as Christianity which in our judgement is not; so we think it our duty, in love, and with a view to their conviction, both by our words and actions, to declare our decided disapprobation of their principles. We lay not claim to infallibility any more than our opponents. We act according to our judgement, and leave them to act according to theirs, looking forward to that period when we shall all appear before the judgement-seat of Christ" (p. 40).—An appendix contains a few remarks on Dr. T's review of the Acts of the Apostles, and shews, though in the book the principles which operated in producing the great effect of those times are only occasionally touched, and such as are not mentioned are *not the only* ones which are influential in the conversions of those times; but, though the writer does not profess to give even the substance of the Apostles' ministry, he says enough to convince any unprejudiced reader that their doctrine was very different from that of Socinianism or of modern Unitarianism. They refer to the Old Testament characters of the Messiah, as explained by our Lord himself. "If Dr. T's remarks on the Acts of the Apostles are few to the ar-

gument, how much more so are those which respect the conceptions of ancient fathers, and modern churches and churchmen! To these I shall make no reply.—If Dr. T. choose to resume the *controversy*, let him keep to the subject, *the moral tendency of our respective systems.* Any thing besides this will be entitled to no reply" (p. 52).

"If Mr. K. intends only to prove what his title announces, his performance must be totally *irrelative* to its professed object. If by *genuine* Christian doctrine he means what he sincerely believes to be such, or what he calls the *Unitarian* doctrine: this is begging the question at the outset. Our opponents must merely be reduced to very *unnecessary* circumstances, or they could not condescend to such humble methods of establishing their principles" (p. 53).

"If Dr. Priestley and his brethren had fairly acknowledged that there were great defects among their people when compared with the primitive Christians, or with what they ought to be: this, I confess, had been no more than what Puritan writers have done; and the writers of every other denomination of Christian writers have done and such acknowledgements ought not to have been imputed against them. But who besides themselves have ever professed to hold a set of principles, to the discernment of which an indifference to religion in general was favourable; a set in which those who were most indifferent to the *practice* of religion were the first, and serious Christians the last, to encounter? Who, besides themselves, would have been reduced, by facts which they could not deny, to such dire necessity?" (p. 65). After examining Mr. K's six previous remarks, Mr. F. proceeds to discuss his four heads of enquiry, and then convicts him of declining the discussion of one of the most important subjects, and stating with great *unfairness* those topics which have fallen under his notice. Mr. F. discusses the notion of divine goodness contrasted with the punishment of the wicked, thus: "As to the glory of God consisting in the exercise of his goodness, if it be meant of the *manifestation* of the divine glory, and goodness be put for *moral excellence*, it is the same thing as that which we acknowledge, that "the glory of God *consists* in doing that which shall be best upon the whole;" but by goodness Mr. K. means merely beneficence, undis-

tinguished beneficence, or the principle of ultimate happiness in behalf of every intelligent being in the creation, obedient or rebellious, penitent or impatient, men or devils. In this sense I allow, that the glory of God may be at variance with the happiness of creatures; and I contend, that, where it is so, the latter, and not the former, ought to be given up. Mr. K. pleads from "the declaration of the favourite Apostle, *God is love;*" and supposes, that "all his moral excellences, as justice, truth, and holiness, are but modifications of this principle." To all this I have no objection, provided the object aimed at be the general good of the moral system.—But Mr. K. supposes, if God be love, in all that he does he must have the good of every individual in his dominion in view. On this principle he must have destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, Canaan and Balaam, Saul and Judas, and all those who in every age have lived *foaming out their own shame*, and to whom, according to the Scripture, is reserved the *blackness of darkness for ever*, together with Satan and all his rebellious legions, not only as examples to the intelligent creation, but for their *own good*. Surely, this is not a necessary inference from the Apostolic declaration. There are other cases as well as this, in which justice may be a modification of love; but in no case does it require, that an incorrigible offender should not be punished but for his own advantage. The execution of a murderer may be an exercise of pure benevolence to the community, though of just displeasure to the criminal. The removal of a restless, ambitious, intriguing, and bloody-minded prince or princeps from the earth may be a mercy to mankind, and as such may be considered as an act worthy of the *God of love*; but it may not follow that this is accomplished in love to the *systematic murderer of the human race*. If all the West India islands were to be overwhelmed in some due destruction, I am not sure, it would not be a mercy to the human species. It would terminate the miseries of thousands, and prevent the annual sacrifice of thousands more; and yet such an evil might proceed, not from love, but from just displeasure to guilty individuals. It does not follow, therefore, from any principle with which we are acquainted, that, because *God is love*, he must have the happiness of his incorrigible enemies in view in all the dis-

displeasure which he pours upon them" (p. 70).—"That depraved creatures, who care not for the honour of the divine government, but whose supreme regard is directed towards themselves, should love that being best, who, whatever be their character and conduct, is most devoted to their happiness, is readily admitted; but this is not the love of God. That goodness is the immediate object of love, I also admit; but goodness in the Divine Being is the same thing as moral excellence; and this renders him an object of love only to such created beings as in some degree bear his image. The goodness for which Mr. K. concludes is mere indistinguishable beneficence, of which we can form no idea without feeling at the same time a diminution of *respect*. If a supreme magistrate should possess such an attachment to his subjects as, whatever were their crimes, he would in no case be induced to give any one of them up to condign punishment, or to any other punishment than what should be adapted to promote his good, he would presently become an object of general contempt. Or, if a father should possess such a fondness for his children, that, let any of them be guilty of what he would (suppose it was murder, 100 times repeated), yet he could never consent, that any punishment should be inflicted on him, excepting such as might be productive of his good: such a father would be detested by the community, and despised by his own family. But perhaps I may be told, that the divine government is not to be measured by human governments; no, not by those which are parental. I am willing to grant Mr. K. that it is not. If he can prove from *Scripture* that the divine government is possessed of this peculiarity, that in every instance the good of the party, as well as the good of the community, is the object punished, I will readily admit it, and will never mention its inconsistency with our ideas of government any more. But, while no manner of application is made to the *Scriptures*, while the numerous passages which I have alledged in favour of vindictive punishment remain unnoticed, while nothing of any account but the nature and fitness of things is alledged; I have a right to shew that *from the nature and fitness of things* no conclusion like that of Mr. K. can be drawn; but the very reverse. Love to a governor, even a parental one, must be accompanied with

respect. A being whose kindness degenerates into fondness, however his condescension may please our selfish humour, can never be the object of our *esteem*. On this principle, when Jehovah proclaimed his name or character to Moses, he not only declared himself to be the Lord, the Lord God merciful and gracious, long suffering and abounding in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin; but added, and *that will by no means clear the guilty*" (p. 72—74). "It appears to me, that the God whom Mr. K. professes to believe in is not the true God, or the God received in the Bible; that the love he pleads for is no other than a selfish attachment to a being whose whole glory consists in his being invariably attached to us" (p. 75).—"The scheme of our opponents not only miserably misrepresents the *nature* of love to God, but is miserably defective with respect to *motives* whereby it may be excited.—Whether the love of our opponents towards Christ in a way of gratitude be common or uncommon, while they maintain that he existed not till he was born of Mary, they cannot consider themselves under any obligation to him for *coming into the world to save them*, seeing that was a matter in which he must have been totally *involuntary*, and, while they reject the doctrine of the *atonement*, I do not see how they can feel obliged to *him* for the forgiveness of their sins, or of eternal life. They may be indebted to him for having *published* all these doctrines; but, if this be all, it is a small affair for so much to be made of it. Many a prophet, who was a bearer of heavy tidings, would be glad in this respect to exchange messages with him. Dr. T. in a former publication has tried to magnify this subject a little by alledging that "Christ came not only to *preach* the doctrine of a fallen state, but to *prove* it, and to furnish a *pledge* of the resurrection to eternal life by his own resurrection. Dr. T. has not informed us in what manner the mission of Christ proved the doctrine of a future state any otherwise than as his resurrection afforded a pledge of it; and this can add nothing as a foundation of gratitude to him inasmuch as upon his principles it was a matter in which he had no *voluntary* concern" (pp. 82, 83).

"Mr. K. seems to feel that love to Christ makes but a diminutive figure in the Socinian scheme; and therefore
apologizes

apologize for it" (p. 85); and, "as if he felt no pleasure in discoursing on the character and work of Christ, proceeds to remark, with some apparent satisfaction, upon certain expressions of it, as rational and remote from mystery and enthusiasm: but his insinuating that to plead for his deity and atonement, as grounds of love to him, is to insist upon other testimonies of affection towards him, which are mysterious and enthusiastic, is calculated to perplex the subject" (pp. 87, 88). "That God is the Father of all his creatures, is true; but it is also true that he is a Father to those who believe in his Son in such a sense as he is not to the rest of the world" (p. 90). "In Mr. K's discourse on *Confidence in God* he seems to forget that he is a sinner, representing the Divine Being and man as upon terms of the most perfect amity" (p. 91). "It is a circumstance not the most favourable to the devotion of Socinians, that persons, when they embrace this system, though they have previously been in the habit of praying to God, yet are frequently known at that time entirely to give it up; or, if they practise it, it is by drawing up a composition, and reading it to the Almighty. 'Calvinists,' says Dr. P, 'seem to have more of a real principle of religion than the Unitarians.' 'There is still apparent in that class called *Serious Christians*,' says Mrs. Barbauld, 'a tenderness in exposing these doctrines; a sort of leaning towards them, as, in walking over a precipice, one would lean to the safest side.' What is this but acknowledging that *complete Socinians are not distinguished by their seriousness?* Let my opponents make the most of their piety, and muster up all their forces; let them claim these as Unitarians, when dead, whom they refused to acknowledge as such while they were living. Dr. Priestley refused to acknowledge Dr. Price as an Unitarian when they were engaged in controversy, though both my opponents now place him in their list. I have no apprehensions as to the issue of the contest" (p. 94).

From the ninth, Mr. K. proceeds to discourse on the *social and personal*, virtues, and the innocence of involuntary error, which Mr. F. had also acknowledged. If men's errors on divine subjects were not, in Scripture, attributed to an evil bias of heart, it would be illiberal and preposterous to attri-

bute them to this cause. "I give me an example, from the New Testament, of a single character who obeyed and taught false doctrine: was treated by the Apostles as a cent. Did not our Lord himself blind his own disciples, whose mind he blinded by their notions of an kingdom, with *folly and sorrow*? If *liberality* must incline to treat errors of a moral and social nature, especially those which are the gospel-way of salvation, a mistake of the understanding which the will is unconcerned, a kind of virtue to which we have no pretensions; and, if *bigotry* connotes the reverse of this, we have no objection to be thought bigots, believe we do, that such bigotry is abundantly recommended in the Holy Scriptures. 'But it is impossible, surely,' says my opponent, 'that, maintaining this notion, they should regard the whole religious sentiments differently, with perfect complacency, satisfaction, and benevolence.' Then, did Mr. K. learn to call "complacency and satisfaction" "benevolence?" To exercise mercy towards characters who are *what we consider as the sound principles of the Gospel*, or towards any man, but for the first *that dwelleth in him*, is, in itself, virtuous; but that the latter should be exercised towards all men, whatever be their principles or character. I cannot be conscious of other's feelings; but, for my own part, I find no difficulty, in this matter, arising from my religious principle: it is a satisfaction to my mind, not only the Apostle of the Gentiles, ardently desiring the salvation of his countrymen the Jews, but my Lord and Saviour himself weeping over them, while each abhorred both principles and their practice. It may be a 'persecuting principle.' Perhaps even our Saviour, must both have been persecutors" (p. 98—101).

"Mr. K. having thus reviewed social and personal virtues, calls for 'fair and unbiassed observation' to determine what is the character they bear in their common intercourse with mankind. 'If,' says he, 'not more exemplary than that of Christians, it is not, perhaps, more disgraceful.' Mr. K. knows well, that the authorities from

drew a contrary conclusion were no other than those of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham. 'It cannot be denied,' says the former, 'that many of those who judge so truly concerning particular tenets in religion have attained to the cool unbiassed temper of mind in consequence of becoming more indifferent to religion in general, and to all the modes and doctrines of it.' 'Men who are the most indifferent to the practice of religion,' says the latter, 'and whose minds, therefore, are least attached to any set of principles, will ever be the first to see the absurdities of a popular system of faith.' Such was the method in which these writers attempted to account for the alleged fact, "rational Christians were indifferent to practical religion." This fact they could not deny; and, by attempting to account for it, they tacitly admitted it. Yea, Mr. Belsham expressly grants, that "there has been some plausible ground for the accusation." To the authorities of Dr. P. and Mr. B. I may now add that of Dr. T. and Mr. K.; the former, after the example of his predecessors, endeavours to account for their "neglecting the cultivation of the heart and affections;" and the latter acknowledges, without scruple, that, "with less restraint than is practised by some of their brethren, they enter into the world, and indulge in its amusement." But Mr. K. though he grants the above, denies that there is any thing in it that can fairly be improved to their disadvantage. 'Unless it can be shewn,' he says, 'that we so use the world as to use it to excess (referring to 1 Cor. vii. 31), we should take no shame to ourselves on this account.' It is worth while to remark the progress which our opponents make in matters of morality. Dr. P. acknowledged much the same as Mr. K. that "there is a greater apparent conformity to the world in Unitarians than is observable in others;" but he does not attempt to justify it; all his [he] attempts is, to account for it in a way that might reflect no dishonour upon Unitarianism. He represents those among them who thus 'lean to a life of dissipation' as being only 'speculative Unitarians'—men of the world,' and distinguishes them from 'serious Christians.' And when he

comes to weigh the virtues of Trinitarians and Unitarians in a balance, he allows that conformity to the world, which is to be found in the latter, to be a deduction from their excellence; and only pleads that they have other virtues which counterbalance it, or which, 'upon the whole,' cause their character 'to approach nearer to the proper temper of Christianity than the other.' Mr. B. also, though he speaks of rational Christians as having 'often been represented as indifferent to practical religion, and admits that there has been some plausible ground for the accusation,' yet does not justify it; but expresses a hope that it will be 'only for a time,' and that, at length, those who give occasion for such accusations will 'have their eyes opened, and feel the benign influence of their principles, and demonstrate the excellency of their faith by the superior dignity and worth of their character.' But how different from all this is the conduct of Mr. K.? Dr. P. apologises, Mr. B. hopes, but Mr. K. despairing, as it should seem, of things growing better, and refusing to 'take shame on the account,' boldly justifies it; yea more, forgets that such conformity to the world is 'not only lawful, but deserving of praise.' This is carrying matters with a high hand. From Dr. P.'s account of things, one might have supposed, that, though there were 'great numbers' of these conformities to the world among the Unitarians, yet they were a kind of exercise to the body, and distinguished from it, 'as men of the world' are distinguished from 'serious Christians.' But, according to Mr. K. it is their general character, and they are not ashamed of it; nay, they consider it 'not only lawful but deserving of praise.' That we are allowed, in the passage to which Mr. K. refers, to use this world, is true; men are allowed to form conjugal connexions, to buy and sell, and to rejoice in all their labours. It is necessary, however, that even these enjoyments should be chastised by an habitual sense of their brevity and uncertainty. That this or any other passage of Scripture should be pleaded in favour of an indulgence in the amusements of the world, is beyond any thing I have lately witnessed from the pen of a Christian minister.*

Mr.

* This indulgence in the amusement of the world, commonly called Dissipation, is practised as much by Dissenters as by Churchmen, in routes, card-parties, detention of

Mr. F. proceeds to shew that Mr. K. has not shewn what assistance, support, and consolation, the Unitarian doctrines afford in the season of temptation, affliction, and death; only that the professors of them may, by the principles which they hold in common with others, be possessed of something superior to 'calmness of mind.' As to the degree of efficacy in this doctrine, in respect to the conversion of profligates and unbelievers, he ascribes the want of such efficacy to "the prevalence of human corruptions," and rejects what he calls 'sudden conversion,' as no where authorised by Scripture, which is somewhat extraordinary. He charges the Calvinists with a dread of examining the sacred records; "but how," says Mr. F. "if reverence to them should not consist in a dread of examining them, or in a blind acquiescence in the inaccuracies of transcribers, or the errors of translators, or in a bigoted opposition to any attempt towards an improved knowledge or version of them, or in judging of the truths which they teach, rather from the sound of detached passages than from the significance and tenor of the context—how, if this should prove to be a kind of reverence for which Mr. K's opponent does not plead any more than himself? And how, if the objections should not be against examination, but against the conclusions which some persons draw, not against correcting but corrupting the translation; not against attending to the scope of the writers, but against torturing them to speak contrary to their real intentions, will it not follow, in this case, that this 'steadfast protest' is against a non-entity, and this mighty triumph is over a man of straw?" (p. 115).

"Mr. K. in quoting my language, has more than once taken simply the proposition, taking no notice of the evidence by which it is supported, and their accustomed method of dealing in peremptory assertions" (p. 116). "But,

though I disagree with him in his of John, xiv. 28, I perfectly agree him in the general sentiment which he concludes his peror that the "season may not be far when systems which assert the Cl name shall, like fabrics erected u sand, be overthrown by a mighty but the real Christian has not fear. And I may add, that it sared satisfaction I anticipate t when all that exalteth itself Christ, let it affect whose systems shall utterly fall, and nothing, l left standing but the simple unad ted doctrine of the Cross" (p. 11

Mr. F. has conducted this s his opponents with equal candor keeness.

7. Malcolm's *Vicrus* near Londr
(Continued from vol. LXVII. p. 5

THIS ingenious Artist has TWO more Numbers to the eml ments of the Environs of L suited equally to the accurate d tion of Mr. Lysons, or to any publication of a similar nature.

N^o IV. contains Beddington near Croydon; Richmond and don Churches; and Hampstead houts.

N^o V. is highly interesting; s hibits two views, one of Westm and the other of Old Somerset both faithfully copied, for t time, from a famous old pictur served in the Gallery at Dulwic lege, concerning which traditior very perfect, either by whom, whom, it was painted. No in tion can be derived from the A talogue at the College, as the which its number was written out and lost. It was noticed, years ago, in the European Ma where it is said to be from a d by Taverner, in 1601 or 3; b must be a mistake, as WHITE (the Banqueting-house) is repr as it now stands. It more pro

domestic life for watering-places, ostentation in dress and table, and every fast folly. In this whirl of idleness it is impossible to indulge serious thoughts, if any t at all. But when every principle of vital religion is to be cast away as prejudice or when the exercises of devotion are performed in a superficial manner, and pu vation avowedly denied; when the mind is to be reduced to a perfect blank pa which every tutor is to write his own system, and the pupil to scribble his ow ideas; when discipline is absorbed in philanthropy, and subordination confous equality; when the same levelling principles are applied to religion and t ag to politics; what wonder that we see such a blessed fruit of the premedit avowed new college education as is now exhibited upon the town, in the viol every filial, conjugal, parental, and every social and relative duty?

drawn and painted by Charles Beald, as the painter's initials on it are C. B. The picture is on canvas, dirty and cracked, but perfect, with a narrow black frame. It appears to have been drawn from somewhere near Norfolk-street in the Strand; and shews all Somerset Palace, part of the Savoy, Dunbar House, Whitehall, St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster Hall, and the Abbey. The Abbey is represented without towers; from which we may conclude it to have been drawn about the time the present ones were erecting, which are by Sir Christopher Wren; and the date of the drawing is probably between 1640 and 1661. Mr. Malcolm has made two prints of it, as the whole would have been too long for his purpose. The original picture gives a very correct idea of such parts of Westminster as now remain; the whole is well coloured; and the effect of light and shade well disposed.

The King's Yard at Deptford forms an interesting modern view in this Number; as does the great villa of Mr. Alderman Curtis at Southgate, whom we heartily enroll as a liberal Encourager of the Arts. Patronage thus bestowed reflects credit on opulence derived from industry and integrity.

B. The History of the County of Cumberland, and some Places adjacent, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time: comprehending the local History of the County, its Antiquities, the Origin, Genealogy, and present State of the principal Families, with biographical Notes; its Mines, Minerals, and Plants, with other Curiosities, either of Nature or of Art. Particular Attention is paid to, and a just Account given of, every Improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. &c. By William Hutchinson, F.A.S. Author of the History of Durham, &c. 2 Vols. 4to. With Plates and Vignettes.

THIS work is at length completed. After what we have said of the preceding parts, and after what Mr. Urban's correspondents have suggested to the compiler, to so little purpose; nothing remains to be said of the general execution of the whole, that has not been said by our brethren of the *Antiquarian Review* for October, 1797.

The industrious printer, we hope, is indemnified for his part by the very ample list of subscribers. The author does not appear to be ambitious of the reputation of good writing, or of any

See VOL. LXIII. P. 1197; LXV. 50. pp. 660; LXVI. 305, 412.

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praise but that of book-making. Among the subscribers is the Rector of *Edmonton*, Essex, Cambridge University Society, and Cockermouth Public Library Society.

In the present improved state of the arts in every part of the kingdom, what can be said of the *plaisirs*? How do they represent the rudest Roman carvers of altars and reliefs? The "accurate" engraving of Strickland font, which we were prepared to expect by one of the author's friends in our vol. LXVI. p. 1005, turns out a copy from that in *Archæologia*, vol. II. pl. IX. p. 123. by map-makers. What then can be said of the portrait of John Howard with *six eyes* (vol. I. p. 138)? or the arms of Furness abbey (ib. p. 547), and the correctness of the inscription on Bootle font (p. 599)?

B. Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age. In Three Volumes. 8vo.

THESE volumes are written by the author of the "Anecdotes of the late Earl of Chatham," of which we gave an account in LXIII. 729. LXVII. 1431 and are not inferior to that work either in interest or intelligence. They relate, particularly, to the present Dukes of Grafton, Leeds, and Dorset, Marquis Townshend, Earls of Londford and Beilamont, Bishops of Herford and Orlery, Sir Grey Cooper, Sir John Dalrymple, Sergeant Adair, David Hattle, Esq. &c. the late Duke of Rutland, the late Earls Temple, Camden, Mansfield, Orford, Marchmont, Nugent, Lord Sackville, Right Hon. George Grenville and C. Townshend, the Burkes, Dr. Franklin, Sir James Gaidwell, and many others. They are principally historical, because they are of and concerning public affairs, upon which they throw a great and new light; and the writer has happily blended history with entertainment. Those persons who are fond of reading the political anecdotes of their own times, particularly from the year 1760 to the year 1780 (an important period), which, the writer assures us, have not been printed before, will receive from this work much pleasure and information.

As a specimen of the work, we shall present our readers with the following historical anecdote of the conquest of the Havannah; "an acquisition which," the writer says, "was totally unexpected."

"I ha

"The merit of the plan of this conquest," he says, "belongs to the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles; who, in his return from Jamaica in the year 1756, prevailed on the captain of the man of war, in which he was coming home passenger, to put in at the Havannah. Admiral Knowles's stimulation at that moment was no more than curiosity, to obtain a view of this celebrated place. Being a time of peace with Spain, he was permitted to go through all the fortifications, and through all parts of the town and environs. A few weeks previous to Mr. Pitt's resignation, which was in the early part of the month of October 1761, when a war with Spain was supposed to be more than probable, Sir Charles made a correct copy of all his plans and papers, taken and written upon the spot, relative to the Havannah; and recommended, in a very strong memorial, an immediate attack upon that place, in case of a war. These plans and papers he put into the hands of Mr. Grenville, accompanied with a request to recommend them to Mr. Pitt. But Mr. Grenville, in order to give the project the best support he could, begged leave to refer it to Lord Temple, his Lordship being more in the confidence of Mr. Pitt than any other person. Lord Temple highly approved of the proposal, and gave to it his warmest recommendation to Mr. Pitt. A war with Spain was not at this moment quite certain; yet very nearly so; but Mr. Pitt so eagerly embraced the whole plan, that, in case the war with Spain had commenced during his continuance in power, his fixed determination was, to have ordered the fleet and army he had sent against Martinico, as soon as they had reduced that island, to go immediately against the Havannah; and to have sent to them timely reinforcements sufficient to ensure the success. And, in order to have every necessary preparation ready for the undertaking, he sent the papers to Lord Anson at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. But the expulsion of Lord Temple, and Mr. Pitt from the State following almost immediately after these consultations, the plan and the design lay dormant; until Sir Charles Knowles, some time after the war against Spain had been declared, sent another copy of the whole of his papers to the Duke of Cumberland; thus the matter revived. Notwithstanding the entire approbation, and the respectability of those great persons who had recommended this plan, yet Lord Anson declared it to be in many parts injudicious and improper: he therefore framed another; or at least new-modeled the first. But the delay and unwillingness, manifested in executing every part of the plan, were very nearly proving fatal to the expedition. Mr. Pitt's idea of sending the force from

Martinico was adopted; but with a most malicious view. The reinforcements sent from England, consisting of only four ships of the line and four regiments, did not sail from Portsmouth until the month of March, 1762; though they might and ought to have sailed six weeks sooner, and consequently would have arrived before the sickly season, by which they suffered dreadfully; and would have found the Spaniards almost unprepared. But, what is most extraordinary, and wholly inexplicable, is, that, when they arrived at Martinico, they were ordered, in case that island was not subdued, to abandon the attempt, and to take away the whole of the British force there, and proceed to the Havannah. But it fortunately happened, that General Monckton had completed the conquest of Martinico before Lord Albemarle arrived; and thereby the hopes of those, who would have rejoiced in a miscarriage at Martinico, were disappointed. There was another circumstance not less fortunate: when Admiral Pococke sailed from England with the four ships and the four regiments, the French had a fleet of twelve sail of the line lying at Cape François, under the command of M. Bénéac. If the French officer had been vigilant, he might have intercepted Admiral Pococke, and captured him; and why he did not, was the surprize of every body in France and England at that time.

"When the intelligence of the conquest of the Havannah arrived in London, which was in the month of October 1762, the negotiations for peace between France, Spain, and England, were far advanced; and many, if not all the principal conditions were agreed upon: but a very extraordinary negligence, or something worse, appeared in these negotiations; for, though all the powers knew of the expedition gone against the Havannah, yet no mention was made of it in the negotiation. It seems to have been understood, confidentially no doubt, that, whatever might be the event of the expedition, it should make no change in the conditions of peace; it was to be restored, if taken. It is only in this manner that the conduct of Lord Bute on this point can be explained. Fortunately, the preliminaries were not signed when the news came. In the first council after the receipt of the intelligence, Mr. Grenville immediately proposed that the Havannah should be included in the *uti possidetis*. Lord Bute insisted that the negotiation was too far advanced to admit any alteration; that though the event was in our favour, yet he very much dreaded that our making any fresh demand on this account would prevent the peace taking place for some time. Mr. Grenville said, he did not object to restoring the Havannah to Spain; all he contended was, that Spain

Spain or France, or both, should make a compensation for it: either Porto Rico and St. Lucie, or Florida and the entire property of Jucatan, should be demanded for it. Lord Bute refused to consent to either of these propositions being made; upon which Mr. Grenville declared the resolution of quitting the cabinet; and, upon an accommodation being made with Lord Halifax, he went to the Admiralty; which removed him from all farther concern with the negotiation. However, Lord Bute, in a very little time, either changed his sentiments, or began to be afraid of the consequences, as he thought proper to make the demand of Florida only; which was readily granted. But, if the interests of Great Britain had been considered, Porto Rico and Jucatan were infinitely preferable; and if any estimation is to be put on the facility of gaining Florida, it will not be doubted that Porto Rico, Jucatan, and St. Lucie, might have also been obtained if they had been firmly insisted upon. Spain would have bought the Havannah at any price; and perhaps she gave more for it than the world is yet acquainted with.

Mr. Grenville's accommodation on this point did not pass without its reward. He was complimented with the reversion of the first vacant tearship of the Exchequer, for his eldest son; who succeeded to it in the month of April 1763, upon the death of Lord Waldegrave.

There were several other parts of the treaty of peace with France and Spain not less interesting to the publick; and, had the correspondence relative to the negotiation been laid before parliament, which it ought to have been, a clue to certain transactions might have been found, that would have led to some discoveries which might have astonished the British nation, and perhaps all Europe. But probably this correspondence is not now in existence; or, if it should be found, it is probable that it will be in some private scrutoire; for at this time the cabinet ministers considered all their official correspondence as their private papers, and their own property; and, when they or any of them quitted their situations, they took from the offices all such original papers and letters as had come there during their administration. This practice might be prudent, in the apprehension of consequences; but it was unjust to the government, and to the country."

10. *Religious and Philanthropic Tracts; consisting of, 1. A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties, of Christians; the second Edition, enlarged. 2. An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies, &c. 3. Rules for forming and managing Friendly*

Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment. By James Cowe, M. A. Vicar of Suthbury, Middlesex.

MR. COWE, pursuing those liberal and philanthropic ideas which he discovers in his excellent discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties, of Christians, preached before two friendly societies (see vol. LXVL p. 943), has enlarged this second edition by adding some important tracts, which he has divided into two parts. In the essay he points out various causes of the wretchedness into which the labouring poor are sunk, and of the prevalence of ignorance and vice among them; such as, the high price of provisions, which vary with the varying nature of our climate, and the public burthens imposed; the disinclination to steady labour and to honest industry, which is so general among the poor in the country as well as in towns; the reliance they have on the provision humanely made for them by the poor-laws; the temptations to which they are exposed by the great number of public-houses, which prove most pernicious to their health, their œconomy; and their morals; the prevailing luxury and immoral conduct of many in the higher ranks of life, which lead the lower classes to adopt their sentiments, and imitate their manners; the practice, which prevails so much among the great landholders, of deserting their country-seats and residing in the metropolis or other towns; the want of domestic œconomy among the poor, of commodious habitations, and of a proper selection of wholesome and nutritious vegetables for diet; their general ignorance, and their extreme backwardness to receive instruction, and, consequently, their moral depravity; the want of parochial schools for instructing them in reading, writing, and arithmetick, and especially for directing their morals, for diffusing the great principles of Christianity, and for qualifying them for the arduous duties of social life; the want of materials and schools of industry for those who are inclined to support themselves by their labour; and, lastly, the improvidence of the poor during their early and vigorous years, which hinders them from making provision for those accidents and infirmities of life to which all are exposed. With equal humanity and judgement, he proposes various bene-

ficial remedies, both for dispelling the ignorance, and alleviating the distress, of the labouring-poor; to these we refer the reader, being well assured, that, whether rich or poor, he will find the whole highly deserving of his serious attention. The author concludes with earnestly recommending the institution of friendly-societies throughout the country, as contributing much to the relief of poor labourers; gives an interesting account of two friendly-societies in the parishes of Sunbury, with an abstract of the subscriptions and disbursements; and shews the happy effects which they have already produced, in meliorating the circumstances of the subscribers, in raising a cheerful, manly, and industrious spirit among them, and in reducing, in a very considerable degree, the poor-rates in that parish. He adds some beautiful reflections on the native tendency of the Christian Religion to humanize and regenerate the human heart, and on the consolations which it affords under every species of distress; and he concludes the essay with suggesting some remarks which might prove very beneficial in every parish, and with stating a plan for forming a *femala* benefit-society, upon principles similar to that of the men.—In the third and last part he lays down a system of rules for a friendly-society which highly merits public attention, as they appear to be very judicious, and well adapted to the humble station of those who subsist by their personal labour, and to their simple mode of life.—The whole is written in a perspicuous style, in order that it may be generally understood, and gives a most amiable picture of the ingenuity and philanthropy of the vicar of Sunbury, of his Christian spirit, and of his fatherly affection for his happy flock.

21. *The Second Report of the Society for the bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts, of the Poor.*

FOR an account of the First Report see vol. LXVII. p. 677. The contents of the present are the following extracts: 8. From an account of a parish-windmill on Barham downs, co. Kent; by Thomas Bernard, Esq. 9. From an account of a village-shop for supplying the poor with coals at prime cost; by the Rev. Dr. Glasse. 10. From an account of the manner and expence

of making stewed ox-head for the poor; by Mrs. Shore, of Norton, co. Derby. 11. From an account of an annual distribution of linnen to the poor, and with a proposal as to a mode of supplying them with blankets; by the Rev. Mr. Dolling, late vicar of Aldenham, Herts. 12. From an account of the kitchen fitted up at the Foundling-hospital, under the direction of Count Rumford; by the matron of the Foundling [hospital]. 13. From an account of the house of recovery established by the Board of Health at Manchester; by Thomas Bernard, Esq. 14. From an account of three cottagers renting land in Rutland; by the Bishop of Durham. 15. From the account of the expence and benefit of frequently white-washing the rooms of a poor-house; by William Ewin, Esq. secretary to the Bishop of Durham. 16. From an account of the mode of supplying a country parish with a midwife; by the Rev. Mr. Dolling, late vicar of Aldenham, Herts.—Philanthropy and Charity are now in such vogue, that many, who hesitate to contribute to the exigencies of the state, will pour contributions into the laps of those benighted societies. Witness the overflowing subscriptions to the representatives of the killed or wounded seamen after each of our naval victories, beyond what has been even called for, and the best method of applying all which sums would be by granting annuities to the distressed parties. Witness every other mode of temporary relief; for, such reliefs as those of subscriptions can be but temporary, and particularly the present society, who do not even tell us for what purpose they want money.

22. *A Treatise on Razors; in which the Weight, Shape, and Temper, of a Razor, the Means of keeping it in Order, and the Manner of using it, are particularly considered; and in which it is intended to convey a Knowledge of all that is necessary on this Subject.* By Benjamin Kingibury.

FASHION again, under another form. An earnest application to the feelings of all who had suffered from bad razors, bad strops, or something else on which the blame might conveniently be thrown; i. e. country shod-maker-shavers, or their own clumsy fists. A controversy with Mr. Savigny, and a recommendation of strops and tooth-brushes.

13. *Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England, and on the Paper Circulation of the Country.* By Sir Francis Baring, Bart.

WHY, in the present state of the Bank, should any thing be suggested about making its notes a legal tender, which seems to be the aim of this not very clear writer? It has been confidently asserted, that land is now purchasing, as the best security, at forty years purchase; is it not equally true, that cautious moneyed men buy into depreciated funds?

14. *An Address to the Proprietors of the Bank of England.* *Stum caiguos.* By A. Alhardyca, Esq. M. P. one of the Proprietors of the Bank of England.

MR. A. having failed in his motion at a general Court of the Bank, Dec. 14, "That there be laid before the Court, an account of the charge of managing the business of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; an account of the expence of building, and of all other expences incurred by them, from Oct. 10, 1787, to Oct. 10, 1797, distinguishing the different years, and the different particulars under their respective heads," which was over-ruled, by a previous question, as highly inexpedient at the present time; here lays before the publick the substance of the speech with which he introduced the said motion, with a *confidential* estimate of the annual income of the Bank of England, supposing the Bank to be accountable for £20,136l. which entitles the proprietors to a dividend of 10 per cent. instead of 7. Mr. A. announces a postscript with an appendix.

15. *Reasons against National Despondency, in Refutation of Mr. Erskine's "View of the Cause and Consequences of the present War;" with Some Remarks on the supposed Scarcity of Speech.*

MR. E. is decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Pitt drew us into the war, and will ruin us by continuing it. The conclusion of this well-written refutation of Mr. Erskine's book cannot be too much impressed on every inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland. We shall therefore transcribe it, instead of repeating arguments and observations already so often repeated, that one wonders they do not lose their weight, or we they longer opposed.

"I trust that some portions of the Roman mind still dwells within the country. It is my fondest hope that, in the noble spirit of our forefathers, we can bear any thing but dishonour and disgrace; that we still look to what is becoming our rank, our power, and our past glory. Our interests, as an industrious, a manufacturing, and a commercial nation, never were, and never can be, separated from them. They have risen with a military prowess, and they will perish with it. The war was commenced with the concurrence of the people. Do they wish to conclude it degraded and beaten in the eyes of Europe, without one of their injuries redressed? Terms were proposed to the French Government, which they have not dared to disclose to the French Nation. They have not done so, lest, satisfied of their moderation, this Revolutionary people should have risen in a mass to compel the Directory to accept them. Is it possible that the people of England wish to sue for peace upon worse terms than the people of France should have been willing to accept? We are again making an attempt to procure it upon honourable terms. If war should be inevitable, let us prepare to sustain it as we ought. The power of France is not sufficiently great to terrify us. Let us not weaken our strength by distracted counsels, and by divided wishes. I call upon the Country to act and think as if influenced by one common interest, and inspired by one soul. I adjure them, in the name of God and Nature, in the name of every tie which binds man to social intercourse, in the name of every generous feeling which ennobles, and of every tender emotion which gladdens life, to sustain their cause, and that of Europe, as the world demands it of them. Whatever animosities may divide us, whatever misfortunes may depress us, whatever private calamities may assail us; let us consider that it is the happiness and the honour of England which we must defend. It is not a petty territory nor paltry distinction for which we are called upon to shed our blood; it is in a cause for which our ancestors have been prodigal of life. It is for our laws, our religion, and our families, for all that is connected with public good and private happiness. Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls, if peace is to be attained by moderation, contention, or by the immense sacrifice of Belgium. Experiment has followed upon experiment. Nothing can purchase peace for Britain but victory, or the prostitution of all that she holds in estimation. I call that God to witness, who judges me as I write, and who is the Arbitrator of my life, that what I have said is the result of conviction, that it springs from the bottom of my heart."

26. *Constitution; or, Considerations on the Origin and Termination of the present War; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on Mr. Erskine's Views, &c.* By Hewling Lafon, of Sheerness.

WE wonder any man, who bears the patriotic names of this writer, can be so infatuated as to wish to clasp a viper in his arms, which is certainly the case if he thinks France not the natural enemy of this country, or that the French are not naturally a cruel or malevolent people.

27. *Truth for the Seekers; or, A fair and full Statement of the Facts which gave Rise to the Imprisonment of the Quakers now in York Castle.* (LXVII. 51. LXVIII. 35.)

MR. M., who disapproves *tithes*, is yet properly sensible that the Established Clergy are entitled to receive the established subsistence*. He only endeavoured to recover those arrears which his sluggish predecessor had omitted to demand—from the Quakers; and, after shewing that he was entitled to at least 3s. 6d. in the pound of the rentals, he offered to take, in full satisfaction, the odd 6d.; but was told he might get more than his predecessor how he could. After being trifled with more than four years, and every other means failing of success, he was driven to the necessity of filing a bill in equity, which was not heard till 1789; and the Court, in 1791, gave judgement in the first cause, setting aside all the pretended parochial modules. Some of the Quakers, and the landlords for others, paid their assessed share of costs, but not the tithes-arrear, though reduced, by Mr. M.'s voluntary offer, to half the sum agreed to be paid in future. After a fresh process, the quantum of debt and costs was ascertained; but the Quakers defied the decree, and, for their contempt of court, were sent to York castle, at Mr. M.'s expence. By a clause in the late insolvent-act, they were at length liberated, but have given Mr. M. a Rowland for his Oliver, in the true spirit of Quaker perseverance. It should not be forgotten that Mr. M. has ably vindicated himself from personal insult in a court of equity, and from the *invidios* of high authority held out by a relation.

* He is now preparing for the press a large work, which goes very fully into all these considerations respecting tithes.

28. *The Defense of the Prisoners in York Castle, for not paying Tithes, against the Charges of George Markham, Vicar of Carlton, in Yorkshire, contained in his Book intitled "Truth for the Seekers."*

"IT is with peculiar satisfaction that the editor of this edition informs the reader that the prisoners are now liberated from their confinement by the kind interposition of the Legislature. Last session of parliament a clause was added to the insolvent-act then passed, by virtue of which, the prisoners, on appearing before the justices at an adjournment of the quarter-sessions for the West riding of the county, held at the castle of York on the 16th of the tenth month [October], were then set at liberty. On discharging them, the justices directed warrants to be made out for the sums decreed against them respectively by the Court of Exchequer, with the proportion of costs upon each." What then have these five men gained by all their arguments and oblinacy?

29. *Universal Benevolence, a Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Castor, in the County of Lincoln, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1796, before a friendly Society of Tradesmen and Artificers, and published at their Request.* By the Rev. Samuel Turner, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Scarborough.

A commendable effort to promote the general good. Text, 1 Pet. iii. 8.

30. *The Charge of the Right Reverend Thomas Lewis O'Burne, D. D. Lord Bishop of Ossory, to the Clergy of his Diocese, at his annual Visitation, 1796. Published at their Request,*

and republished in England, with his Lordship's permission, "in the hope that, under God's blessing, it might be made instrumental to the furtherance of those good purposes for which it is evidently calculated, within limits more extensive than the diocese of Ossory in the Irish Church." It would be invidious to draw comparisons; but does not this and some other charges from the same kingdom seem to say to the friends of the Sister Church, "Go and do likewise?" Perhaps Ireland has been more tried than England. That is not, however, a reason why the English Prelates should sit more at ease. The Bishop of Ossory gives excellent advice to his Clergy, whom he

by no means considers as useless. His picture of a careless minister, p. 41, is admirably drawn, and deserves to be transcribed, did our limits allow. The indefatigable attention of the Roman Catholic Clergy is strikingly contrasted; and the character, both public and private, of the Protestant Ministers, laid down with propriety and strength.

21. *Vindiciæ Regiæ; or, A Defence of the Kingly Office. In Three Letters to Earl Stanhope.*

THE author, a clergyman, and, if we are not misinformed, vicar of Croydon; writes with a view to recover one of his parishioners from the democratic notions with which Lord St's allusion, in one of his speeches in the House of Lords, to the divine disapprobation of the kingly office at the appointment of Saul, had inspired him. That no general application ought to be made of such disapprobation with respect to the Jews, whose Constitution was a *Theocracy*, cannot be controverted. The author is not, however, the less at liberty to urge the authority of Revelation, both in the Old and New Testament, in favour of Monarchy; and his arguments, as well as his comparison between the conduct of the French and Roman Republics, are spirited and eloquent, and deserve to be read with attention. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. It is impossible not to be shocked at the comparison between the conduct and objects, the proceedings and excesses, of Republicanism in every age, and in our own country in particular; and, after what some of their writers have studiously collected against kings and the kingly office, it were to be wished some candid and impartial advocate would stand forth in defence of both. That Monarchy must found its necessity on the infirmity of Human Nature, is but too true, when we consider how few, if any, collective bodies, whether in the business of a state, a society, or a parish, are able to conduct themselves without a leader.

22. *Britannia; a Poem.*

By Samuel Hull Wilcocke:

THIS poet, having tried the public taste by two extracts in the *Monthly Mirror*, September 1796, and February 1797, publishes this imperfect

commencement of a larger work by the advice of some literary friends. The first age, as he calls it, includes the history of Britain from Cassibelan to Carausius, with copious notes, including large extracts from Oſian.

23. *Considerations on the Original and Proper Objects of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell. Addressed to the Governors. By William Waddington, Esq. a Governor.*

THIS pamphlet well merits the serious perusal, not only of those to whom it is more immediately addressed, but of the public at large, particularly of such as wish well to the morals and prosperity of the rising generation. The subject-matter of it arises from a Resolution of a General Court, formed on the Report of a Select Committee of Enquiry in 1792, "That the institution of Arts-masters and Apprentices ought to be abolished."

"The imperfect enforcement of this resolution," which, we are told, has been carried into effect no farther than the discontinuance of apprentices, "has arisen partly, perhaps, from the more pressing necessity of rebuilding and regulating the two prisons; partly from some supposed difficulties in the way of an immediate removal of the arts-masters; and partly from a tender respect paid by the Committee to the prejudices or scruples of some Governors, attached by early habits to a system faulty in every respect, and venerable only, if venerable at all, for its antiquity. In the mean time a considerable portion of a noble revenue is unemployed, to any useful purpose; and, although only two apprentices remain in the Hospital, the arts-masters are permitted to retain and occupy premises of considerable value without any compensation, or advantage to the charity. To examine and settle every doubt respecting arts-masters and their apprentices;—to point out some more eligible way of employing that part of the revenue, hitherto appropriated to them, consistently with the charter and subsequent benefactions;—and to rouse the Governors to an active discharge of the duty they have solemnly undertaken to perform, are the main objects of the following pages."

In a style not devoid of embellishment, yet plain, correct, and perspicuous, Mr. W. Waddington thus describes the origin of a royal and magnificent foundation:

"The dissolution of monasteries and the suppression of religious houses in 1536, having driven great numbers of priests and others from their asylums, destitute of all provision or means of support, they were reduced to the miserable expedient of beg-

giving also for a precarious subsistence. In a short time this became so offensive and hurtful to the nation, that a severe statute was made in 1 Edw. VI. for the regulation of paupers and the punishment of vagrants. In consequence of this and other ordinary causes, multitudes of necessitous persons resorted to the metropolis for protection and relief; and it appears that some respectable citizens, either voluntarily, or, more probably, as a committee instituted for that purpose, contributed liberally to their necessities. At length, however, their wants became so pressing, and they were reduced to such misery, that in 1552, upon the recommendation of those Governors, as they were called, it was thought advisable that a petition, in the name and on behalf of these unhappy sufferers, should be addressed to the king (Edward VI), " beseeching him in CHRIST'S name" to grant the old palace of Bridewell to the City of London for their harbour and lodging.

" Sir Martin Bowes *, four other aldermen, and seven citizens, were deputed to present this petition; and Dr. Ridley, bishop of London, was requested to accompany them. They went accordingly; and, as the record says, the good prelate " did himself deliver this supplication with his own hands unto the king's highness, in his inner closet, on his knees; and there made a long and learned oration to the commendation of the citizens in the travail of this good work; and greatly stirred, by wonderful persuasions, the king's majesty to be the founder and patron thereof, and to further all their suits †."

The Corporation of London, at the same time, zealously seconded this application; and, by desire of the privy council, presented a memorial or declaration, stating at large their ideas and wishes, as to the poor in general, with their particular motives and views in this earnestly " suing for his Majesty's house of Bridewell." They begin by observing, that, as the cause of all misery and beggary was IDLENESS, so the most natural and effectual cure was LABOUR; but that, as beggars were, or usually had been, lewd and evil in their conduct, and were consequently so much suspected and feared, that none chose to

employ them, however willing they might be to become honest and industrious, they were of opinion, that there ought to be a public establishment and provision of work, where-with the willing poor might be exercised;—and wherein the forward, strong, and sturdy vagabond might be compelled to live profitably to the commonwealth. They then represent to the honourable council, that his Majesty's faithful citizens of London had already formed a comprehensive general plan for the relief and comfort of different descriptions of the poor; that, in pursuance of that plan, they had lately, at a very considerable expence, enlarged, repaired, and fitted up, the two Hospitals of Christ and St. THOMAS for these charitable purposes. CHRIST'S Hospital, which they call the house of the fatherless, was appropriated " for the harbouring, clothing, feeding, teaching, and training up virtuously, of poor children." ST. THOMAS'S Hospital was adapted for the reception and relief of " the miserable aged, the impotent, the fore, and the sick," with medical and surgical assistance:—And they also contributed £500. a year to the Hospital of St. BARTHOLOMEW for the like benevolent purposes. But that there was still wanted, " for the perfection of their plan, and useful labours—what, in their judgement, was the most needful and necessary, a HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS;" wherein, " as well the child, when he is brought up and grown to years, and found want to learning, neither any honest person desireth, nor would have his service, might be exercised and occupied;" " as also, the fore and sick, when cured; and not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the common weal, as had been accustomed, but be there exercised."—" And that unto this house should be brought the sturdy and idle."—" And, likewise, such prisoners as were quit at the sessions; that thence they might have labour."—They then state that these various objects would require a building of great extent; that his Majesty's old palace at Bridewell was well adapted for the purpose; and that, if granted, different manufactories should be established there; a sufficient stock of raw materials, tools, and implements for labour, should be provided; and a proper number of Governors, Officers, and Servants, appointed; particularly Taskmasters and Taskmistresses, who should be honest and expert in such sciences as were there to be exercised; should take the charge of every man's daily task and proportion of work; and should have power to correct such as were idlers or negligent. They conclude the whole with the most solemn assurances that the house of Bridewell should be applied in the manner stated, " for the relief of the miserable poor and needy, and for some other laudable gain, or profit; and that, under

* This distinguished magistrate, and excellent man, was sheriff of London in 1541, lord mayor in 1545, and represented the City in parliament four different times. He died in 1569.

† Bishop Ridley, in May 1552, wrote to his private friends sir William Cecil, the king's secretary, and sir John Gates, both probably of the privy council, on the occasion; and was in other respects extremely active in recommending and promoting this good work. See Stowe and Matland.

under the pain and forfeiture of God his gracious mercy; and also under the pain and forfeiture of the said house, with all the appurtenances, unto the King's Majesty's hands; and of all the great costs and charges which they shall have bestowed upon the same."—Their prayer was granted in the fullest manner; and, June 12, 1552, an indenture was made and executed by and between the King and the Corporation of London, wherein the palace of Bridewell, with various appendages, then of the yearly value of £320, are covenanted to be conveyed in due form to the Citizens, on the conditions and for the specific purposes expressed in their petition and memorial; and the King farther descended to become the parson of the three Hospitals before-mentioned. The charter itself, dated the 16th June following, by Edw. VI. after a short preamble, containing a summary of the preceding particulars, and expressing the King's ardent wish * for the "furtherance, amplification, and increase, of so honest and noble a work," ratifies and completes the grant, incorporates the Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, into one body politic, with the usual privileges and immunities. The death of Edward, and other circumstances, delayed for some time the performance of these excellent designs; for, it seems the City did not enter upon the possession of Bridewell till queen Mary's confirmation of the grant had been obtained; and the first rules and ordinances for its government are dated in 1557. As these rules were drawn up and digested by the same excellent persons who had petitioned for and obtained the charter, they are entitled to peculiar notice and admiration; as well on account of the pious and benevolent spirit by which they are dictated, as of the wisdom and propriety of the directions; and, above all, for the clear and distinct insight which they afford of the original objects of the charity. The preamble to these valuable directions declares, in the quaint but emphatical language of the times, that the house of Bridewell was established, and should have continuance, "for the oppression of idleness, the enemy of all virtue; and for the nourishment of good exercise, which is the conqueror of all vice." The relative policy of the Ho-

* When the indenture was presented to the king, with a blank space left for the value of lands that might be taken in mortmain, he called for pen and ink, and with his own hand wrote, "4000 marks by the year;" exclaiming, in the hearing of his council, "Lord, I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this work, to the glory of thy name." He died July 8, 1552. Stowe.

Gent. Mag. January, 1798.

spitals of Christ, St. Thomas, and Bridewell, as connected, is then very perspicuously displayed. At CHRIST'S, the beggar's child was to be trained up in virtuous exercise, so that of him should spring no more beggars. At ST. THOMAS'S, the fore and aged person was to be placed, and there have relief and succour. At BRIDEWELL, the idle strumpet and vagabond were to be forced and compelled to honest and virtuous exercise, so long as they were whole; but, being sick, they were to be taken to St. Thomas's, and, when cured, returned to Bridewell; and not set at liberty into the highways as heretofore, "by means whereof was made of a sick beggar an whole thief." By this policy, "the child brought up at Christ's Hospital, if of good capacity, would be trained in learning; but, if he were not apt to learning, then to some one occupation of other: if he were sick, he would be sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, and, when recovered, he would be returned to Christ's: or, if the were lewd and idle, then brought to Bridewell. Thus the three houses or hospitals are so linked together, that the one serveth the other, and the one may not be without the other; and whosoever thinketh well of the one, must also think well of the other; and who thinketh not well of all, thinketh well of none. There are also ample directions respecting the manufactories then carried on at Bridewell, with various regulations for the internal management of the house; and it seems that *taskmasters* or workmasters were employed, for the superintendency and improvement of the different branches, as well as for the instruction of all those who stood in need of it. As an evidence that this establishment and these regulations "had taken effect, and had good success," it is observed, that no poor citizen at that day begged his bread; but that by some means his poverty was provided for." (To be continued.)

24. *The Invisible Island; a Poem: with Introductory Observations on the Present War.* By Percival Stockdale.

"THE DOUGLAS, and the HOSPUR,
BOTH together, [trans.]

Are confident against THE WORLD in

WE readily agree with Mr. S. that this Poem was "written with an ardent sincerity; that it flowed from the heart; warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires;"

and sincerely believe that he "wrote it, likewise, from the calm and deliberate principle of duty."

"The arbitrary and violent rulers of the French nation have always been intent on general invasion and tyranny. To this object they have been invariably attached ever

since

since the abolition of their old monarchy; and in the prosecution of it they have been invariably consistent. Their decree of the 19th of November, 1792, contained a formal declaration, 'to extend universally their new principles of government; and to encourage revolt in all countries, even in those which were neutral.' In the decree of December the 15th, of the same year, they completely avowed their intentions: they declared that 'the French nation would treat as enemies the people, who, refusing or renouncing liberty and equality, should be desirous of serving their prince and privileged cast, or of entering into an accommodation with them.' As these decrees directly and rudely violated the law of nations; as they were totally incompatible with the elements of that policy which teaches one state properly to respect another; they declared, in fact, that the French nation had determined to be the tyrants of Europe. In these declarations, indeed, the folly of the French rulers (a folly very natural to upstart and ignorant power) was equal to its insolence; and, in consequence of these declarations, if all the other States of Europe had been wise; if they had been more influenced by common sense than by inferior passions and pursuits, and by an unfortunate negligence; they would immediately have declared war against France. Their actions very soon fulfilled their threats, as they related to us and to our neighbours: they robbed the Emperor and the King of Sardinia of their lawful territories; and they invaded our Allies, whom afterwards they subjugated. These insolent decrees were published, and these hostilities were committed, before the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France. All this atrocious conduct the English Government bore with unexampled patience and moderation; which we might be inclined severely to charge with imprudence, if they had not been preserved, from the most amiable motives, to spare the effusion of human blood, and the other unavoidable and complicated evils of war. While they proceeded in this manner, they received not from us one real provocation, one just cause of a proclaimed and decisive resentment; as is evident even in the defence of their minute, industrious, and popular Advocate*. Indeed, we had taken a very serious and well-grounded alarm: we were calling forth the spirit and the vigour of our country; we were preparing for the national defence; when a torrent of anarchy and rapacity menaced the inundation of the world. Our necessary preparatory, however, after all their impudent encroachments, they made a pretext for doing what they would have done at all

events; they declared war against Britain and Holland. Thus the war on our part, avoided with the utmost and thus, on our part, it became unavoidable."

This paragraph is taken from Author's Preliminary Observations which he proceeds personally to several of the arguments in Mr. Skine's late celebrated pamphlet.

Alluding to his motto, the Poet "England her Shakespeare know what says he?"

Like brethren let our Island but again
The Jauntless Hoop and the E join'd

In unison of wealth, of heart, of mind
Will win the god who drives the crime
And wage against the world success
Then by the gallant Scottish ghosts I
Blest with the fragrance of Elysian
Whom should impetuous the patriot
Repelling from their land ambitious
Nay (for no obstinate, mean hate I
To union common'd by the common
I swear by those who fell at Flodden
With hearts that knew to conquer,
yield;—

And by our English Ghosts, the
Who at Farnham Agincourt and Cressy
If we obey the maxim of our Seer
A poet, prophet, politician, here;
L. S.'s current still shall prove, in
Of valour an insuperable flood;
Still other Marlboroughs, other
shall rite,

To glad a nation's heart, a nation's
Again their thunder, with just ven
hurld,

By land, shall crush the robbers
While Hawkes, and Howes, and D
on the main,

Impurple Neptune's realm with Foes
With murmur sit each melancholy
Curfing its dreams of treading En
coast."

A handsome compliment is the following quotation to two gilded public characters:

"Thou Orator! whose praise would
my Muse,

Her numbers polish, and expand her
Whose social character I love; who
Pregnant with splendid genius, I ad
Forgive the liberal poet, who presu
(His Muse, with awe, contracts his
nish'd plumes!)

On ground political to move with
But this great crisis bids us all be free
Would Fox for a wild horde of
plead;

Who still for freedom is prepar'd to
All masks those savages have throw
Have now announc'd themselves in of
Peace they despite; their trade is to
Deceit and insult are a Frenchman's

* Mr. Skine.

To an old proverb *Punic faith* gave birth;
French faith be now the proverb o'er the
earth:

'Tis true, that Faith was of notorious fame,
When all its realms ador'd a monarch's
name;

But then their Court *policy* broke its word,
Lik gentlemen whose honour is their sword.
But now the Law mechanics of the land,
Those Chieftains "of exceeding good com-
mand *,"

Unmov'd with shame, advance the gross-
est Lie,

Call us to refutation's calm reply,
Or with some bold affront its force defy.

Affume their kindred rabble's brutal airs;
And almost kick Ambassador down stairs.

Oh, cruel task! by Providence assign'd,
To try a learned, polish'd, candid mind;

That mind oppos'd by artificial spheres
To ignorance and inscience—us peers!

May *Malmesbury* deign attention to my lays;
And from no venal pen accept his praise!

Let from the scholar's mind a tribute flow;
And, as a Briton, take the thanks I owe.

Oh, with thy Father, my enamour'd youth
Woo'd, in his groves Athenian, beauteous
Truth:

And, as his comment on my spirit
wrought, [thought;

The Sageite more clearly met: my
The more I lov'd what godlike Plato
taught.

White-thus I reason'd with the good and wife,
Plato, in June, too early left the skies!

The Sun is worthy to succeed the Sire;
Thine is his virtue; thine his Attic fire;

Born to contrast thyself, in wayward times,
With dire abettors of all human crimes;

Born, as a British Delegate, to show
How far ingenuous dignity can go;

While by the French transactions was ex-
press'd [break:]

What baseness can pollute the human

The following lines are creditable to
the head and the heart of Mr. S:

"Ev'n in the fiercest war is Britain blest'd,
With no destructive savages distress'd;

Ev'n now her sons are not compell'd to
cease [peace:]

The sweet employments and the joys of
Environ'd with tranquility, the swain

Rears the new hay and reaps the golden grain;
Commerce with usual vigour spreads her

sails; [gales:]

And England's fortune sends auspicious
From human bliss no sounds discordant jar,

But Faction's clamour, with its wrovy war.
What most we value, property, law, life,

From all the horrors of the martial strife,
Nature and man, alike with us, defend;

—Their generous efforts let us all befriend.
No Buonapartes in our Isle shall rage;

No dreadful Punic war have we to wage;

The God of Ocean ever guards our shore;
His waves and *our victorious* cannons roar;
Still we possess our old internal powers;
And English wealth, and hearts, and hands,
are ours.

Then let each honest man dismiss his fears;
Let ev'ry tim'rous woman dry her tears:

And you, domestic enemies, who spread,
With souls malignant, artificial dread;

Let phantoms court you to some foreign
strand; [land:]

And qui, too good for you, your native
When France imperial dignity maintain'd;

When Louis' fortune and her *Clot*
reign'd, [spir'd:]

When female charms and female wit in-
And all that splendor with their ether fir'd;

Her threats, her force, if we could then
dissain; [chain:]

Of France *degenerate* shall we bear the
Shall we, to English fame no longer true,

Stoop to a vile, marauding, ruffian crew?
Shall English talents their protection owe

To De la Croix, to Monge, and to Lepaux?
Shall Gallia's hireling chiefs these realms

command,
Dissolve our senate, and divide our land?

Is any price enormous that we pay,
To quell the tempest of chaotic day?

No;—if at ease we draw not English breath;
We'll count a glorious poverty, or death."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Publick are soon to be gratified
with "Letters and Correspondence,
public and private, of the Right Ho-
nourable Henry Sr. John Lord Viscount
Boingbroke during the time he was
Secretary of State to her Majesty Queen
Anne; with State-papers, Explanatory
Notes, and a Translation of the Foreign
Letters, &c."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

NAUTICUS asks where that great Naval
Character, Sir Charles Wager, was born,
as he does not find the place mentioned in
any of the Naval Annals he has yet seen.

CANTABRIGIENSIS asks where was the
college called *Ottenhall* in Oxford, the
election of whose Provost was to be con-
firmed by the Archbishop of York, as vi-
sitor; who, having removed the Provost
on account of disputes between himself and
the scholars, and confirmed the election of
a new provost, was opposed by certain of
the incumbents, who took away the com-
mon seal and all the records; whereon
the Archbishop petitioned the king 2 Ric. II,
1375? Rolls of Parliament, III. 69.

A CITIZEN IN RETIREMENT will be
properly taken into consideration.

Mr. SHERWEN'S Letter to Dr. MILMAN,
on Two Cases of Scurvy occasioned by
eating largely of Culinary Salt; with Mr.
HUTTON on *Dinas Mouldy*; D. P.; &c.
&c. in our next. ODE

* An expression of Shakespeare,

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1798.

By H. J. PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.
Music composed by SIR W. PARSONS.

TENOR, MR. HARRISON.

WHEN genial Zephyr's balmy wing

Fans with soft plume the flowery vale,
Each tender scion of the spring
Expanding owns the softening gale,
And smiles each sunny glade around,
With vegetable-beauty crown'd;

BASS, MR. SALE.

But, when the whirlwinds of the North
Burst in tempestuous vengeance forth,
Before the thunder of the storm
Each spreading tree of weaker form
Or bends to earth, or lies reclin'd,
Torn by the fury of the wind;

TRIPLE, RECITATIVE.

Then proudly 'mid the quivering shade
Stands the firm oak in native strength
array'd,

Waves high his giant branches, and defies
The elemental war that rends the skies,

AIR.

Deep-rooted in this kindred soil,
So Freedom here through many an age
Has mock'd Ambition's fruitless toil,
And Treason's wiles, and Faction's
rage;

CONTRA TENOR, MR. GORE.

And as the stormy ruin pass'd
Which Anarchy's rude breath had
blown,

While Europe, bending to the blast,
Beholds her fairest realms o'erthrown;
Alone Britannia's happy Isle,
Bless'd by a Patriot Monarch's smile,
Amid surrounding storms uninjur'd stands,
Nor dreads the tempest's force that wastes
her neighbour lands.

AIR.

But feel along the darkling main
The gathering clouds malignant lour,
And, spreading o'er our blue domain,
Against our shores their thunders pour:
While treach'rous friends and daring foes
Around in horrid compact close;—

BASS RECITATIVE, MR. SALE.
Their swarming barks portentous shade
With crowded sails the watery glade;
When, lol imperial George commands—
Rush to the waves Britannia's veteran
hands,—

Unnumber'd hosts usurp in vain
Dominion o'er his briny reign;
His fleets their Monarch's right proclaim
With brazen throat, with breath of
flame:

And captive in his ports their squadrons ride,
Or mourn their flatter'd wrecks deep
whelm'd beneath the tide.

TENOR RECITATIVE, MR. HARRISON.

From shore to shore, from pole to pole,
Where'er wide Ocean's billows roll,

From holy Georges' tepid wave
To seas that fill Atlantic lave;
From hoary Greenland's frozen lands,
To burning Libya's golden sands,
Aloft the British ensign flies
In folds triumphant to the skies:

AIR AND CHORUS: *Tune, Rule, Britannia!*
While to the notes that hail'd the life
Emerging from its parent main,
The sacred Muse with raptur'd smile
Responsive pour'd sth' exalting strain,—
"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves,
"Britons never will be slaves."

SONNET TO SAPPHIRA.

OFT as the feather'd choir, with descant shrill,
Wake from its curtain'd sleep the infant
Oft as the Sun emits his fiercest ray,
Oft as he sinks behind the distant hill;
So oft my thoughts revert, with sweetest
pain,

To thee, Sapphira, day-spring of my soul;
Nor would I banish temper'd Grief's own-
treul,

For all the wealth that earth and seas con-
Whene'er my solitary footsteps roam,
To thee my mind, unfetter'd, swiftly flees,
A pardon'd truant from its native home;
Frequent I waft a kiss into the air,
And bid the Genius of the Southern Breeze
The balmy freightage to Sapphira bear.

F. C.

ON THE DEATH OF MISS EMILY
MAWREY, AT BOTLEYS,
ON DECEMBER 30, 1797.

Written by her Father SIR JOSEPH
MAWREY, BART.

WHAT though thy share of mortal
Life be o'er, [more;
And we shall meet again, to part no
Yet shall a Parent's fond remembrance
trace [grace,
Thy form, thy features, and each mental
That claim'd esteem, and praise, deserv'd
and true, [who knew;
From all who lov'd, and they were all
Oft he'll indulge the luxury of woe,
And down each cheek the silent tear shall
flow; [old,
Until strength, by Time worn down, and
One grave receives us, or one vault shall
hold.

MOON-LIGHT AT SEA.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

FAR on the boundless void, the wat'ry
vast, [shrouds,
Where skies converging human vision
Where sail stretch'd sail, and high-erected
mast, [clouds,
Seems slowly breaking from the parting
Calm,

Calm, from some gallant vessel's trophy'd
 prow,
 Let me enraptur'd feast my grateful eye,
 When scarce a Zephyr curls the flood be-
 low, [lie.
 And storms fast bound in dreary caverns
 Whilst full-orb'd Cynthia, with enamour'd
 rays,
 O'er all the glassy surface streams afar,
 Whose kindred bosom, pervious to the
 blaze, [star;
 Reflects a heav'n, and every glowing
 Not less delighted, near the steepy shore,
 Her playful beams on castled cliffs I view,
 And broken rocks the sea-beach pending,
 o'er [fragments strew.
 Whose shelving sands their wave-dash'd

Ah me! may hap, in yonder vale,
 Some orphan lives to weep and wail,
 From hope out cast;
 And shiv'ring tells his woeful tale,
 Unto the blast.
 E'en like to thine the orphan's lot,
 His name and place shall be forgot,
 In silent gloom;
 The dreary winds shall hold their rout,
 Out o'er his to-mb.
 Here rest in peace, cry I a tear,
 The nightly heron's cry I hear,
 The dark comes fast,
 The spark in yonder cot looks drear,
 Adieu! and rest.

ANOTHER PARODY.

(See Vol. LXIII. p. 656.)

ON SHOOTING A MOORFOWL OFF HER
 NEST THROUGH MISTAKE.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen.

THY droopit wing aries cheerfull flew,
 Naw cauld and wat wi nightly dew,
 Poor murder'd thing;
 As fate drew near the wind did sigh,
 And dreary sing.
 Than thought some isvrock cam to rest,
 That night aside thy peacefull nest,
 In safety sweet,
 Or that it was the wind that past,
 On sightless feet.
 But, O! it was nas lavrock sweet,
 That trod by thee wi tender feet,
 The dewy grun;
 But, oh! it was relentless fate,
 The mortal gun.
 Thy eggs are cauld, and wat, and dead,
 And by them lies thy peacefull head,
 In Death's last sleep.
 I saw thee limping to thy bed;
 To mourn and weep.
 Than kept thy nest frae wind and rain,
 But a' thy cares and hopes were vain,
 Which thou posselt;
 Both nest and eggs are dead and gane;
 To endless rest.
 When thou didst live, poor murder'd thing,
 Lik dewy morn, on whurring wing,
 Exulting sprang;
 Than gav'd the moors and molles ring,
 Wi thy glad sang.
 Thy mate sits by thee yet alive,
 He little thinks that thou art gane,
 To life's last goal;
 For still he makes his woeful mane;
 To cheer thy soul.
 The maril and herd was oft thy fear,
 As he thy haunts did wander near,
 At even dark;
 Nae mair the foxes yelp thault hear,
 Or Colly bark.
 The little humble daisy smil'd,
 Wi cheerfull face, sae meek and mild,
 Now drops a tear;
 The better bush waves wae and wail,
 Forlorn and drear.

TO shoot, or not to shoot? that is the
 question;
 Whether 'tis better for a man, to suffer
 The ills of weariness and loss of sport,
 Or send three guineas to the town-clerk's
 house, [sport—
 And by a licence end them—to pay—to
 No more; and by this means to say w'
 escape
 Th' impending danger of that heavy fine
 Which th' unlicens'd dread.—'Tis an ex-
 pence [spo. t?
 Most properly endur'd. To pay? to
 To sport?—perchance to trespass—there's
 the rub; [come,
 For from these trespasses what ills may
 When we have cross'd, unconscious of the
 fault, [lor,
 The outskirt manor of some vengeful
 Must give us pause. There's the reason.
 That makes the loss of sporting borne so
 well;
 For who would else sit lazily at home,
 Neglect the source of health, forego the
 charms
 Of opening day, the dog's sagacity,
 The covoy's rising, and the singled bird,
 Whose fall, heart-chearing, gives the
 shooter fame; [have,
 When he himself might these enjoyments
 By a bare licence? Who would patient
 bear
 The deprivation of these manly joys,
 But that the dread of quibbles of the law
 (That source diffusive, from whose curs'd
 abuse,
 The direct evils flow,) lessens the pain,
 And makes us rather shun the haunts of
 game,
 Than truit to lawsuits that may never end.
 Thus trespasses do make sufferers of us all;
 And thus the freedom of this happy isle
 Is question'd still amidst these partial laws;
 And blessings, which no other nation boasts,
 With this alloy, are pass'd unheeded by,
 And lose their power to charm.—

HAWKST.

I MAD

I HAD been happy, if the premier's
schemes [tax'd
Had rais'd the stamp on gloves, nay doubly
All the unmeaning fripperies of dress,
So he had paid the game, nor, mercilefs,
The sportsman's joys by licenc'd cut tail'd.
Farewel, September's sports | delightful
scenes!
The frequent *drawing*, and the *point* at last,
That proves the covey near—O now fare-
wel! [heath,
Farewel, the prickly furze, the fern-cloath'd
The sure-finding turnips, the mid-day spring,
The oak-grown wood, the thick entangling
brake, [bles gay
The new-reaped fields, in whose deep stub-
At eve and morn the flat ring game repast.
Farewel each different implement of sport,
The gun strong-barrel'd, the high-polish'd
locks, [ed fight,
The whale-bone ramrod, the clear-mount-
The flalk, belt, flints, wadding, net, ga-
ters, screw; [eyes
And, ye my pointers, who with anxious
Follow'd my steps, to watch the joyful
sign, [limbs
That freedom gave, and bade your eager
Swift, but yet true, the quarter'd furrows
range; [prov'd,
Whose scent instinctive, and by use im-
Would lead you certain to the tainted haunts,
Where, stopping full, you shew'd the same
was found; [repaid,
Oh! ye who, grateful, thus my cares
Farewel! your master's recreation's gone.
OTHELLO.

PROLOGUE

TO SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Written by William-Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
Spoken by Mr. Whitfield.

FROM DRYDEN'S period to our present
days, [plays;
Thus Would-be Critics censure modern
Some are too dull, without intrigue or jest;
And some mere speaking pantomimes at
best:
That living authors are by dead surpass'd;
So he must write the worst who writes
the last:
Still each new drama captiously they blame,
And, though the Town be pleas'd, deny
it fame:
Should this decision be allow'd as just,
The bays, denied the Bard, may grace his
bust!
But, if this taste for Antiques we pursue,
Age may improve Wit, Wine, and Wo-
men too. [and Fair,
Our Boaux will then neglect the Young
And auburn tresses yield to hoary hair!
The blooming Maid, with ev'ry charm
and grace,
The dimpled cheek, the fascinating face,
With Nature, Truth, and Honour, by her
side, [Bride!"
This taste may doom to be a weeping

One old opinion we would still maintain,
The Right that England has to rule the
Main! [Land;
Long as the Sea shall fence our envious
Long as our Navy shall the Sea command;
So long shall How's, St. VINCENT'S,
DUNCAN'S, names [Fame!
Re grav'd by Mem'ry on the rock of
The Page of Hist'ry shall their deeds re-
peat, [feat!
With Britain's triumph and the Foe's de-
But, ah! the pensive Muse, with zealous eye!
Views Glory's brightest triumph with a sigh!
And, midst the shouts Victorious Fleets at-
tend, [Friend,
Mouras o'er the ashes of an honour'd
Who in his Country's quarrel fought and
bled,
By England number'd with her patriot dead.
May War's alarms 'twixt rival Nations
cease, Peace!
And all embrace that lovely stranger—
Whose Olive-branch, once planted by her
hand,
Shall bless a Loyal, Brave, and Happy Land!
[After a pause.]
This night our Author's hopes on you are
plac'd— [grac'd;
His former efforts by your smiles were
To your Decree submissively he bends,
Trusting his Judges will be found his
Friends.

DR. COOKE'S EPITAPH;

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

(See vol. LXXVII. pp. 901. 933.)

"M. S.

GULIELMI COOKE, S. T. P.

qui

per vitam bene longam
quicquid potuit, quicquid affectus est,
regis Henrici Sexti munificentia
acceptum ornate retulit:
quæ alterutri ejus collegio *Serena* debuerat,
alumnus aut socius,
pro virili gratus perfolvit
Informator, bursarius, præpositus:
scholæ Etonensis informator 1743;
collegii Etonensis socius 1748;
collegii regalis præpositus 1772;
canon. & decan. Eliensis 1780:
de Sturminster Marshall, Dorset,
vicarius 1745;
de Denham, com. Buck. vicarius 1748;
de Stoke Newington, com. Midd^{sex},
ræctor 1767.
Natus Londini Oct. 15, 1711."
[Obit Oct. 21, 1797.]

LINES

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
DR. KIRKLAND.

— *Mors sua quæquæ manet.*

ACCEPT, respected and lamented
Shade, [for thee,
Thine articles have, yet flourish with inva-
While

While Mœnry holds her seat in this frail
frame. [has snatch'd

What, tho' thy healing pow'r (which oft
A father, mother, or relation dear,
From dreaded dissolution,—and which oft
The fever raging with increasing heat
Tunely assuag'd) is now no more; yet still
Thy worth, dear man! remains fresh in
the breast

Of every feeling and afflicted soul:
But far more in the minds of those to whom
Thy bounteous care extended: they, indeed,
Inspir'd by gratitude, and pleasing thought
Of thy good deeds, will gladly speak thy
praise.

Long didst thou shine 'midst thy con-
temporaries

With just and env'y'd glory; till, at last,
Stern Death, sure end of all the human race,
Remov'd thee hence, and sent thee to
receive

The blessings of a Merciful Redeemer!

TO A YOUNG LADY;

WHO LEFT PLYMOUTH, IN ORDER TO
MAKE A TOUR OF WALES.

BY DR. GRACE.

THE Bards of Wales, to where you fly,
Far better can describe than I
The simple neatness of your dress,
The *Je ne sçai quoi* I can't express;
That something in your mien and air
We deem not carelessness, nor care;
That heedless something, that ensnares,
Or strikes, like lightning, unawares;
That something, which I can't define,
That, sportive, mocks this Muse of mine;
That fascinates the old and young,
Calls up a sigh, and chains the tongue;
Rare gifts, by Nature made your own,
Unheeded, or to thee unknown!

Say, does this magic something lie
All embush'd in the tear or eye,
Or shape, or face, or auburn hair,
Or look of pleasing pensive care?
Say, can Imagination trace
This what, or whence, the winning grace,
That varies every shape, and then
Becomes a winning grace again?
Or is it sense and breeding, say,
That banish ev'ry thought away;
That call again the wand'ring home,
And bid the rover not to roam;
That now relax, and now restrain,
Alternate pleasure give and pain;

Is this reality? explain;
Or phantom, that disturbs the brain?
Oh, playful, sweet illusion thou,
That mak'st me feel, I know not how,
Nepenthe that awhile suspends
Sorrow, and truth with fiction blends,
Oh, spare thy justness, mock no more!
Come, Reason, and my mind restore;
Come, bring the euphrasy and rue,
To clear the visual orb anew;

Calce every struggle, ease my breast,
And give me, without opium, rest.

May Druids, if they wander still
In groves, attend thee up the hill;
Conduct thee down the craggy steep;
Lull, if they can, the winds asleep.
Prompted by them, an hour beguile
With dulcet sound, decorous smile;
Such spirits, whisp'ring not in vain,
May break this silv'ry, silken chain.

IN CALVUM CAPUT.

(See vol. LXVII. p. 2056.)

LITERULA distamus ego & coma
nostra; comamque
Disserui, me jam deseruitque coma.

IPSE comamque pares tandem discedimus;
olim

Ipse comis, sed me nunc abierte coma.

AH! sumus ergo pares, ego cæsariæque;
resectæ

Sæpè valedixi, jam mihi & illa vale!

POUR moi & ma tête, nous sommes égaux,
je vois— [moi.
Mes cheveux j' ai quitté, & ils ont quitté

ἼΩΩ οὐρανὸν κεραιὴν τῆλ' ἡλ' ἀστραμήδα κεραιὴν
Ἐπιθ', αὐ χαίρειν καὶ νῦν ἰσμεν ἴμοι.

Kettleborpe Park, Jan. 10. J. C.

EPHINKION; OR, TRIUMPHANT ODE ON
THE DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH FLEET,
BY ADMIRAL DURCAN, OCT. 11,
1797. By MR. NICHOLAS BULL, of
CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Tune—"The Wat'ry God."

THE ceaseless rage of hostile arms
O'er pale Britannia's matchless
charms

A veil of grief had thrown:
The billows, as she trac'd the shore,
Broke at her feet, with fullen roar,
And told of past renown.
Her sons the mutual sorrow share,
With sick'ning hope, and rising care;
Half-sunk their former boast;
In every breeze they seem to hear [near,
The threat'ning Powers of France draw
To waste their sea-girt coast.
But hark! the billows louder rave!
No common thunders shake the wave,
No common uproar reigns;
Two Fleets in mortal fight engage!
Indignant Ocean foams with rage,
And scarce the toil sustains
Vig'rous in age, see, Duncan rise!
Of dauntless mien and giant size,
To blast the treach'rous foe!
Where'er his iron torrents pour,
There Victory, with resistless pow'r,
Confirms the fatal blow.
"Rouse, rouse, my Sons!" Britannia cries,
Our arms the strength of Holland lies;
Their

Their colours shake,—they fall!—
Seize, seize the ships,—the vanquish'd
spare—

For Britons hear the prisoners prayer,
And mercy deal to all.

Where now is Gallia's haughty boast
To waste my Albion's sea-girt coast,
With Holland's Naval pride?

Here captur'd hulks the Deep deform,
There roll, the sport of every storm,
Or sink beneath the tide!

The Powers of Holland, France and Spain,
Her own domestic foes, in vain

Conspire Britannia's woe:
Like her own cliffs, secure, the braves
The storms above,—the insidious waves
That idly rage below.

Cease then, my Sons, to fear; no more
Let Melancholy haunt my shore;

My glory still remains:
To scourge the Rebels' impious pride
Howe, Vincoet, Duncan, stem the tide,
And George in virtue reigns!"

VERSES.

WRITTEN ON COMING OF AGE;

AND PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR TO
HIS FATHER ON THAT OCCASION.

Navem agere ignarus navis timet. HOR.

WHAT a strange thing is Time! who
would believe,
That past and future could so much deceive?
Look forward; one day 's like a thousand
gone: {one:
Look back; and thousands but appear as
Yet, 'tis not Time that causes the deceit:
Time's still the same; but Hope and
Memory cheat.

As objects with the naked eye we view,
The mid-space tells their distance nearly
true;

But, when the telescope assists the eye,
Mid-space we lose, but bring the object
nigh: {pace;
We see its size, proportion, shape, and
But wholly lose the intermediate space.

Thus, when the mind looks forward to
a day,
It sees the years that first must pass away:
To hope impatient moments days appear,
Each day a month, and ev'ry month a year;
But, when the memory past time reviews,
And sweet sensations and delights renews,
The years all vanishing that since are past,
The moment thought of but appears the last;
Future and past endure alike in fact:
This Memory shortens, that our hopes pro-
tract;
And daily, from experience, we see,
The mental telescope 's the memory.

My Country's laws this day declare me
Man: {span!

From birth to manhood what a scanty
Twenty and one long years have roll'd
away; {a day!

And, now they 're gone, appear but as
My youthful gambols, as I look behind,
All pour with novel pleasure on my mind.
Musing my sports that Infancy beguill'd,
It seems I was but yesterday a child!

Hail, happy days with genuine gladness
fraught! {thought!

Hail, distant joys, that cheer reflecting
As yet how fair the prospect of my life,
From sorrow free, and undisturb'd by
strife, {care!

Save when I've moisten'd with an artless
Somewhat tender friend's or kind relation's bier;
Shudder'd when Misery her tale reveal'd,
And vainly pity'd what I'd fain have heal'd.
On the wide ocean of the world thus far
I've sail'd with safety, by parental care:
If tempest threaten'd, or if storms drew
nigh,

Each toil was theirs, the passive subject I;
My spring of life no dismal clouds o'ercast;
It never felt misfortune's bitter blast.

With full reliance on my pilot's skill,
I knew no danger, and I fear'd no ill.
Thus fled the time; and now, their duty done,
'Tis mine to finish what they thus began.

Now on myself depends my rise or fall,
My life, my fortune, happiness, and all;
'Tis mine the smooth or rugged path to
choose

Their precepts follow, or their care abuse;
To seek, or fly, Temptation's coaxing lure,
And court my ruin, or my peace secure.

Hard is the task; but why should I despair?
I'll strive, and trust in Providential care.
Heav'n gave me strength the labour to sus-
tain, {vain.

And Heav'n's kind gifts are not bestow'd in
Whate'er I be, or whereof'er I go,
By fortune favour'd, or oppress'd by woe;

My honour, gratitude, and truth concur,
To virtue urge me, and from vice deter;
I teach me to reverence a parent's nod,
Respect my neighbour, and adore my
God;

To trust to mellow'd Reason's sage advice,
Nor yield content when lawless joys entice;
To store my mind with intellectual food,
Consult the wise, and imitate the good;
The passions curb, their sudden gusts con-
trol,

And calm the rising transports of the soul;
Never from rectitude or honour swerve,
But what I'd gain forget not to deserve;
Never from Virtue's narrow path retreat,
Still struggling rather to be good than great.
Thus shall I genuine contentment find,
The sterling pleasure of the virtuous mind;
Calm, behold the gathering years increase,
And life's last sun drop gently down in
peace.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Parliament-street, Jan. 4. A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Peter le Mésurier, Esq. Governor of the Island of Alderney, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Alderney, December 24, 1797.

I have the honour of informing you, that yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, a French cutter privateer had the boldness to chase the *Anne* cutter, of Hastings, close under one of our batteries, which she was just on the point of boarding with her boat, when the battery opened, and obliged the French to flee off. Having observed that the English vessel out sailed the enemy whilst there was a breeze, and that the privateer was not of great force, I judged it probable that she might be captured by the troops of the garrison; and therefore ordered a detachment, with an officer, to embark in the same vessel that had been chased, and in another that fortunately happened to be in the road, having previously promised some gratuity to the owners; and in a few hours I learned, with much satisfaction, that the privateer was brought into our harbour. She proves to be the *Epervier*, Capt. Fierce, with 24 men, mounting 3 guns, 2 swivels, and small arms, belonging to Dunkirk, but fitted out from Cherburgh, on a fortnight's cruise, from the 17th instant; had, on the 21st, taken the brig *Anne*, Le Hirrel, master, from Gaspé to Jersey, with fish, and, yesterday morning, a small vessel bound from hence to England. Both which vessels had been noticed from this island. I cannot too much praise the realness and alacrity shewn by Maj. Gordon, the officers and soldiers of the garrison, in the execution of my orders on this occasion; for the day was so far spent that one quarter of an hour's delay might have frustrated all our exertions; but I am in duty bound to testify my particular obligations to town-major Hainell, who solicited to be employed, and, instantaneously embarking, effected the capture without any loss. I am farther happy in reporting, that our batteries were well served, as, out of three shots fired within reach, one passed through the enemy's sails, and another killed a man on-board.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the *Delphine*, a French privateer cutter, pierced for 10 guns, 4 mounted, and 38 men, by his Majesty's ship *Niger*, Capt. Edw. Griffith. She had captured the *Active* brigantine, of Jersey, and had been beat off the night before we fell in with her by an English letter of marque.—Also, the French privateer schooner *Le Victoire*, of 14 guns and 74 men, by his Majesty's ship *Terminus*, Capt. Lloyd, after a chase of four hours. She had captured two cul-

liers, and was in pursuit of an English merchantman when first discovered.

Jan. 9. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of *L'Aventure* letter of Marque, formerly the *Onslow* Guineaman, of Liverpool, mounting 10 4 and a 8-pounders, and had on-board, when captured, 190 men, by his Majesty's ship *Mermaid*, Capt. Newman.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 13. Copy of a letter from Admiral Peyton to Mr. Nepean, dated Overysel, January 11, 1798.

Sir, I herewith send you inclosed a letter I have this day received from Capt. Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Raccoon*, of this date, stating his having captured *Le Policrate* French privateer cutter, carrying 16 guns and 72 men, yesterday morning, off Beachy Head; which letter you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships. I am, &c. JOSEPH PEYTON.

Sir, *Racepoint, Dover, Jan. 12.*

I beg leave to acquaint you, that, yesterday morning at 7 A. M. Beachy Head bearing North-east, distant about 7 leagues, I discovered a cutter in the South-east. I immediately made all sail in chase, and, after a running fire of two hours (with in muiquet shot), came up with and captured *Le Policrate* French privateer, carrying 72 men, and mounting 16 guns, 5 of which were thrown over-board during the chase. She is an entire new vessel, copper-bottomed, completely fitted for 3 months, and bound to the West Indies; sailed from Dunkirk on Tuesday last, and had not taken any thing. It is a matter of much concern for me to add, that, in consequence of my being under the necessity of carrying a very heavy press of sail, my deck (the chase being on the lee bow) was exposed to a very heavy fire of muiquetry and grape shot from his stern-chase guns, by which Mr. George Kennedy, the master, was killed, in whom the service has lost a most experienced seaman and a gallant officer; four seamen were also wounded, two severely. ROB. LLOYD.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of *La Zelic* French Inger privateer, of 4 guns and 47 men, by his Majesty's hired cutter *Stag*.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. Copy of a letter from Capt. Reynolds, Commander of his Majesty's ship *La Pomme*, to Mr. Nepean, dated Plymouth-Sound, January 14, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in the night of the 13th ult. I lost company with the *Phoebe*, by a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. which came on the 8th, and continued blowing

blowing strong, without intermission, until the 24th, and, though the violence of the gale then abated, still it blew from the West, that with every possible exertion we were unable to go farther to the Westward than 29 deg. of longitude before the 31st ult. the day on which my limited time for cruising on the ground prescribed by their Lordships expired. On the 31st instant I edged away to the eastward, and on the 5th, at 11 o'clock in the night, Ushant bearing North, 65 deg. East, 94 leagues, crossed a large ship, standing under easy sail to the North-west. Instantly gave chase, and soon got close alongside of her; for, it being thick, hazy, weather, she was deceived in our strength, and shrunk not from the action, but had the temerity to exchange several broadsides with us before she called out for quarter; in which we had one man killed and four wounded, and our masts and rigging considerably damaged. Having shifted the prisoners, and our carpenter plugged up eight shot-holes she had received between wind and water, we were about to take her in tow, (for her mizen-mast was shot away, and she was utterly disabled to carry any sail) when the officer on-board hailed us, and said she was sinking. I sent all our boats to her assistance immediately, and, finding no efforts could save her, had but just time to draw our men and their wounded from her, when she sunk alongside of us. She proved to be the *Cheri*, from Nantes, carrying 26 long 12, 18, and 24-pounders (mixed) upon her main deck, and 230 men, commanded by M^r. Chaffin; had been out 14 days, and taken nothing: she had 12 men killed, and 22 wounded; among the latter was the gallant captain, who, with two others, died of their wounds the next day. On Thursday evening, the *Edithstone* bearing N. E. 12 leagues, I captured a little privateer from Rosco, called the *Emprunt Fosse*; had only a small carriage gun, 6 swivels, and 25 men on-board. She had been out but one day, and had taken nothing. Our main-mast and fore-mast being wounded, and both of them fished, and much of the standing rigging to injured that it is necessary to replace it, I thought it would be expediting the service to steer directly for this port, instead of Falmouth; and I hope my having done so will meet their Lordship's approbation.

This Gazette also contains accounts from Capt. Stopford, of his Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, of his having captured a French brig privateer, of fourteen 6-pounders, called *L'Alazard*; and also a Spanish merchant vessel, from Nantes, bound to S. Sebastian, laden with sundry articles of merchandize; the latter of which, being of little value, he destroyed; and

of his having re-captured an English merchant ship, called the *Arthur Howe*, belonging to Dartmouth.

Jan. 20. This Gazette contains an account of a French schooner privateer, called *Le Vengeur*, of 12 guns and 72 men, quite new; and also, *L'Inconcevable* French privateer, of 8 guns and 95 men; by his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, Capt. Sir Edw. Pellew.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 23. Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 26th inst.

Sir, You will herewith receive copies of two letters from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship *Anson*, and a copy of one from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of his Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, which I transmit for their Lordships information.

I am, &c. BRIDPORT.

Sir, *Anson, Casco Bay, Jan. 17.*

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that in the passage to England I have retaken the *Harmony* galliot, from St. Ube's, bound to London, also the *Active* of Baltimore, American ship, with a valuable cargo; and the *George, Randolph* under Danish colours. The latter being a neutral vessel, and not suspicious, after taking out the prisoners, I permitted the master to proceed on his voyage.

I am, &c. P. C. DURHAM.

My Lord, *Phaeton, at Sea, Jan. 11.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ships *Anson* and *Mermaid* joined me on the night of the 5th inst. the former having captured the French frigate the *Daphne*, on the night of the 29th of December; for the particulars of which I refer your Lordship to Capt. Durham's letter herewith inclosed. This capture gives me much satisfaction, as the *Daphne* was the only British frigate in the possession of the enemy. The alacrity with which she was discovered, chased, and taken possession of, upon a lee shore on the coast of Arcaillon, reflects, in my opinion, much credit upon Capt. Durham.

I am, &c. ROS. STOPFORD.

Sir, *Anson, at Sea, Jan. 4.*

I consequence of your signal on the evening of the 29th of December, for having discovered an enemy in the S. W. steering to the E. S. E. with the *Anson's* signal to keep a look out during the night, the moment it was dark I bore up, and steered the course I thought most advisable to cut off the enemy, and have much pleasure in informing you that I had the good fortune to cross upon her during the night. Having exchanged a few shots, she struck, and proved to be *La Daphne* (late his Majesty's frigate *Daphne*) mounting 30 guns, and having on-board 276 men,

among

among whom are 30 passengers, of various descriptions, two civil commissioners, Jaiquetin and La Carze, charged with dispatches for Guadaloupe, which were thrown overboard. The *Daphne* had 5 men killed and several wounded. I feel much indebted to the exertions of my officers and ship's company. P. C. DURHAM.

Jan. 27.

The Gazette contains a long Proclamation, intimating that the plague had been communicated at Corfica by a vessel from Borberg, and requiring a strict quarantine for forty days to be observed by all vessels from thence, or from Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from Minorca, or Gibraltar. It further contains a Proclamation, permitting all his Majesty's subjects, and the subjects of all States in amity with Great Britain, to trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies; except to and from the Eastward of it; all the trade of or with which shall be carried on by the India Company, exclusively; and except in warlike stores, which shall be conveyed only by the Company. The goods or merchandise imported from India by the Cape shall not be exported thence, except by the Company, farther than shall be requisite for sea stores. All the manufactures of the subjects of his Majesty on this side the Cape to be imported by that settlement duty-free. A fifth Proclamation extends, for sixth months

from the 25th instant, the prohibition on the export from this country of naval stores, except to Ireland, or for the necessary supply of vessels sailing hence, or for the supply of his Majesty's garrisons, &c.

The Gazette likewise contains addresses from both Houses of the Irish Parliament to the Lord Lieutenant, in which, after extolling the moderation of his Majesty in the progress of the war, and pledging their utmost support to its fortunate termination, the Lords emphatically say,—“We are well convinced the people of Ireland will never fail their Sovereign in a contest, upon the issue of which depends their dearest rights and liberties. The valour of his Majesty's regular and militia forces, the active loyalty of the district corps, the prowess of his fleets, and the courage of the nation, animated by a sense of duty to their God, their Sovereign, and their Country, will oppose an invincible barrier to every hostile attempt against the peace and safety of this kingdom.”—It contains also the Lord Lieutenant's answers to these addresses; and a particular account of the capture of the *La Belliqueux*, a French corvette, now fitted as a privateer, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 eight-pounders and 4 carronades, and 120 men, by his Majesty's ships *Melampus* and *Sea Horse*.—Also, the *La Penleez* French schooner privateer, mounting two four-pounders and nine swivels, and carrying 32 men; captured by his Majesty's sloop *Racon*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Constantinople, Nov. 10. Most dreadful storms have prevailed in the Black Sea. Seven large merchantmen, laden with provisions for this city, have been wrecked upon the coast of Romelia, and not less than 150 small craft, as barks, &c. with grain for the magazines; which has occasioned the Government to send dispatches to various quarters, to hasten the importation of more grain, as the late fire in the magazines has increased the danger of famine.

At *St. Petersburg*, the Emperor Paul has revoked the prohibition upon the importation of Norwich striped goods, and settled the tariff upon a footing the most favourable to Great Britain.

In the *Hamburg* paper of Jan. 3, is an advertisement from the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, stating, that they consider it as their duty to give public notice, that forged bank notes, very artfully counterfeited, have been circulated on the Continent to a considerable amount, and warning any who may take them, that should they attempt to circulate them in En. Law, knowing them to be forged, they will, according to the laws of the country, be punished with death.

Citizen Cluspe is employed in erecting

a Telegraph upon the roof of the Cathedral of *Strasbourg*; by which means intelligence may be conveyed to Paris in half an hour. The French have seized upon the Chapter-house at *Balle*, belonging to the Bishop; several other houses, &c. are expected also to be claimed by them.

The *Swiss* are making the greatest preparations to resist the aggressions of the French: they have sent dispatches to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, requesting the interference of these courts in adjusting the differences subsisting between them and the French Republic; but stating, in the firmest language, their determination to resist to the utmost the unjust attempts of that nation, in case the interposition of those powers should not have the effect of preventing the French from further prosecuting their ambitious projects.

The King of *Prussia* has declared his intention of protecting the North of Germany and *Hamburg*; and the Duke of Brunswick is said already to have ordered troops to march for the defence of the electorate of Hanover.

The King of *Denmark* also is determined to step forward upon the present occasion, and proved his intention of co-operating with those powers who are resolved to oppose

oppose the farther progress of the French. He has a considerable army in readiness, prepared to act for those purposes, and particularly for the protection of Ham-
burgh.

Several valuable relics of Antiquity have lately been discovered at *Papua*, in Italy. Among these are some Manuscripts and pieces of sculpture; the most remarkable of which are two Colossal statues of the Emperor Tiberius and Claudius, together with Busts of Marcus Aurelius, the second Faustina and Messalina. They are of excellent workmanship, and in high preservation.

The four celebrated bronze horses, which adorned the church of St. Mark, and whose loss is so much regretted by the *Venetians*, were brought from Asia to Rome by one of the first Emperors. They were afterwards transported to Constantinople by Constantine; and, upon the capture of that city by the Venetians and French, in the division of the plunder, they fell to the share of the former, who conveyed them to their capital, of which they have remained the ornament upwards of 500 years.

The Countess of Lichtenau is detained at *Patzlum* with all her suite. They have found in the house of this Favourite to the amount of 800,000 florins, in Bank bills of Holland; 300,000 rix dollars, in English bills; 66,000 rix dollars, in Dutch money; 30,000 rix dollars, in Prussian money; 300,000 rix dollars, in jewels; upon her person, the famous diamond of Frederick the Great, which has been valued at 108,000 rix dollars; the *porte feuille* of the King. Seventeen chests, which belonged to her, were seized on the frontiers of Saxony.

During the last season the following ships passed the Sound; viz. 2435 English, 207 Danes, 2389 Swedes, 2103 Prussians, 172 Papenburghers, 47 Hamburghers, 107 Old-papenburghers, 139 Bremers, 191 Rostickers, 57 Lubeckers, 2 Courlanders, 81 Americans, and 13 Portuguese.

AFRICA, EAST INDIES, &c.

AMONG the discoveries of Mr. *Nurgo* Papt, the African traveller, one of the most important is, that the river *Niger* runs Eastward, as is said by Herodotus. It is in most places larger than the Thames, and is navigated by double canoes. Some of the kingdoms near its banks extend two hundred miles in length, and near half as much in breadth. Mr. Park travelled near two thousand miles inland, from the western coast of the ocean. He found the inhabitant's negroes, with a slight mixture of Moors. They cultivate the ground by slaves, using hoes. They do not make use of ploughs or cart-wheels. Their manufactures are cloth

of cotton, which every family weaves for its own use. They have iron ore, which they fuse with charcoal, and make of it knives, &c. Their towns are meaner than those of South Barbary; the houses of one story, flat roofs, and undorned by any public monuments. Through almost the whole extent of Mr. Park's travels, he found the *lotus*, which affords a farinaceous substance made into bread, and which, with the Indian corn, is the chief support of the inhabitants. There is another tree, which he calls the Butter-tree, because the kernels of its nuts afford a substance exactly resembling butter in its taste, as well as colour and consistency. The natives are ignorant Pagans; physick and conjuring are the most useful trades in travelling through their country. Their medium of exchange consists in gold dust, and the shells called couries, which pass as coin also in India. They are not cruel or unfriendly to strangers. A king of one of the largest districts, about 1500 miles from the Western coast, though he suspected Mr. Park to be sent as a spy, yet dismissed him with a present of 5000 couries, Lions, and other wild beasts are not formidable obstacles to a traveller. Mr. Park was more afraid of meeting with one moor than with twenty lions.

The fate of the Prince Frederick, extra ship, from *Engal*, is at length decided beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the arrival of Mr. Kear, an assistant Surgeon, who partook of all the distresses experienced by the crew previous to her sinking off Teneriffe. For above ten preceding days, the ship's company had only the scanty allowance of a bottle of beer per day to every three men; all hands during most part of that time had been kept to the pumps, which were at length completely choaked up by the indigo, which oozed through the sides. From the cargo bulging in almost every direction, it was generally imagined the ribs of the vessel would be beaten to pieces; and, no hopes of succour remaining, the crew, with that customary idiotism which desperation in these instances too often produces, rifled every article between decks, broke open the Officers' chests, and pierced the casks of Madeira;—most of them soon became completely inebriated. In this state of disorder, the Captain and Officers, on the 9th day of their distress, observed two large vessels at a considerable distance; guns were fired, and at length one of the ships blew up; the other came within two miles of the elated beholders, and then changed her course. The succeeding morning another ship came within nearly the same distance, and as suddenly took another track: to her succeeded a French Frigate, the *Insurgent*, to whom the Prince Frederick of course struck: all but two of the crew

were helped on board, one of whom fell overboard, the other, refusing all assistance, swore he would sink with the ship; and in less than ten minutes the *Prince Frederick*, one of the richest vessels of her size ever freighted from the East, gave herself and valuable cargo to the deep. The reception which the Captain and Officers received from their Captain, was exactly the reverse of what they would have received from a British crew. Mr. Kean, on gaining the deck of the Insurgent, immediately lost a valuable watch, and every thing worth seizing was put in a general state of requisition. The Insurgent landed her Prisoners at Port L'Orient, from whence Mr. Kean arrived on Sunday last.

IRELAND.

Dec. 25. Mr. Peter Finerty, Printer of a Dublin Newspaper called *The Press*, having been convicted of publishing a libel in the said Paper, stating, that "William Orr, convicted at the last Assizes at Carrickfergus, for administering an unlawful oath to be of a Seditious Society, had been convicted by the perjury of witnesses bribed by Government; and that, notwithstanding various motives which should have induced Government to pardon him, he had been reprieved, by putting the sentence of the Law into execution;" received sentence to be imprisoned two years, pilloried once, fined 20*l.* and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Dublin, Jan. 15. This day, about 5 o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in state to the House of Peers; and, being seated on the Throne, and the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and its members attending at the Bar, his Excellency delivered the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have his Majesty's commands to assemble you in Parliament at this most important period, and to resort to your deliberation and advice.

"When I reflect on the tranquillity which attended the late general election, I have just ground to believe that the wisdom and firmness which were manifested by the late Parliament were felt and approved by the Nation at large, and that your conduct will be actuated by similar principles in defence of our happy constitution.

"It must have given you great concern, to learn that his Majesty's endeavours to restore the blessings of peace have been again frustrated, by the desperate ambition of the French government. I have his Majesty's commands to lay before you his Royal declaration, and the various papers which passed in the course of the late negotiations, in which the magnanimity and moderation of his Majesty were so eminently

displayed, as to leave no pretext or colour for the insidious conduct and fallacious statement of the Enemy.

"His Majesty relies with confidence on the spirit of his people of Ireland, who are sensible of their duty to their God, their Sovereign, and their Country. He knows they are incapable of being intimidated by any threats, or deluded by any offers; and he implicitly depends on the valour of his Regular and Militia Forces, the active Loyalty of the District Corps, the courage of the nation; and the powers of his fleet and armies, for defeating every hostile attempt which may be made on this kingdom.

"The late signal victory of Admiral Lord Duncan over the Dutch Squadron, achieved upon their own coasts with such professional skill and heroic gallantry, has not only added fresh lustre to the glory of his Majesty's Navy, but has given new strength and security to all his Majesty's Dominions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the Public Accounts, and the estimates for the ensuing year, to be laid before you. I am in that additional burthens are still necessary, in order to maintain the honour and security of the Empire in the present exigency; and although, from the state of preparation in which this Kingdom stands, some of the demands of former years will not recur, yet I fear the general expence of the ensuing year will not admit of any considerable reduction. When you reflect upon all you have to preserve, and all you have to expect from the enemy you have to combat with, I doubt not the Supplies will be cheerfully granted. I shall endeavour, on my part, that they shall be faithfully applied.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In consequence of the addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons in May last, I directed immediate and vigorous measures to be taken for repressing disaffection in the Northern parts of the kingdom, and for restoring security and confidence to the loyal and well-disposed; the effect of which has been manifested in the return of subordination and industry in that quarter. Other attempts have since been made, by the leaders of the disaffected in some parts of the Midland and Southern Districts, with too much success; and emissaries have been employed, and publications have been circulated by them, to revive religious animosities, and to open prospects of plunder; by which means the lower classes have been excited to commit acts of the most horrid outrage and barbarity. I have to lament that the diligence and activity of the magistrates, though assisted by the troops which have been or-

decrea

dered into that part of the kingdom, have not yet been able entirely to put a stop to these disturbances. Constant vigilance and unremitting exertions continue to be necessary, when all means are tried to excite the people to rebellion and revolt, when a systematic plan of assassination is adopted and encouraged, and when the most audacious attempts are made to impede and prevent the administration of justice.

"Amidst your exertions for the defence of the kingdom, I must not omit to recommend to you not to relax your attention to its Commerce, its Agriculture, and its Manufactures, and especially to that of the Linen; nor will your liberality be less conspicuous in continuing that protection to the Protestant Charter Schools, and the other charitable institutions under which they have so long flourished.

"His Majesty has commanded me to declare to you, that his firm resolution is taken in the present arduous contest. He will not be wanting to his people; but with them will stand or fall in the defence of their Religion, and in the preservation of the independence, laws, and liberties, of his kingdom.

"It will be a source of infinite satisfaction to my mind, if, in the execution of my duty, I can contribute to support the generous determination of my Sovereign, and maintain the safety and prosperity of his people. I rely upon your advice and co-operation; and, aided by them, I look forward with confidence to a happy issue of the contest in which we are engaged."

Dublin, Jan. 7. No account has been heard of the Viceroy Liverpool Packet. Letters received yesterday from Liverpool give up all hopes of this unfortunate vessel; the general opinion is, that she has sunk at sea. Besides 25 other disastrous passengers who embarked at Liverpool on board this packet, were the following performers belonging to Handy's Equestrian Troop: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. Robinson and wife, and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Port; Miss Mary-Anne, the Child of Promise; Master H. Cantelo; Masters Stent and Ackcill; Mr. Car, Mrs. Sutton, and two officers; Mr. Handy's 17 horses, trained for exhibition, were on board the Packet; Mr. Handy, Mr. Davis, and Mons. Alloute, embarked for Dublin at Holyhead.—Two sons also of Col. Clements (the eldest about 16) were among the sufferers. The three Bysons, formerly known by the name of the Musical Children, and likewise Mrs. Handy, on account of her advanced pregnancy, were left at Liverpool.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 7. Roderick M'Illesius M'Cullin, who, Oct. 21, was found guilty of Forgery, and condemned to be

hanged, has since remained in the jail of this city, and, except within these three nights, all along behaved in a manner highly becoming his unfortunate situation. He was a very young man, not exceeding twenty-four years of age, a native of Ireland; in all his demeanour he evinced the manners of a Gentleman, and that he had been bred in polite life. The name he took he acknowledged was not the name of his family, which he declared he never would reveal, on account of the unhappy circumstances attending his fate. After he had received sentence, he wrote to several persons, soliciting them to intercede for mercy to be extended in his favour. These letters were written in a style which shewed he had received a very liberal education; indeed, the Clergymen and other Gentlemen who conversed with him all found him to possess very superior talents. Every attention was shewn to him during his confinement, and every indulgence allowed consistent with his situation. On Monday evening last he attempted to make his escape. About seven o'clock he knocked upon the floor of his room, the signal for the jailer to come to him—the jailer accordingly went into the room, where the prisoner gave him a letter to read; when reading it, the prisoner suddenly leaped from his couch, having previously sawn through his irons, seized the jailer by the throat, and immediately two fellows, prisoners at large in the jail, rushed in to overpower the jailer, whom they very violently pushed into a corner of the room. M'Cullin with one hand put a napkin in his mouth, to prevent him from crying, and with the other attempted to cut him in the neck with a knife—fortunately, however, he missed his neck, but cut him deeply in the cheek. The jailer, getting hold of the knife, wrested it from the prisoner, and then used it in his own defence, by which the prisoner received a deep cut across the arm, and another in the thigh. By this time an alarm was given, and assistance being procured, the jailer was relieved, and the prisoner secured. When questioned as to the enormity of his attempt, he answered, "that, when his situation was considered, no man could blame him for attempting to escape from it, and that he now regretted he had made the attempt only because it had not succeeded." A surgeon was immediately brought, who bound up his wounds; and he was again put in irons, and two centinels placed in the room with him. Having failed in his attempt on Monday evening to escape, on Tuesday evening he made an attempt still more daring; which was to poison himself. To effect this, he took a very considerable quantity of laudanum; but, being observed, a Physician was immediately sent for, who ordered him a stroug

strong emetic. The prisoner, however, refused to take it, so that force was necessary. A person by closing his nostrils obliged him to open his mouth, when the emetic was poured down his throat. In a very short time he threw off the deadly potion, and soon after fell into a profound sleep, in which he continued some hours, and then awaked in a very sickly state. In the morning and forenoon of yesterday he behaved with great composure. About two o'clock he was brought from the room where he had been confined to another room in the prison, where the Magistrates were. The Rev. Professor Finlayson, one of the Ministers of this City, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the Burgher Meeting-House, New-Town, attended him. After performing some devotional exercises, the prisoner became very sick, and vomited a good deal; by the application, however, of cold water to his temples, wrists, &c. he so far recovered as to perform some other devotional services, and then, about a quarter before three o'clock, he walked out of the prison, immediately mounted the platform, and after a few minutes was launched into eternity. Though the applications for a pardon to this unfortunate young man were made from several different respectable quarters, they have most properly been rejected; which is a proof in this, as well as in the case of Dr. Dodd, and in several other memorable instances, that Forgery is a crime so dangerous in its consequences to this country, as not to be forgiven. The forgery upon the 20s. and Guinea notes of form of the Banks, and Banking Companies in Edinburgh, has not yet been discovered.

Edinburgh, Jan. 4. The valuable collection of fossils, belonging to the late Dr. Hutton, being given by Miss Hutton, after her brother's death, to his friend Dr. Black, has been presented by him to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It is to be distinguished by the name of the Huttonian collection, and to be kept for the particular purpose of illustrating Dr. Hutton's theory of the Earth. It is with pleasure that we announced an arrangement so judicious and so much to the credit of all concerned in it.

Last night a fire broke out in the Mansion-house of *Stratton*, near Dalkeith, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh; by which, we are concerned to mention, great part of the valuable paintings and furniture it contained were destroyed. We have not learned any particulars of this unfortunate accident. It was not the residence of any part of the noble family to whom it belongs.

Edinburgh, Jan. 20. Yesterday was determined in the Court of Session, in favour of Col. Cumming, of Altyre, an action brought against him by the Marchioness of Titchfield, for setting aside his

right to the estate of Gordonston; settled upon him by the late Sir William Gordon: the action was founded upon the want of power in Sir William to make that settlement, to the disappointment of Sir William's Grandfather in 1697. But the Court, in revising a full state of the case in printed papers, and hearing Counsel for the parties, unanimously sustained the defences pled for Altyre upon the merits of the question, and dismissed the claim of the Marchioness.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 2. The late heavy rains have been so severely injurious to the land in several parts of Gloucestershire and the adjacent countries, as to render it quite impossible to sow the wheats even till this advanced period. The Thames has overflowed its banks, and laid the fields on each side the high road quite under water for a mile in extent between Cirencester and Hampton. The sheep are driven from their pastures, and cannot even be turned into the turnip-fields, on account of the lands being too wet, as the dirt they collect there becomes too injurious to the fleece. Accidents frequently occur by the uncommon wetness. This day, a waggoner driving his team across a brook, which till then had always been fordable, had three of his horses drowned in the attempt; the fourth was with difficulty saved, by cutting him out of the harness.

Jan. 6. Monday an inquisition was taken before the Coroner for *Bury St. Edmunds*, on the body of John Smith, wool-comber, aged upwards of 60, who was shot dead the previous evening on the premises of Huxley Sandon, Esq. resident Commissary in Bury. It appeared in evidence to the coroner's inquest, that several attempts had been recently made to rob the house of Captain Sandon, situate in West-gate-street, and his dogs were suspected to have been previously poisoned, but the effects thereof were counteracted by timely administering sweet oil to them; that his servant boy, who was both deaf and dumb, by signs which his master perfectly understood, acquainted him that he had once seen a man upon the garden wall, and at another time one running along the garden; that the quarries of glass in the store closet were taken up, and the lead pulled out some time since, which, however, had since been repaired; that about ten days ago, on Capt. Sandon's going to London, he left the house in the sole charge of the above lad, and, having loaded a fowling piece with small shot, ordered the boy, if any farther attempt were made to break into the house, to fire at the depredators; that on Friday evening about nine o'clock, whilst the servant was sitting alone in the kitchen, a large Prussian dog

belonging to Capt. S. (which seldom or ever barks,) by scratching at the door, attracted the lad's notice, who, on getting up, in the moonlight, perceived somebody pass the window, upon which he fetched the gun from the parlour, and gently opening the yard door discovered a man facing him, at not more than three yards distance, near the dog-kennel, at whom he immediately fired, and lodged the contents of the piece in his head, which entered near his right eye, and shot away part of his skull with the brain. The servant instantly acquainted the next-door neighbour with what he had done, (who recognised the deceased,) and then informed his master, who returned the same evening from town by the coach, but had not yet gone home to his own dwelling. The necessary steps were then taken for summoning a jury; and the body remained untouched, under the protection of two constables, till they took a view of it next morning, when a pot and pan were found under the deceased's arm, the latter of which belonged to the house, and some strips of wood, which were broken off the dog-kennel, were tied up in his apron, but no offensive weapon, except a common oak walking-stick, was found upon him, nor had any attempt been made to force the house. A pointer-dog was looked for in his chain in the morning of the same day, and has not since been found. On behalf of the deceased, it appeared that he had quitted work only a few minutes before he met his untimely fate, and had been accompanied part of the way home by one of his shopmates; and all the witnesses who knew him, described him as a harmless inoffensive man, of whom they knew no ill before, having worked near 30 years in the same comb-shop. The jury, after due consideration, brought in their verdict, "Justifiable homicide."

Jan 8. This evening, about six o'clock, a fish-cart was returning home to *Bury*, in which were James Bird, his son, and two other lads, on descending South-gate hill, the horse set a-kicking, and overturned the cart, which falling on his son, a fine lad about nine years of age, he was killed on the spot.—The man himself and one of the lads were slightly hurt; and the other boy received so much injury, that it was feared his thigh was broken, which, however, happily is not the case, and he is in a fair way of recovery.

Jan. 8 A few nights since an outward-bound West-Indiaman, valued at 40,000*l.* was captured off *Dunewes* by two French luggers. She had inadvertently proceeded too far a-head of the convoy when she fell in with her captors, who were too expeditious in towing her into *Boulone*, to render a possibility of redeeming her.

Plymouth, Jan. 13. On the morn-

ing of the 11th, the *Cerberus*, of 32 guns; Capt. Drew, arrived in *Cawland Bay* from *Cork*, having under her convoy the *Reynard* of 20 guns, and *Epervoir* of 16 guns, French privateer, which had been captured by her in November last: during the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th, the wind blew from the Southward with great violence, attended by a very heavy sea, and for the most part hard rain; this state of the weather continued until half past one o'clock, P.M. when the wind abated considerably, and veered a little to the westward of the South. All the morning, till that time, the *Reynard* was in great danger of driving on the rocks in *Firestone Bay*; but she fortunately escaped, and is now safe in *Hamoaze*. As soon as the gale abated a little, Captain Drew, of the *Cerberus*, Mr. James Drew, Acting Lieutenant of the same ship, and nephew to Captain Drew; Captain Pulling, late of the *Penguin*, of 18 guns, now on the *Cork* station; Mr. Poore and Mr. Daily, Midshipmen, Captain Drew's Coxswain, and a black servant, belonging to Captain Pulling, together with a boat's crew of six sailors; left *Cawland Bay* in the *Cerberus's* barge, and steered for *Hamoaze*. Captain Drew having letters from Admiral Kingmill, at *Cork*, for the Port Admiral here: they made their passage very safely, though the sea ran very hollow, until they came abreast of *Redding Point*, and at the opening of *Hamoaze*; but about two o'clock P.M. as they were passing the *Bridge*, a very narrow channel, situate between *Mount Edgumbe* and *St. Nicholas's Island*, they found, notwithstanding the wind had much abated, that the swell of the sea was there very heavy, occasioned by the then strong ebb tide from the harbour running counter to the Southerly wind and sea, the ground beneath being very rocky, and the water shoal. Although we may fairly presume that the utmost care was taken by Captain Drew to guard against accidents, he could not prevent the melancholy fate which awaited him and his companions: when they got abreast nearly off *St. Nicholas's Island*, a heavy sea broke into the boat, which rendered her situation very dangerous: Captain Drew now became alarmed, and instantly pulled off his coat to be prepared for the worst, at the same time advising all hands in the boat to consider of the best means of saving their lives, in case any still more imminent danger should arise: his fears were soon realized; for the sea, which first struck the boat, was instantly followed by two others, by which she foundered, and, dreadful to relate! every person on board her, except two of the sailors, perished. Not being able to swim, each of them secured an oar, and on these they were driven to the rocks at

Mount

Mount Edgcombe, by which means their lives were providentially preserved. Captain Draw was observed by these men, for some time, combating the waves, and endeavouring to reach the shore, but his strength being exhausted, he sunk in their sight; his coat has been since picked up, and the letters for the Port-Admiral found in the pocket of it. Several of the dead bodies have been taken up, but we cannot find that either of the officers is among the number.—Mrs. Pulling arrived here yesterday from London, with a hope of meeting Capt. P. and had not received the smallest hint of what had happened: she is now at the living room at Stone-house, and not more than three quarters of a mile from the spot where Captain P. met his melancholy fate.

Jan. 17. A jury summoned by the Sheriffs of Middlesex, and the trustees of the river Lea, met, before Mr. Burchall treasurer of the county and under Sheriff, at the Gate and Crown, *Enfield Highway*, and after a previous view of the premises, and hearing, for four hours, a long argument from Messrs. Cost and Pigot, the former counsel for the trustees of the river Lea, the latter for Mr. Wyberd, proprietor of Tottenham-mills, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Wyberd, in 61*l.*, (instead of 163*l.*) for damages sustained by his tenant, Mr. Pratt, who works the said mill, by leakage of the river. It appearing that the trustees, on repeated application, had duly repaired their flood gates; that the present damage was occasioned by the ice getting into and forcing the new gates of the sluice and basin in the main stream; and that, whereas, the mill was originally for paper, and worked only one pair of stones, it had, since its conversion to a corn-mill, worked four pair, and an oil mill adjoining worked another pair, making six in all on the same stream, consequently the demand for water was greatly increased beyond the original proportion.

In the Council Chamber of the Hall, in the Market-place in *Norwich*, is erected the following device, a memorial of the glorious action of Feb. 14. 1797: An anchor, to the ring of which is suspended a yard and sail, supposed to be torn in action, on which is inscribed,—“The sword of the Spanish Admiral Don Xavier Winthuyfen, who died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the British fleet under the command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, which ended in the most brilliant victory ever obtained by this Country over the enemy at sea; wherein the heroic valour, and cool determined courage, of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. had ample scope for their display”—He, being a native of Norfolk, honoured the city by presenting this sword, surrendered to him in that action. From

the flukes of the anchor the sword is suspended. Underneath is the coat of arms of Sir Horatio Nelson, which was given to him by the King. The crest is the storm of a man of war; and the supporters a sailor bearing a British lion trampling on the Spanish colours. The motto, “Faith and Works.”—The whole is neatly executed by Mr. Ninham, of that city.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Hoy, Managers of the *Leicester and Worcester Theatres*, have set a spirited example to the Managers of every similar undertaking throughout the kingdom, in allotting the first and last nights of the season to the support of the State.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Dec. 5. 1797.

This day the freedom of the City of London was presented to Admiral Waldegrave, with the following very excellent speech, by the late worthy Chamberlain:

“Vice Admiral the Honourable William Waldegrave;

“I give you joy; and I heartily join in the tribute of just applause, and well-merited acknowledgments, which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, have unanimously voted, for the services you have rendered our common country in a scene of great danger and glory, on the 14th of February last.

“England is happy in possessing such dauntless Commanders; and our Navy triumphs in being thus led on to fame and victory.

“It is the pleasing distinction of the office which I hold by the favour of the Liberty of London, that it is my duty to record in the fair list of British Worthies those distinguished characters to whom we look up with affection and gratitude. Your name will be no inconsiderable addition to the proud annals of the Metropolis, and your example prove a source of noble emulation in the present age, and of excitement to valour and virtue for those succeeding.”

To this elegant address the gallant Admiral returned the following appropriate answer:

“Oratory is not a British Naval Officer's forte. We trust not to our words, but to our deeds; and I thank God that by the blessing of Providence mine have been such as to merit the reward this day conferred upon me. Be assured, Sir, that no man can be more highly sensible of this very high honour than I am; as what can be more sincerely gratifying to the feelings of a true-born Englishman than to find that he has merited the applause and good-will of his countrymen? I can safely say, that, from the first hour of my arrival at command in the Navy to the present moment, it has ever been my most anxious wish and study to do that which I con-

ceived

ceived to be most conducive to the good and general welfare of my country; and I can with an equally safe confidence add, that so long as I shall retain my strength and faculties, so long shall they be exerted in defence of the best of Kings and our glorious and matchless Constitution. I beg, Sir, you will be pleased to accept my best thanks for the very polite and manly addresses with which you have just honoured me."

Monday, Jan. 1.

The election of an Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Without finally terminated this day in favour of Mr. Price; who, having a majority of 207 votes over Mr. Waddington, was of course declared duly elected. The numbers on the three days poll were,

	Mr. Price.	Mr. Waddington.
Friday —	183	179
Saturday —	230	167
Monday —	138	53

606

399

The court martial on Capt. Williamson, (which commenced Dec. 4, 1797, see LXVII. 1100,) after hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecutors, and the defence, together with all the evidence the prisoner chose to bring forward; and after having weighed the whole maturely and deliberately; are of opinion, that the charges of cowardice and disaffection have not been proved against the said Capt. Williamson: That the other charges have been proved in part: Therefore the Court pronounces the following sentence: "That the said Capt. John Williamson be put at the bottom of the List of Post Captains, and be rendered incapable of ever serving on-board any of his Majesty's ships."

Saturday, Jan. 6.

This day passports were sent off, by the Commissioners for French prisoners, for a French agent to come to this country, to superintend and have charge of the provisioning the French prisoners. It is now agreed upon between the two Countries, that the prisoners of each shall be maintained at the cost of their respective countries, the markets of both being open to the agent residing therein.—The prisoners in both are likewise to be kept in two or three places of general rendezvous, in place of being scattered over the country as heretofore. This country will save near half a million a year by this arrangement.

This night, as Mr. Simmons and Mr. Groves, of Rochester, were coming to town, they were beset between Dartford and Shooter's hill by four footpads; but refusing to stop when desired, one of the villains fired into the chaise, and killed Mr. Groves. Mr. Simmons instantly jumped out of the chaise, and pursued them; but

the darkness of the night favoured their escape. Mr. G. is since dead (see p. 87.)

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In the House of Lords, this day, Lord Carrington defended, in very general terms, the principle and operations of the Assessed tax-bill; deeming it, under the present circumstances, the most unexceptionable mode of finance that could be resorted to; and proceeded thus:

"And now, my Lords, I should conclude, but that I think it necessary to trouble your Lordships for a few moments on a subject highly interesting to myself, and not wholly unimportant to your Lordships. My Lords, I have been made the subject of an atrocious calumny. For some time past it has been insinuated in the public prints, sometimes in the shape of anonymous paragraphs, at others, in the reports of what passed in the House of Commons, but which, on a minute enquiry, I find were not accurately given—I say, my Lords, it has been stated that I have obtained the honour which I now have of addressing your Lordships in this place by the means of base and vile corruption, by the prostitution of parliamentary interest for that purpose. My Lords, before I answer this charge, I must beg to remind your Lordships, that, tho' I am new in this House, I am not new to your Lordships; that, during the twenty years I have sat in the other House of Parliament, my connexions, my habits, and my friendships, were many of them formed in this, with several noble Lords whom I now see before me, some of them, if I may say it without arrogance, conspicuous for their genius, abilities, and virtue. To these noble Lords I can make a confident appeal. Do they think it possible for me to have been guilty of so foul a traffick? My Lords, I am convinced that every one of them would repel this charge from me with the same indignation as that with which I repel it from myself.

But, my Lords, to state the matter more particularly, I do aver to your Lordships, upon the honour of a Gentleman, a name which I consider as paramount to any other, that, at no time, in no place, and under no circumstances, did I ever, directly or indirectly, bargain, promise, agree, or even hint at the disposal of Parliamentary influence, with the view, or for the purpose, of obtaining a seat in this House. The insinuation is in all respects false and groundless. If any noble Lord can give me stronger expressions, I will use them. My Lords, if the forms of the House would permit, I should be happy to state every thing which passed on the occasion of his Majesty's intention of placing me where I now am. But, as they do not, I shall be most happy to state all the particulars to any noble Lord in private, who may con-

descend

descend to be informed of them. My Lords, I shall be equally ready to satisfy and convince any gentlemen out of this House who may be desirous of it. And now, my Lords, I have a right to expect, that no person, be he who he may, will venture to state a similar charge, in any place whatever; at least, if he should, I hope he will have the justice to give me previous notice of it. And now, my Lords, I have done. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon me a distinguished mark of his Royal favour; I received it with gratitude; it shall not be failed in my keeping; but I will, by the blessing of God, transmit it un tarnished to my posterity."

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

At the Sessions in the Old Bailey, Mann was tried for forgery. He was upper servant to Lord Somers and the charge was, for forging a baker's receipt for nine shillings. He with much agitation admitted the charge; on which the Jury found him guilty, and recommended him to mercy.

George Reeves was indicted for forging and uttering a receipt for scrip, well knowing the same to be forged, with intent to defraud *William Ashford*. The prisoner was a stock-broker, and borrowed between three and four thousand pounds of the prosecutor, for which he deposited receipts for the first payment of the loan raised in 1796, to the value of 30,000*l.* the conditions of which loan were, that, if the subscribers did not pay their subsequent payments on the appointed days, what had been paid was to be forfeited to the publick; and, from its falling to a very considerable discount, a great number of the first payments were forfeited. Mr. Ashford wishing some better security, the prisoner went with him to the Bank, and, taking the papers, left them, some months after the day of the second payment was past, for near two hours in the Rotunda: on his coming back, he returned six of the receipts to the prosecutor, saying he had got them filled up to the time, and that they were for 7000*l.* In the beginning of October, Mr. Ashford employed the prisoner as his broker to get his money changed into the Imperial loan, and he pretended he had done so; of course, at the latter end of that month, he applied to him for the interest, when he pretended the principal for whom he acted was not ready; but, to satisfy Mr. Ashford, he gave him another scrip receipt for six hundred pounds, together with a paper specifying the conditions of the loan. Oct. 30, the prisoner was taken into custody, and a great number of these scrip receipts being found in his possession, Mr. Ashford, among others for whom he had done business, was applied to, and, upon his producing the papers, all the receipts for the second pay-

ments, signed *C. O'Leary*, were found to be forged. In his defence, he said, he had purchased them in the way of his profession, that he was unable to say from whom, it not being the custom in the alley to make minutes of that kind, (which fact he called several gentlemen to corroborate); and he trusted that his continuing publicly in his business, until the moment he was taken into custody, would be considered, as it really was, a proof of his not having the smallest idea of their being forged. The Jury, after a short consultation, pronounced him Guilty.

The several elections for Chamberlain of the City of London having been particularly noticed in this Miscellany; in the year 1734, when the contest was between Messrs. Bosworth and Selwyn; in 1751, between Messrs. Harrison and Glover; in 1765, between Messrs. Jansen and Turner; and the several elections between Messrs. Hopkins and Wilkes, till, by the death of the former of these two Gentlemen, the late Chamberlain succeeded almost without opposition in 1779; it may be advisable to detail the proceedings on the late election for that office, more especially as an idea prevailed amongst many of the Livery, that Mr. Jansen was not a candidate till after the poll had begun: this is evidently a mistaken notion; by reference to vol. XXXV. p. 45, it will appear he had the majority of hands in the Hall. Mr. Wilkes dying Dec. 26, 1797; a Common Hall was summoned by the Lord Mayor for Tuesday, Jan. 2, for the election of a Chamberlain for the remainder of the year. The only candidates who offered themselves to the Livery were, Sir Watkin Lewes, and Mr. Alderman Clark; but a very handsome letter appeared in the public prints from the Right. Hon. Thomas Halesley, Father of the City, whose name had been hinted at, returning thanks for the kindness of his friends, and declining to appear as a candidate. On the day of election, the Lord Mayor, being indisposed by the gout, appointed Alderman Le Mesurier his *Locum Tenens*, when both candidates, having addressed the Livery, were nominated, and an evident majority on the show of hands was in favour of Alderman Clark; a poll, however, was demanded in behalf of Alderman Lewes by Messrs. Wilson and Griffiths; and for Mr. Clark, by Messrs. Leekey and Kemble, and directed by the Sheriffs to begin at half past two, and close for that day at four. The crowd who pressed to poll at the opening of the books was unusually great, and perhaps there never before was so large a number of the Livery polled in the short space of an hour and half. About three quarters of an hour after the books opened, Sir Watkin Lewes came forward, under the advice of his friends, and declined

giving the Livery any farther trouble. The numbers at the close of the books were,

Alderman Clark, 307

Alderman Sir Watkin Lewes, 48

Notwithstanding there was not any opposition on the part of Sir Watkin Lewes to the election, the sheriff thought it most advisable to keep the books open half an hour each day for the usual term of seven days, and on the final close on Tuesday, Jan. 9, the numbers were, for

Alderman Clark, 558,

Sir Watkin Lewes, 50.

On the next day, the return was made in form, and the Court of Hustings dissolved. The unusually handsome manner in which Mr. Clark was elected into this office, is an ample testimony to his merits: scarcely any man was ever more liberally supported by persons of all parties, and the exertions of his friends to serve him in many instances unprecedented. On the day of the declaration, it was determined to avoid putting the Chamberlain to any expense in any entertainment; and accordingly his acting committee took on themselves to provide a dinner at the London Tavern, to which their newly elected officer was invited; who, with about 250 of his friends, sat down to enjoy an afternoon of conviviality on an event highly gratifying to both. Mr. Alderman Newnham presided; and the following toasts will evince the sentiments and dispositions of the Citizens of London there assembled. The King,—The Queen and Royal Family,—Success to the Navy and Army of Great Britain.—The City of London, its Trade and Commerce,—The free and independent Livery of London,—Health and long life to the worthy Chamberlain. May every future Meeting between him and his constituents be equally cordial and friendly with the present,—The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the City of London,—The brave Defenders of the Country, Howe, Bridport, St. Vincent, and Duncan,—The Colonies and foreign dependencies of Great Britain,—The Father of the City, health and comfort to him in his present retirement, with many thanks to him for his late excellent letter to the Livery,—The landed and commercial interest of Great Britain; may they never know but one contest: that of promoting the prosperity of their Country!

Friday, Jan. 12.

This day the Act "for granting to his Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war," and several other public and private bills, received the royal assent by commission.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Lord Mayor still continuing indisposed, Alderman Le Mesurier, *Locum Tenens*, held a Wardmote for the election of an Alderman of Broad-street Ward, in the

room of Rich. Clark, Esq. now Chamberlain; when R. W. Perryn, Esq. of Broad-street, an eminent merchant, was chosen without opposition.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

This day the King signed a proclamation, appointing Wednesday, March 7, to be observed as a day of public fasting and humiliation; and the Archbishops and Bishops are ordered to prepare a form of prayer suitable to the occasion. *Gazette.*

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

His Majesty's example (of subscribing 20,000*l.* out of the privy purse towards the exigencies of the State) has already produced very beneficial effects. The subscription at the Bank amounts at present to near 200,000*l.*

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Government, convinced of the dangers which at present hangs over us, are taking the necessary steps to guard against the threatened vengeance of the enemy. The most able and skilful officers, both Naval and Military, are now engaged in forming a plan for the defence of the country; and instructions are preparing for the several commanders of the regular Militia and Volunteer Corps throughout the kingdom, pointing out the place to which they are to repair, and the means they are to adopt, in order to check the progress of the enemy, should they be able to effect a landing. The following are a few of the leading particulars of the plan, which, it is understood, Ministers mean to adopt.—The farmers are to be invited to furnish horses and waggons to draw the artillery and ammunition, for which liberal premiums will be given. Besides a strong corps of reserve, three armies are to be formed for the defence of the capital—two of fifteen thousand, and one in the centre, for which Colchester is deemed the proper station, of thirty thousand strong. The utmost care, is taken in the preparation of these instructions, to limit their number, so that they may not get into improper hands. Four particular landing-places on the Southern Coast are designated as the most likely to afford the enemy a footing, which of course are to be provided with the most formidable means of defence.

The Directory, in its late message on the treatment of the French prisoners in England, endeavours to make the whole world shudder in its rage against our Government, by declaring itself the avenger of philosophy, of morals, and of humanity, insulted and injured by the crimes of Great Britain. Who would believe, did not the *arrêts* of the Directory loudly proclaim it, that this call on all nations to avenge their most sacred rights proceeds from those, who in the face of all Europe have spread over a vast empire, and concentrated in the period, all the horrors of preceding ages?

JOHN WILKES, Esq. F. R. S. Alderman of Farringdon Without, and Chamberlain of London, died, at his house in Grosvenor Square, Dec. 26, 1797.—This distinguished public character was born, O.S. 28, 1727, in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, where his father, Nathanael, carried on, in a very extensive line, the profession of a distiller, and lived in the true style of ancient English hospitality; to which both he and his lady were always particularly attentive. Their house was consequently much frequented; particularly by many characters of distinguished rank in the commercial and learned world. To this circumstance, and the unbounded indulgence of his parents, Mr. W. was indebted for that literary turn of mind, by which he was very early distinguished. After having imbibed the first scholastic rudiments at Hertford, he was placed under a private tutor in Buckinghamshire; by whom he was afterwards attended to the University of Leyden, where his lively parts were much noticed. On his return to England, he married (in or before 1750), at St. John's, Clerkenwell, Miss Mead, herself of the name of Buckinghamshire, of which family he celebrated Dr. Mead was a younger branch. On the 16th of April, 1754, he offered himself to represent the borough of Berwick. (His speech on that occasion is in vol. XXXVIII. p. 123.) He was elected a burgess for Aylesbury (in the room of Thomas Potter, esq. who had accepted a place) July 6, 1757; and again at the general election in 1761. On the 9th of March, 1762, he published, "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament on Friday, Jan. 29, 1762, by his Majesty's Command. In a Letter from John Wilkes, Esq. late Member for Aylesbury, to a Friend in the Country." On the 2d day of June that year the first Number of the "North Briton" was published; in No. XXI. October 13, appeared a letter, with Mr. Wilkes's name, to Dr. Burton, master of Winchester school, relative to a son of Lord Bute; and, Oct. 5, he fought the memorable duel with Earl Talbot at Bagshot (XXXII. 500, XXXIII. 246); which had no serious consequences; and of which the particulars, given by himself in a letter to Earl Temple, may be seen (XXXVII. 291). March 25, 1763, he addressed a Dedication to Lord Bute, prefixed to "The Fall of Mortimer;" and, Apr. 2, appeared the celebrated N^o XLV. of the North Briton; which produced the general warrant on which Mr. W. (then M. P. for Aylesbury, and colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia) was taken into custody and committed to the Tower on the 30th. The warrant itself, with all the proceedings on it, may be seen (XXXIII. 234—243).

GENT. MAG. *January, 1798.*

The presence of mind by which Mr. Wilkes saved his friend Clowdijl from being apprehended under the same warrant is worth notice. Whilst the mullengers and their assistants were in the room, Churchill entering, M. W. accosted him, "Good morning, Mr. Tom: on how does Mrs. Tomson do to-day? Does the wind in the country?" Churchill thanked Mr. W.; said, she then waited for him, and, directly taking leave, went home, secured all his papers, and retired into the country. Mr. Wilkes's speech, May 3, on being brought by *Habeas Corpus* before the Common Pleas; his dismissal, May 4, from the post of colonel of the militia, and his correspondence with Earl Temple on that occasion; may also be seen (ib.). May 6, he obtained that important verdict, which determined the illegality of general warrants (243); and, immediately after, erecting a printing-press in his own house, published the proceedings of Administration, with all the original papers. The North Briton also again made its appearance (256). After he retired to Paris, he received a challenge, Aug. 15, from Capt. Forbes, for writing the North Briton; for which Mr. W. was, under arrest by the marshals of France, and, as soon as he was at liberty, proceeded to wait for his challenger at Meaux (424). On his return to England, he fought a duel, Nov. 16, with Samuel Martin, esq. F. R. S. M. P. for Cambridg, then late secretary to the Treasury, and received a dangerous wound in the belly from a pistol-bullet, which first hit his coat-button, flattened on his waistcoat-button, entered obliquely into the belly, and was extracted from the left side (563). Dr. Heberden and Mr. Cesar Hawkins were ordered by the House of Commons to attend him, to observe the progress of his cure, and report it to the House (616); but he declined their assistance; yet, in justification of the characters of Dr. Brockleby and Mr. Graves the surgeon, who extracted the ball, he sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of the serjeant-surgeons. In a week after this, he went to Paris, whence he certified to the Speaker of the House of Commons that he was confined to his room, and could not risk a journey back (XXXIV. 44, 83). It should not be forgotten, that, while confined by his wound to his own house in London, his life was attended by one Alexander Dunn, a supposed madman, who was, for want of sufficient securities to keep the peace, committed to the King's Bench (XXXIII. 615, 617); whence attempting to escape, he was confined in the county-gal (XXXIV. 9). Among other publications about this time ascribed to Mr. W. may be reckoned, "A Letter to a Member of the Club in St. Al-

ban's Street from Mr. Wilkes at Paris, 1764," 8vo. Feb. 21, he was convicted in the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, for re-publishing the North Briton, N^o XLV, with notes, and for printing "An Essay on Woman" (96); and in August was outlawed (395). A state of the pleas on the trial between him and Robert Wood, esq. the under secretary of state, for seizing his papers as the supposed author of the North Briton, N^o XLV, when the jury acquitted Mr. Wilkes, may be seen (605). It was tried, Dec. 6, before Lord Chief Justice Pratt (whose argument on delivering him from the Tower see in vol. XXXV. p. 251); and, after a hearing of near 15 hours, before a special jury, a verdict was given for Mr. W. with 1000*l.* damages. The counsel for him were, Serjeant Glynn (afterwards recorder of London), Mess. Stow, Dunning, Wallace, and Gardner; for Mr. Wood, Sir Fletcher Norton, Serjeants Nares and Davy, and Mr. Yates (615). [See observations on libels, general warrants, and seizure of papers, respecting his case, XXXV. 19—23.] Jan. 19, 1764, he was expelled the House of Commons, for writing and printing the North Briton, N^o XLV; and, on the first of November following, was outlawed for not appearing in the King's Bench to receive judgement. At Paris Mr. W. printed "A Letter to the worthy Electors of the Borough of Aylebury in the County of Bucks." The protest of seventeen lords against the resolution of both houses respecting privilege, in the case of Mr. Wilkes (XXXV. 257.) In 1765 and 1766, he added to his uncommon fund of knowledge by making a journey to Italy; and, on his return to England, addressed a letter, Nov. 7, 1766, to the Duke of Grafton, then minister (XXXVI. 586); and a second, written from Paris, Dec. 12, to the same Nobleman (XXXVII. 146) The public curiosity was soon after amused, by "A complete Collection of the genuine Papers, Letters, &c. in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq. late Member for Aylebury, in the County of Bucks; à Paris; chez J. W. Imprimeur, Rue du Colombier, Fauxburgh St. Germain, à l'Hotel de Saxe, 1767; avec Approbation et Privilège." March 4, 1768, he sent a submissive letter to the King, which was delivered by his servant at the Queen's House, supplicating a pardon. About this time, he published "Animadversions on Sir John Cuff's Speech, Feb. 8; to the Ten Oxford Gentlemen for Bribery;" and announced "A History of England, from the Revolution to the Accession of the Brunswick Line, by John Wilkes; dedicated to the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex;" of which he published the "Introduction," but proceeded no farther. Having been in exile four years, he offered himself a candidate to represent the city of

London, 1768 (see his speech XXXVIII. 124); and was elected on the show of hands March 16, with loud applause (ib. 139); but (there being seven candidates) proved unsuccessful on the poll, though he had 1247 votes of the Liberty. He wrote a short letter to the solicitor and deputy-solicitor of the Treasury, March 22, pledging himself to appear in the Court of King's Bench the ensuing term (ib. 140); which he did, and his speech on that occasion is preserved (ibid. p. 195), and a print of him in May; when Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges agreed that they had no power to commit him for his voluntary appearance, and he retired unmolested (195, 196). On March 18, 1768, he was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex (XXXVIII. 140). He was afterwards served with a *Capias allegatum*, April 27, and committed to the King's Bench (197); the affidavit on amending the information, by substituting *tenor for purport* (see 227). The illegality of his outlawry was argued May 7, in the Court of King's Bench, the case opened by Serjeant Glynn, and answered by Mr. Thurlow, afterwards lord chancellor (242), and adjourned to the next term, when it was reversed as illegal (298); but the two verdicts obtained against him, for republishing the North Briton, N^o XLV, and printing and publishing the Essay on Woman (although never published, and the copy scandalously obtained), were as unanimously confirmed (299): for the first, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and (having already been two months in confinement) to a farther imprisonment of 10 months; and, for the second, to pay a like fine, suffer 12 months imprisonment, and to find securities for his good behaviour for seven years, of 500*l.* each, and himself 1000*l.* (300). Oct. 18, being Mr. W's birth-day, a mob called for illuminations, and broke windows, in the principal streets, but were soon dispersed (539). On the 1st of November he published "A Letter on the Public Conduct of Mr. Wilkes;" and, on the 28th, again solicited the royal clemency in a petition subscribed by Sir Joseph Mawbey. On the 2d of January 1769, he was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, by a great majority, Mr. Bromwich, an eminent paper-maker on Ludgate-hill, having declined the poll; but, by a little mistake in closing the books before the time agreed on, the election was declared void. At a new election, on the 27th of the same month, there being no other candidate, Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected (XXXIX. 50, 53). His eligibility was discussed in the Court of Aldermen (ib. 113). On the 31st of January, 1769, and again on the 1st of February, he was brought up before the House of Com-

mons, in support of his own petition; which being declared frivolous, he was expelled the House, Feb. 9, and a new writ issued (XXXIX. 106). Mr. Grenville's speech on the motion for expelling him is printed (ib. 542). On this occasion Mr. Wilkes published "A Letter to the Right Hon. George Grenville, occasioned by his Publication of the Speech he made in the House of Commons on the Motion for expelling—Mr. Wilkes, Friday, Feb. 3, 1769. To which is added a Letter on the Public Conduct of Mr. Wilkes, first published Nov. 1, 1768. With an Appendix, 1769." The re-election of Mr. Wilkes was recommended, at a meeting of the freeholders, by James Townsend and John Sawbridge, esqrs, both members of parliament, and both alike strangers to him; and he was, on Feb. 19, re-elected without opposition (107, 108). On the 27th he was again voted incapacitated; and, on March 16, re-elected; Mr. Dingley, having never been proposed, yet entered a protest against the election (164). While confined in the King's Bench prison, Mr. Wilkes was made a Free-mason (162). Being a third time expelled the House of Commons, March 17, he published an address to the electors (182). A new election succeeded, April 13, when he was opposed by Col. Temple Luttrell, brother of Lord Irham (and at that time commander in chief in Ireland), who had 296 votes, and Serjeant Whitaker 5. Mr. David Roche declined. Mr. W. had 1147, and next day his election was declared null and void; and, the following day, Col. Luttrell duly elected (192). Luttrell and Roche each addressed the electors (188—190). Mr. W. circulated a counter-address, which was answered by Mr. L. whose election, though petitioned against by the freeholders, was confirmed by the House of Commons, May 8, (266—268). About this time appeared "A complete Collection of the genuine Papers, Letters, &c. in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq. elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, March 28, 1768. Berlin, 1769; avec Approbation et Privilege; with a Portrait of Mr. W." This was followed by a genuine publication (from himself) of "Letters between the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Halifax, Egremont, Temple, and Talbot, Baron Botetourt, Right Hon. Bilson Legge, Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. Mr. Charles Churchill, Monsieur Voltaire, the Abbé Winckelmann, &c. &c. and John Wilkes, Esq. with Explanatory Notes. Vol. I. 1769." In this volume are frequent references to a second volume; which he never found leisure or inclination to publish. "Some Notes by Mr. W. on a few Passages of the late Mr. Churchill's Works" were also published this year. April 20,

Mr. W. was brought, by *Habeas corpus*, to Lord Mansfield's chambers, discharged his bail (213), and paid his first fine (266). The supporters of the bill of rights sent him 300*l.* in the King's Bench (208). In July, this year, he was invited to become a candidate for Westminster; but declined, conceiving himself to be at that time to be the legal member for the county. —Mr. Wilkes now brought an action against Lord Halifax, one of the secretaries of state (Lord Egremont, the other secretary, being dead), in the Court of Common Pleas, for false imprisonment and the seizure of his papers; which was defended by Serjeant Whitaker, Serjeant Davy, Serjeant Nares, and Mr. Waller, against Serjeant Glynn, Serjeant Leigh, and Mr. Lee; and on which occasion, Nov. 11, he obtained a verdict of 400*l.* (see p. 556; and Serjeant Whitaker's speech, 533). April 18, 1770, he published another address to the freeholders of Middlesex (XL. 167), having been discharged from his imprisonment in the King's Bench the day before (188), and been sworn-in alderman the 24th (189), notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown counsel against his election (233). His account of the Westminster meeting to impeach Lord North (519). His speech on receiving the freedom of Lynn, and a poem with an inscription (XLI. 91). In March this year, he, as sitting-alderman, discharged Wheble and Miller, two printers committed by the House of Commons, which House he was thrice ordered to attend, but declined, and wrote to the Speaker (Sir Fletcher Norton); and the Lord Mayor (Crosby) and Alderman Oliver attending, were committed to the Tower (139—141). About this time appeared "The Controversial Letters of John Wilkes, Esq. the Rev. John Home, and their principal Adherents; with a Supplement, containing material anonymous Pieces, &c. 1771." Mr. Wilkes was this year chosen sheriff, July 3, with Alderman Bull (189); and opened the galleries at the Old Bailey (471); but could not prevail on the Lord Mayor to follow his example in not giving French wine at his entertainments (471). The speeches of the two sheriffs to the livery (XLI. 490, 491); and Mr. Wilkes's on the election of Alderman Townsend, in May (493). The sheriffs, in 1772, on receiving the Speaker's letter for a call of the House, returned Mr. W. one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex (XLI. 200). William Temple, esq. that year left him a legacy of 300*l.* "for his strenuous exertions in the cause of Liberty, and his glorious and noble defence of the English Constitution against a series of despotic tyrants and wicked ministers" (302). — In 1772, by the particular request of the

author, (with whom, if not personally acquainted, he undoubtedly had a frequent epistolary correspondence, which he carefully preserved.) he was a very kind and useful assistant to Mr. H. S. Woodfall in the re-publication of Junius's Letters. The City of London presented him, 1772, with a rich silver cup, embossed with the assassination of Julius Cæsar (XXIV. 456). Being again returned for Middlesex in 1774, on a call of the House he attended to be sworn and take his seat; but was refused without a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown, which was also refused (XLIV. 459, 92); and being nominated, at a meeting of the freeholders, with Sergeant Glynn, they both entered into an engagement (to be seen p. 444). He was elected lord mayor Oct. 5, 1774 (491, 538); also one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex Oct. 28; and took his seat in the House of Commons unmolested Dec. 2 (593). Apr. 20, 1775, as lord mayor, he presented to the King, from the city of London, a spirited remonstrance; and, on the 14th of July, a petition. After having several times unsuccessfully stood candidate for the chamberlainship of London, against Alderman Hopkins; he obtained, on the death of that gentleman, a very honourable and lucrative office, Dec. 1, 1779, by a majority of 1972 votes of the Livery (XLIX. 610). From this period his attention was diverted from the storms of party to the calmer and useful duties of his official situation. This is evident by his having from that time discontinued the collection; he had been in the habit of preserving, of fugitive diurnal publications. On this head we speak from the best authority; for we have now before us the collections that he formed from 1768 to 1779, in 35 large volumes in folio, illustrated with many MS remarks by himself, detached printed papers on various subjects, and curious caricatures. That he was by no means, however, insensible to the calls of active public duty, we may infer from the services rendered by his vigilant and spirited conduct during the riots in 1780, and for which he received the thanks of the Privy Council. In 1786, on the death of Mr. T. Thompson, he selected as his Deputy for the South side of the ward of Farringdon Without, Mr. John Nichols, printer; who had been unanimously returned to the common council (LVII. 930); and to whose unparalleled collection of Newspapers Mr. Wilkes after handsomely added the 35 volumes above alluded to; and on St. Thomas's day that year received the unanimous thanks of his ward for his judicious and impartial conduct. He soon after availed himself of the short recess which, in the latter months of the Summer, the routine of office in the

City of London permits to its officers, by occasional visits to Sandham Cottage in the Isle of Wight; a *willakin* (as he termed it) which he had highly improved and embellished; and where some inscriptions remain, congenial to his highly classic taste.

One of these, to an highly accomplished daughter, shall here be given:

TO FILIAL PIETY
AND
MARY WILKES;
ERECTED BY
JOHN WILKES,
1789.

With much pleasure we also observe, that the tender attachment which he invariably through life had shewn to Miss Wilkes could only be equalled by the reciprocal return of affection by which he was repaid.

An inscription in the Tuscan room (now first printed) is highly honourable to the grateful sensations by which it was dictated:

FORTUNAE REDVCI
ET
CIVITATI LONDINENSIS
P.

IOHANNES WILKES QVAESTOR
1789.

By an inscription on a Doric pillar in the Grove at Sandham, in four neat but expressive lines, he thus justly characterized the British Juvenal (see LXIV. 780):

CAPOLO CHURCHILL,
DIVINO POETAE,
AMICO INVENDO,

CIVI OPTIME DE PATRIA MERITO.

Nor, amidst the toils of office and amusements of retirement, was the learned Alderman unmindful of literary pursuits; for, in 1790, he paid his Deputy the compliment of publishing from his press, for the use only of particular friends, splendid editions of the Characters of Theophrastus and the Poems of Catullus (LX. 917, 1013); and he had also made considerable progress in a translation of Anacreon. His letters and speeches were collected in 3 vols. 12mo, 1769; his speeches, by himself, in one vol. 8vo. 2787; to which, in 1788, he added a single speech in defence of his excellent friend Mr. Hastings; on which he justly prided himself; it being, perhaps, the ablest exculpation of that gentleman which has appeared in print. Dec. 14, 1792, he addressed his Ward in an admirable speech on the constitution of this country (LXII. 475). "A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon" (LXVI. 595), though without his name and not printed for sale, bears every stamp of authenticity; and was indeed avowed in the presents which he made of it to his friends. (It had been originally printed in a periodical paper called "The Observer.") His speeches against the address upon America, 1775, may be seen XLV. 62, 73, 156, 480;

460; XLVI. 4, 148, 489; XLVIII. 4, 396; XLIX. 7; against the vote of his incapacity to sit in parliament, XLV. 101, 411; XLVI. 235; XLVIII. 619; XLIX. 385; and, May 6, 1782, by a majority of 115 against 72, he carried the motion for expanding it (LII. 248). Motion for a fair and equal representation (XLVI. 140). His letter to Lord Hertford, on the King's refusing to receive on the throne any address, remonstrance, or petition, but from the Corporation (220). The thanks of the City on his going out of office (550). His speech to the freeholders of Middlesex, in defence of the peace, in which Mr. Byng differed from him (LIII. 265). His address to the freeholders of Middlesex, 1774 (LIV. 314). His speech on the election of Alderman Bull lord mayor, 1771 (XLIII. 515); on the trade of Ireland (XLIX. 41); on the interference of poets in parliament (L. 305); on the justices' act (LI. 105); on the American peace (LIII. 202); on the East-India bill (LIV. 51); on Christopher Atkinson (ib. 1054); to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer on presenting him with the freedom of the city, February 25, 1784 (106); to Marquis Cornwallis and Sir William Mordaunt, 1794 (LXIV. 387, 478); to Earl Howe, (LXVI. 432). Sir Horatio Nelson (LXVII. 111); and the last to Admiral Wadgrave, (now first printed, LXVIII. p. 77, which shews that his uncommon powers of mind continued in full vigour not many days before his death.

His remains were interred in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Aulley-street, according to the directions of his will, being near to where he died. A bierse and three mourning-coaches, and Miss W's coach, formed the cavalcade; and eight labouring men, dressed in new black cloaths, bore the decedent to the place of interment, for which each man received a guinea besides the suit of cloaths. He has also directed a tablet to be placed to his memory, with these few but expressive lines:

THE REMAINS

OF

JOHN WILKES,

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

BORN AT LONDON OCT. 17, 1727, O. S.
DIED IN THIS PARISH.

On the coffin-plate are his arms: Or, a chevron Sable between three crowns heads erased, coloured proper; charged with an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a chevron Or, between three pelicans vulnerating Or. Crest on a mount Vert, a cross-bow stringed Or; with the motto on a scroll, *Arcti meo sum confido*. The inscription is as follows;

JOHN WILKES, ESQ. F. R. S.
ALDERMAN OF THE WARD OF
FARRINGTON WITHOUT,
CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON,
AND LORD MAYOR 1771;

DIED DEC. 26, 1797,

AGED 70 YEARS

To the various merits of Mr. Wilkes impartial Posterity will do ample justice. A slight sketch of his character was given in our last volume, p. 1077. In the literary world he will be remembered by his elegant edition of a Latin Poet and a Greek Moralist; not to mention his own incomparable Speeches. Full of wit, easy in his conversation, elegant in his manners, and blessed with a retentive memory, his company was a perpetual treat to the chosen few whom he selected as his intimate friends. We may add also, that, though his income was handsome, his liberality kept equal pace with it. Hence the vague reports of his having amassed an ample fortune cannot possibly be deserving of credit.

This memoir (or rather these hints for a future memoir) may boast at least of an endeavour to be accurate; and it gives us no small satisfaction (on referring back) to find so faithful and impartial a detail of so remarkable a political life in the recording pages of Mr. Urban. This article, therefore, shall at present be closed by transcribing some nervous lines of Churchill:

"Mean narrow maxims, which enslave
mankind,
Ne'er from its bias warp thy settled mind.
Not dup'd by Party, nor Opinion's slave,
Those faculties which bounteous Nature gave,
Thy honest spirit into practice brings,
Nor courts the smile, nor dreads the frown,
of Kings.

Let rude seditious Englishmen comply
With Tumult's voice, and curse they know
not why;

Unwilling to condemn, thy soul disdains
To wear vile Faction's arbitrary chains,
And strictly weighs, in apprehension clear,
Things as they are, and not as they appear.
With thee Good HUMOUR tempers lively
WIT;

[loves to sit
Enthron'd with JUDGEMENT, CANDOUR
And Nature gave thee, open to distress,
A heart to pity, and a hand to bless."

Vol. LXVII. p. 1073. Mrs. Rawlins lived a most exemplary life, and was universally beloved. She possessed a benignity of mind and sweetness of disposition almost unparalleled. She was simple and unaffected in her manners, mild, and generous. Her charity was of the noblest kind. Many persons there are, whose families for months have been supported by her munificence; but who, to this day, are ignorant from whom their supplies came. She was one of those few whom Envy or Malevolence never attacked. Her Religion was pure, fervent, and truly Christian. In her attachments she was warm; an affectionate daughter, a fond sister, and a tender mother. That this is not too highly

highly coloured, the writer of this article appeals to the sentiments of her numerous friends and connexions. In them the mention of her name will produce the sensation of all that is good and amiable. If any additional testimony can be wanting, every servant who ever knew her will drop the tear of gratitude and affection to her memory. For her husband her regard and love were excessive. She seemed to exist alone for his happiness and welfare. It was impossible to be a more affectionate wife. She was delivered safely of a still-born male child on the morning of Sunday Nov. 19, and died in the afternoon of the same day. She has left a disconsolate husband and one daughter 3 years of age. By her father's side, she was allied to some of the first families in France; and, through her mother, lineally descended from the ancient and noble family of the Roches Viscounts Fermoy.

P. 2133. The late Duke of Wirtemberg had a *Cynosmation*, or a Dog-cemetery, more magnificent than any in the country of the *Cynoccephali*.

BIRTHS.

1767. **T**HE wife of W. H. White, esq. Dec. 5. of the West Middlesex regiment of supplementary militia, a son.

Lately, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, of Clyffe Hollin, a daughter still-born, and two sons born alive but since dead.

1768. Jan. 2. At Dalkeith-house, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

3. The wife of R. H. Boddam, esq. of Enfield, a daughter.

The wife of Samuel Amy Severne, esq. of Wychep-hall, co. Salop, a son and heir.

5. At her house in Lower Seymour-str. Lady Charlotte Strutt, a daughter.

6. At Randleshaw-house, the wife of P. I. Thellusson, esq. M. P. twin-sons.

7. At the house of John-Henry Newbolt, esq. in Great Russell-street, Mrs. Newbolt, a son.

8. At his seat near Derby, the lady of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. a daughter.

9. Near Hamburg, the wife of Capt. Walker, of his Majesty's ship Monmouth, a daughter.

10. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Allardyce, wife of Alexander A. esq. M. P. for Aberdeen, a still-born son.

16. At Colne-park, Essex, the wife of Philip Hills, esq. a son.

18. At Puddington-hall, co. Chester, the wife of Sam. Powell, esq. a son and heir.

19. At Woomers, Herts, Mrs. Whitbread, a daughter.

23. The wife of Thomas Sheppard, esq. of Thurston-hall, Bucks, a son.

26. At his house in Albemarle-street, the wife of Henry Swann, esq. a son.

The wife of Dr. Pemberton, of Somerset-street, Strand, a daughter.

At Fareham, Hants, Mrs. J. Bingham, wife of Capt. B. of the navy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Petersburg, Sir Charles Gascoigne, counsellor of state to his Imperial Majesty, to Miss Guthrie.

At Ha, wood, in Ireland, Wm Rial, esq. banker, of Clonmel, to Miss Bellingham.

At Port Patrick, in Scotland, Sir John Gordon, bart. of the Coldstream regiment, to Miss Pyre Crosbie, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Maurice C. dean of Limerick.

At Brampton, co. Cumberland, the Rev. Tho. Ramshay, to Miss Ewart, only daughter of the late David E. esq. of that place.

Jonas Parker, esq. of the Northamptonshire militia, to Mrs. Frances Fapcourt Jessup, of Oakham.

Mr. John Smith, farmer, to Miss Anne Davies, both of Staunton, co. Hereford.

At Bowood-park, Robert Smith, esq. to Miss Vernon.

At Southampton, Leonard Wray, esq. to Miss Cornud, of Chelsea.

Mr. Hunt of Burford, to Miss Harris, of Charlbury, co. Oxford.

Edward Haylock, esq. of West Wrating, co. Norfolk, to Miss D. Brown, of Westou-Colville, co. Cambridge.

— Haye, esq. to Miss Mascall, only daughter of the late Mr. M. of Bradwell-hall, Essex, who is expected, when she comes of age, to have a fortune of 30,000l.

Mr. Isaac Burtlett, to Miss Anne Norton, both of Buckingham.

At Lutlow, Edward Harries, esq. of Arret, to Mrs. Sheppard, relict of R. S. esq. of Gretton.

Major Henry Zouch, to Miss H. Smith, of Leeds, co. York.

Mr. A. Foxcroft, attorney, of Nottingham, to Miss Bowring, of Pembroke.

Rev. W. C. Cumming, of Epping, Essex, to Miss Pemberton, of Northampton.

Mr. James Cortie, of Nine Elms, to Mrs. Eliz. Price, of South Lambeth.

Mr. Joshua Bower, of Holborn, to Miss Rawlinson, of Clerkenwell.

Jan. 1. At Ham church, Essex, J. W. Pheil, esq. to Miss Harriet Bowman, of the Upper Terrace at Islington.

Rev. Wm. Howorth, of Needham, Suffolk, to Miss H. Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Richard F. vicar of Dedham, Essex.

At Tinwald-downs, Wm. Curre, esq. of Itton-hall, co. Monmouth, to Miss Bubbby, daughter of John B. esq.

Rev. George Bell, of Kimpton, Herts, to Miss Denbiggin, of Northampton.

Mr. Hamlip, of Hilgay, to Miss Brooke, of Lynn, co. Norfolk.

2. George Enderby, esq. to Miss Samson, both of Blackheath, Kent.

Mr. Brook, linen-draper, of Cambridge, to Miss Wyles, daughter of Wm. W. esq. of Chesterton.

3. At Knill, co. Hereford, Sam. Romilly, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Garbett, eldest daugh. of Francis G. esq. of Knill-court.

At Winchester, Mr. Scott, brother to Lady Oxford, to Miss Ogle, daughter of Dean O. and sister to the present Mrs. Sheridan.

At Tewkesbury, John Vaughan Barber, esq. of Walsal, to Miss Eliz. Wickes. dau. of late Rev. Dr. W. of Tetbury, co. Glouc.

4. Lieut. col. Ronald Ferguson, to Miss Munro, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

Rev. Ashton Vade, rector of Hardingston, co. Northampton, to Miss Mary Walpole, daughter of the Hon. Richard W.

At Nottingham, Rev. Richard Wolfeley, to Miss Mary Middlemore, daughter of the late W. R. M. esq.

At Cork, Thomas Studdart, esq. lieutenant in the 2d regiment of Irish light dragoons, to Miss Jane-Catharine Kalfon, youngest dau. of Gavin R. esq. of Kalfon.

Andrew Hacket, jun. esq. of Moxhull-park, co. Warwick, to Miss Adderley, only daughter of Ralph A. esq. of Coton, co. Stafford.

5. Charles Stayner, esq. governor of Churchill factory, Hudson's-bay, to Miss Sarah-Elizabeth Baylis, of Spital-fields.

At Seighford, near Stafford, Wm. Philips Inge, esq. of Thorpe, near Tamworth, to Lady Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of Lord Galloway.

6. James Wellford, esq. of King-street, to Miss Grove, of Salisbury-street.

Capt. Lowndes, of the Royal Buckingham militia, to Miss James, daugh. of Rob. J. esq. of Corbyn's-hall, near Stourbridge.

Mr. B. Hull, of Bermondsey, to Miss Mary Hull, of the Devides.

At Newtown, Hauts, John Gosling, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-street, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis Cherry, daughter of George C. esq. chairman of the Victualing-board.

Mr. White, carpet-manufacturer, to Miss Winston, both of Exeter.

Mr. Thomas Reeve, of Lyon's-inn, to the second daughter of Mr. Bingley, bookseller, of Red Lion passage, Fleet-street.

8. At Drummond, in Scotland, the Rev. Elliot Wm. Davidson, minister of Sorbie, to Miss Mary M^{rs} Tagart, daughter of the late Mr. John M^r T. of Drummond.

11. Lieut.-col. John Rattray, of Craighall, co. Perth, to Miss Julia Simpson, daugh. of James S. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Cardiff, co. Glamorgan, Robert Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford, Herts, to Miss Capper, eldest daughter of Col. James C. of Cathays, near Cardiff.

At Campbeltown, in Scotland, Mr. Thomas Pollock, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Anne Maxwell, eldest daugh. of Mr. Hugh M. one of the magistrates of that place.

William Murray, esq. of Laurence Pountney-lane, to Miss Devonish, of Gower-st.

12. At Piddington, co. Northampton,

Rev. Thomas W. Barlow, prebendary of Bristol, and fellow of Trinity-college, Cambr. to Miss Bockett, of South M^{ms}.

13. At Padstow, co. Cornwall, the Rev. Richard Carveth, to Miss Esther Day.

At St. Olave Jewry, Mr. Thomas Beachcroft, wholesale grocer, of Queenhithe, to Miss Charlotte Lewis, third daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Frederick's-place.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Lutwidge, esq. of Holmrook, co. Cumberland, captain in the Lancashire militia, to Miss Dogdon, daughter of the late Bishop of Elphin.

At the same church, James Trail, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Porter, youngest daughter of the late Sir James P. and sister to Col. P. M. P. for Stockbridge.

At Bath, Pascoe Grinell, esq. of Taplow, Bucks, to the Hon. Georgina St. Leger, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Viscount Doneraile, of Doneraile, in Ireland.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Watson, manufacturer, to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. John A. merchant.

16. At Haresfield, co. Gloucester, Geo. Monro, esq. to Miss Whitcombe, coheiress of Edw. W. esq. of Orleton, co. Worcester.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Hutchinson, to Miss King, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. K.

At the Quakers meeting-house at Ponty-Pool, Mr. Morgan Parry, agent to the Monmouthshire Canal Company, to Miss Chambers, dau. of Mr. Chas. C. of Newport.

18. At Ealing, Buxell Neale, esq. of Uxbridge, to Miss Ezard, of Brentford.

At Greenwich, Mr. Wm. James, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Larkins, of Blackheath.

19. At Bexley, Samuel Bosanquet, jun. esq. eldest son of Samuel B. esq. of Forest-house, Essex, to Miss Whatman, daughter of James W. esq. of Vintners, co. Kent.

Mr. Ilchar Thorp, jun. to Miss Sadall, both of Reddish, near Stockport.

20. Lord Sheffield, M. P. for Bristol, to Lady Anne North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford.

Thomas Everett, esq. of Horningham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Eustace, of the Tower.

Rev. David James, of Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, to Miss Browne, of Crimplegate.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Miss M^{rs}. of Kentish-town.

21. Mr. Bingley, of Red Lion passage, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Bailett, widow of Capt. B. and a daugh. of the late Capt. Jn. Samson, both formerly in the India trade.

23. Mr. Cort, ironmonger, of Leicester, to Miss Anne Robinson, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Wyburnbury, co. Chester, William Harwood Folliott, esq. of Nantwich, to Miss Burcoe, daughter of John B. esq. of Stapley, in the same county.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

Mr. Pope, to Mrs. Spencer, both of Covent-garden theatre.

At Sibbston, co. Leicester, Mr. Shenston, of Market Bolworth, to Miss Lydia Skelton, of Temple Mills.

25. Mr. Henry Hill, of Wading-street, to Miss Livest, of Albemarle's street.

Robert Farquhar, esq. to Mrs. Kerr, of Portland-place.

27. Jewellin Treherne, esq. of Glamorganshire, to Miss Barbara Maria Manning, of New Charlotte-street.

DEATHS.

1776. **A**T Edmonton, Middlesex, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Henry Butts O. minister of St. Olave's, Hart-street, and only son of the late learned Dr. O. vicar of Edmont n. She was daughter of Capt. Uvetale, of Suffolk, and married to Mr. O. in April, 1754, and was buried in her husband's church.

11. At Pisa, in Italy, in his 20th year, Mr. Charles Lubbock, youngest son of William L. esq. of Lamas, co. Norfolk.

27. At Longworth, Eerks, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Payn, widow of the Rev. Francis Payn, A. M. late rector of Swerford, co. Oxon, and dean of Jersey. This lady possessed fine natural parts, carefully improved by an excellent education, and adorned with many of the most valuable accomplishments of her sex. She was, in every respect, a sensible, intelligent, polite woman. Descended from a family highly respectable, and accustomed to the best of company from her earliest years, there was a peculiar ease and gracefulness in her behaviour, which it is hard to describe, though not difficult to conceive. She thought, spoke, wrote, with the greatest clearness and facility. She had read much; and her sentiments and opinions of the most celebrated authors in our language, whether fanciful or serious, historical or moral, in prose or in verse, were replete with taste, and marked with accuracy and discernment. The general cast of her features indicated benevolence and good-nature; and never was the countenance of any person a more faithful interpreter of the reigning quality of her heart. In the welfare of her friends she felt a lively interest. To her neighbours she was kind and obliging; to her domestics indulgent and liberal; and to the poor and distressed of every description within the sphere of her influence, and the reach of her ability, a prompt and bountiful benefactress. It is needless to observe of such a woman, that she was scrupulously exact in the discharge of all the various duties of morality. But it ought not to be overlooked or dissembled in the present times, that she derived her motives to these and the like good actions from a higher source,

and a more vigorous principle, than the mere moral fitness and propriety of things; for, she had a deep and well-grounded sense of the indispensable obligation of Revealed Religion: this was the noble fountain whence, as from a perennial spring of lasting and uniform right conduct, she drew whatever was most laudable, beneficial, and venerable, in the long course of her exemplary and consistent life. Her Christian faith was steadfast; her hope unshaken; her devotion consistent and sincere; animated, yet without extravagance; calm and rational, but without entering into formality. As to a man, thus prepared, Death could not be an object of terror; she submitted to her fate with the same even, unaffected serenity which had attended her in every other period; retaining the full possession of her senses to the last moment, and sinking under a short but unremitting conflict of a few days, without a struggle.

27. At Mundham, in Norfolk, Mr. John Iveson, of Kirby, in the said county. On the 22d, while hunting with several others (being foremost in the chase), in taking a leap, when and at that moment crossing him, he, in order to avoid riding over the dog, pulled his horse on one side, by which means he rode against a tree with such violence as knocked him off. He was conveyed home on a bed in a cart, and languished until the 29th, when he expired, in the 35th year of his age. Mr. I. was in Capt. Smith's troop of Loddon Yeomanry Cavalry, and allowed to be the best horseman in the county. His remains were interred at Kirby with military honours; the Blewfield troops, with their bands, joining the Loddon. He was a man universally respected; was followed to the grave by upwards of 2000 people; and has left a wife and four children.

At Portsmouth, after a few days illness of a fever and dysentery, Master Frøderick Onslow Graham, second son of Aaron G. esq. one of the magistrates of the Police-office in Hatton-street. His mother is first cousin to Sir Hen. Tempest, bart. of Hopenden, near Ledbury, in Herefordshire. His sense and appearance were far superior to his age, not having completed his 8th year.

30. At Botleys, in the parish of Chertsey, and county of Surrey, of a decline, aged 18, Miss Emily Mawbey, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph M. bart. She was buried, on Jan. 6, in the family-vault in the chancel of Chertsey church. (See a father account of her, written by her father, in the Poetry of this month, p. 60.)

Lately, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, Hugh M'Leod, esq. sub-secretary to the Government, and eldest son of Donald M'L. esq. of Geanies, in Ross-shire.

In the East Indies, Lieut.-col. John Cox. Most of his fortune devolves between his nephews, Sir John Cox, bart. and Cle-

ment Eyre Kirby, esq. lieutenant in the 2d regiment of foot.—Also, Capt. W. Kenberry, eldest son of W. K. esq. late manager of the Bath theatre.

In Ireland, Mr. Wm. Palmer, brother to the Palmers of Drury-lane theatre.

At Downpatrick, in Ireland, suddenly, of a grain in his stomach, in his 47th year, Mr. Thomas Haffell, surgeon of the Royal Dartmouth regiment.

At Belfast, James Waddell, esq. of Springfield, co. Down.

At Clonmel, Rev. Mr. Magrath, parish-priest of Powerstown.

In East-coe-street, Dublin, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Wallace, gun-maker.

On the Coombe, Mr. Clementin, apothecary.

In Castle-street, Dublin, Mr. Denis Hyland, grocer.

In Kilmacow, the Rev. D. Cuff, rector of that parish.

In Fleet-street, Dublin, Mr. Joseph Boyce, printer.

At Waterford, Alderman Wm. Paul.

At Drogheda, James Reilly, M. D.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Martin, portrait-painter.

At Otter, in Argyleshire, in his 81st year, John Campbell, esq.

At Greenock, Mr. Tho. Donald, land-surveyor, of his Majesty's customs.

At Hackworth, co. York, the Rev. Mr. Butler.

At Hull, in the course of his second mayoralty, and in the 81st year of his age, the Worshipful J. Banks, esq.

At Hull, aged 68, Gen. Adams, formerly in the East India service.

At his curacy at Charleton, Hants, aged 28, the Rev. John Newcome, son of Mr. N. of Devonshire-place.

At Thornton, co. Leicester, the Rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

At Barnwood, co. Gloucester, suddenly, in her 84th year, Mrs. Molloy, sister of the late Henry Pye, esq. of Faringdon, in Berkshire.

At Pickworth, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Bey E. farmer and grazier.

Advanced in years, Mr. Metham, of Lincoln.

At Stanton-mill, co. Northampton, Mr. Wm. Osborn, who had for several years retired from business on the smallest stream, but with (perhaps) the largest property, of any miller in that county.

In Thorney-ten, co. Cambridge, Mr. Philip Bailey, farmer and grazier.

Rev. Mr. Hawes, many years curate of Box, near Bath.

At Chelmsford, co. Essex, Mr. Charles Brown, auctioneer.

Mr. Preston, musical-instrument-maker in the Strand.

GRST. M. & C. *January, 1798.*

Mr. Lambert, sen. of Braintree.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. P. esq. of Pall Mall.

After three days illness of a scarlet fever, Mr. Webb, professor, of D. Bors Common 1 and, five days after, of the same infection (which he had caught from the father), his son, a youth about 16.

At his chambers in Gray's inn, William Bumpsted, esq. one of the benchers of that honourable society.

In his 68th year, Mr. John Lewis Baumgarten, merchant.

1798. *Jan.*... Aged 52, the Viscount d'Anteroche, a French Nobleman of high distinction. He was buried, on the 6th, in Pancras church, attended by several foreigners of eminence. On his coffin-plate was this inscription: "Classe Vicomte d'Anteroche, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, Lieutenant des Marechaux de France au service du Roy de France. Habitant son Chateau de la Dubertie, pres Cantien en Limousin."

At Dublin, on the birth of her second child, Mrs. Farran, wife of Mr. William P. attorney.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Timothy Neve, D. D. rector of Geddington, co. Oxford, prebendary of Worcester, and Margaret-professor of Divinity in the university of Oxford. He was born, Oct. 12, 1714, at Spalding, where his father was master of the free grammar-school; was elected scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, 1737; aged 13; proceeded B. A. 1741, M. A. 1744, B. D. 1753, D. D. 1758; was elected fellow in 1747; but, on being presented by the College to the rectory of Geddington, resigned his fellowship, 1762, and was presented by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in the same county. He became afterwards chaplain of Merton. He published a sermon, preached before John Earl of Westmorland, on his being installed chancellor of the University, on Act Sunday, July 8, 1759, intitled, "The comparative Blessings of Christianity," Eph. iv. 8; "Animadversions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, Oxford, 1766," 8vo; Eight Sermons preached at the Bampton Lecture, 1781, 8vo. He was elected Margaret professor of Divinity at Oxford, on the death of Dr. Randolph, 1783. He was early a fellow of the Literary Society at Spalding; and six letters to him from Mr. Johnson, dated 1745—1750, are printed in the Memoirs of that Society (Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, II. i. p. 417—435). As a sound scholar and an able divine, he had long filled his station with credit to himself and the University, of which he was a member more than 60 years. In private life, the probity, integrity, and unaffected simplicity

simplicity of his manners, endeared him to his family and friends, and will render him sincerely regretted by a numerous and respectable acquaintance. The Doctor's father, Timothy, was also D. D. archdeacon of Huntingdon, prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Alwalton, co. Huntingdon, fellow of the Spalding Society, and founder and secretary of that at Peterborough, where he resided, being a minor-canon. He was born at Wotton, in Stanton Lacey, near Ludlow; educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1714, M. A. 1718. He was chaplain to Dr. Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, and much patronized by him, being a worthy man and good scholar. He died and was buried at Alwalton. By his first wife, who died 1733, he had the subject of this article, and a daughter, living 1741, and two other children, then dead. He married, to his second wife, Christina, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greene, of Drinkstone, near St. Edmund's Bury, and sister to Lady Davies, of Rushbrook. He published one sermon, being his visitation-sermon, 1747, "Teaching with authority," *Mat. vii. 28, 29.* (*Spalding Society Minutes, p. ix.*)

At Gainsborough, aged 79, Mr. William Gunor, one of the people called Quakers. His wife and he had lived together more than 50 years, and in all that time never employed either doctor or apothecary.

2. At his house at Blackheath, in Kent, the Lady of Capt. Patten, in the East-India Company's service.

In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, aged upwards of 50 years, Mr. Edward Hall, for many years an apothecary in Long Acre; and who, from the first institution of the Whig Club of England, obligingly filled the essential office of secretary with the constant and universal approbation of the society. The integrity of his political life, and the complacency of his manners, made him dear to a numerous circle of the friends of Liberty; and his death will be long and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At his house on Blackheath, after a lingering illness, Wm. Allen, esq. one of the directors of Greenwich-hospital.

At Middleton, near Edinburgh, Robert Hepburn, esq. of Clerkington, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland.

Found dead at his apartments in the City-rod, having dispatched himself by means of a pistol shot through his head, Mr. O—, a German merchant. No cause is assigned for the act. On the preceding evening he was observed to be lower in spirits than usual; in the morning he rose rather early, took breakfast, and had his hair dressed, as if preparing for the day in his accustomed manner, when the report of a pistol, at one o'clock, alarmed the family. He was

a single man, about 28 years of age, of very amiable manners, and much respected.

At Yaxley barracks, near Stilton, Captain-lieutenant and Adjutant William Tapp, of the East Norfolk militia.

At Sedburgh, in the West riding of the county of York, in his 64th year, the Rev. Wm. Gawthrop, M. A. vicar of that place, 1766. He was admitted of Bene't-college, Cambridge, 1753; and thence removed, 1758, to Trinity-college, in the university of which he was chosen fellow.

At Hanover, in his 77th year, William von Freytag, field-marshal in the Hanoverian service. His first commission, as cornet, was dated in 1736.

* 3. At York, in his 87th year, deservedly lamented, the Rev. John Whittell, formerly pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Brightelmstone, Suffex. He had been confined to his house for the space of 19 years, in consequence of the imperfect setting of a broken thigh; but retained the use of his faculties to the last, and bore his confinement with resignation.

4. In London, aged 75, John Wright, esq. late of the house of Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers, Lombard-street, and one of the people called Quakers.

At her brother's house at Hounslow, Mrs. Allen, wife of Ralph Knight A. esq. of New House, Essex.

At Dawlish, co. Devon, in his 25th year, the Rev. Thomas Palmer, son of Mr. T. P. of Fenchurch-freet.

At the Hot wells, Miss Margaret Brooke, daughter of Henry-Francis B. esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Pickett, master of the White Hart in Mile End road. Accompanied by a friend, he went, on the 2d instant, to view Mr. Perry's dock at Blackwall. On descending from the upper story of the mast-house, Mr. Pickett fell the height of about 40 feet, whereby he dislocated his neck, of which he languished till this morning, and then expired, leaving a wife and seven children.

At Dawlish, co. Devon, Miss Elizabeth Beach, youngest daughter of the late John B. esq. of Mackney.

At Whittone, near Exeter, in her 86th year, Mrs. Mary Holman, relict of Wm. H. a respectable farmer, of that parish.

5. After a short illness, Mrs. Dwy, wife of Mr. James D. of Exeter, maltster.

At the house of Isaac Hawkins, esq. in Burton-upon-Trent, after only 24 hours illness, and in her 51st year, Miss Elizabeth Wilkins. Her remains were interred on the 8th, with those of her ancestors, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Christie, wife of Capt. W. C. Gen. of Ipswich.

At Barcaldine, in Scotland, aged 108, John McGregor. He ended his days on the anniversary of his birth, Christmas-day Old Style. He was at the title of Sheriff-muir,

muir, and afterwards served in the Scots brigade in Holland. He had been in the service of the family of Barcaldine upwards of 50 years. He retained the use of his faculties; and to the last year walked about.

6. At Bath, George Cure, esq.

Of an apoplectic fit, Francis Kemble, esq. of Swithin's-lane, one of the directors of the Phoenix fire-office.

At Foston, co. Leicester, in her 89th year, Mrs. Kennerly, widow; who had been a very pious woman, a good wife, mother, and neighbour.

At Sutton-Broughton, in the same county, aged 80, Miss A. Beal. Whilst preparing tea for company, and in pleasant conversation with her sister, she suddenly dropt down and instantly expired, without a sigh or the slightest apparent previous disposition.

At Carnbee-house, in Fifeshire, Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Longformacus.

7. Mr. John Williams, one of his Majesty's officers of the customs stationed at the village of Flushing, near Falmouth.

Found dead on the high road near the town of Wragby, co. Lincoln, supposed to have expired in a fit, aged 63, a poor man named Mark Skelton.

8. At Canterbury, in his 26th year, J. R. Stockford, esq. lieutenant and surgeon of the Oxfordshire regiment of fencible light dragoons.

At his house at Southampton, Major Lockhart Ruffell.

Sir Ralph Milbanke, father of Lady Melhourne.

Suddenly, the Rev. Brian Robinson, master of the free-school at the attached curacy of Holybourne, and curate of Hartley-Maudit, Hants. He was 60 years of age, the greater part of which he was a curate, and much esteemed and respected as a quiet, peaceable, and amiable character. He was the oldest curate of the diocese of Winchester; and, if a laborious and useful life, wholly spent in the duties of his profession and teaching, together with rearing and educating a large family, were, as they ought to be, a recommendation for promotion, he should have been enabled to spend the afternoon of life in ease and comfort. He has left a widow and nine children.

9. In his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, W. Smithfield.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hannah Lewis, of Fenchurch-street.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, John Lord Lisle of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship had been an invalid for some years; was very severely afflicted with the gout; and had occasionally resided in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and at Dawlish, Devon. He succeeded his father John, first Lord Lisle, 1780, created 1758. He married, 1778, Mary-Anne, dau. of George

Connor, esq. of Ballybracken, co. Cork, by whom he had John his successor, born 1780; another son, born 1782; and a daughter, born 1788.

Aged 17, Richard Flude, youngest son of Mr. James F. of Blaby, co. Leicester.

10. Thomas Thornton, shoe maker, of Stafford. He complained of a sudden pain in his stomach as he lay in bed, and died in a moment after, though he was in perfect health a few minutes before.—On the same day, the wharfinger of the navigation near Penkridge, co. Stafford, was left in his office, by a boatman, in perfect health; after having gone a few yards, the man recollected he had left his stick, and returning, found the person he had a moment before been transacting business with, a lifeless corpse, with the pen still in his hand.

Mr. Thomas Breary, one of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

Mrs. Corbyn, many years a resident at Windsor castle. She fell down in an apoplectic fit, while walking after dinner; and, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately procured, she expired.

Mrs. Vezey, of Laytonstone, Essex, widow of Thomas V. esq.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Bais, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant, Exeter.

At Woolwich, Kent, Mr. Walter Groves, master of the King's Head inn at Rochester. His death was occasioned by being wounded in the head with a bullet from a pistol, by some footpads, a few days before, near Shooter's-hill. The ball could not be extracted till after his death. (See p. 74).

At Turin, in his 73d year, Alexander Watson, esq. of that place.

11. In Upper Harley-street, in an apoplectic fit, J. Kingstone, esq.

At Acresford, near Athby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, in his 64th year, Mr. Wm. Newbold, late a reputable builder at Birmingham, and a superintendant of building to Messrs. Benjamin Wyatt and sons. The infirmary at Stafford, the Soho manufactory, and the General hospital there, with many other capital buildings elsewhere, were constructed under his superintendance and direction.

Unfortunately drowned, Capt. Jn. Drew, of the Cerberus, and Capt. Pulling, late of the Penguin (see p. 72). The former was a twin-brother of that very able officer, Capt. James Drew, of the De Braak, and likewise brother to the Rev. Mr. Drew, mayor of Saltash, whose son perished with his unfortunate relative. He had been a post-captain in the navy from 1783. The latter had been lately promoted to the rank of post-captain, and took his passage from Cork in the Cerberus, to join his Majesty's ship Hindostan, of 54 guns, now sitting in Plymouth harbour (where the unhappy accident

accident happened) for a store-ship, to the command of which he had been just appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty. A short time since, he married a daughter of Admiral Kingmill, whom, among many other dear relatives, he has left to deplore this dreadful catastrophe. Captain Drew was unmarried, but has left many near relations at Saltath to lament his unhappy fate.—They were both officers of exemplary characters in their profession, much beloved by their officers and men (the latter, indeed, displayed the most zealous proofs of their attachment to him during the late unhappy disturbances in the navy), and have rendered their country eminent services during the time they have been cruising on the Irish station. In short, at a period like the present, when great exertions are necessary to defeat the designs of a dangerous enemy, the loss of such men is to be deplored by the country in general.

At Hamburg, Scheven, the rich banker. He was worth a million, and a miser of the first class.

12. At his house in Great Winchester-street, James Baril, esq.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor street, the dowager Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir William Beauchamp P. of Langley-park, co. Norfolk.

At the Swan inn at Alresford, of a paralytic attack. Oliver Beckett, esq.

13. *Suddenly*, John Martin, the attorney who defended Williams the publisher of Paine's "Age of Reason;" a man who has figured away for some years in all the scandalous transactions of our seditious societies. Verdict of the coroner's inquest, a natural death, caused by apoplexy.

Mrs. Cozgar, wife of Michael C. esq. of Broadstone-hill, co. Oxford.

Aged 87, Mr. John Pinchbeck, of John-street, St. George's in the East.

In Queen Anne-street East, Lieut.-col. Gilbert Waugh, military commandant of the hospital-corps at St. Domingo, whence he had lately arrived.

14. Mr. R. Duke, many years a schoolmaster at Chester.

William Stone, esq. of Robert-street, Adm., phi.

At Uppminster, Essex, aged 75, Thomas London, esq.

Whilst on a visit at Mr. Bayley's, in Warwick-street, Charing-cross, of water in the head, Miss Margaret Griffith, of Carnarvon.

At Upton, Essex, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of Gould-square.

15. At Berlington, co. Hereford, aged 66, the Hon. Mrs. Harley, lady of the Right Hon. Thomas M. alderman of London. She was Anne daughter of Edward Bagham, esq. deputy auditor of the imposts, and M. P. for Leominster; and married to Mr. H. in 1752, by whom she had two sons and five daughters.

At Hull, in his 16th year, the Rev. Thomas Brown, late of Bridlington.

Aged 81, Thomas Deane, esq. senior alderman of Bristol.

At Edinburgh, Colin Campbell, esq. of Kilberry.

In an advanced age, and after a lingering illness, Mr. Henry Best, many years master of the Globe alehouse, and formerly of the Turk's Head and Black Lion inns, at Exeter.

16. At his house at Watford, Herts, Thomas Greenhill, esq.

Mrs. Hooker, wife of the Rev. T. R. H. of Rottingdean.

At Reigate, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Jaa. C. esq. of Swithin's-lane.

The only son of E. W. Roberts, esq. of Swithin's-lane, merchant.

At Knightbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald, eldest daughter of Major M. formerly of Chelsea.

At Clifton, near Bristol, General Sir John Dalling, K. B. He was lieutenant colonel of the 43d regiment of foot; promoted to the same rank in the 36th in 1767; succeeded Sir Basil Keith, as governor of Jamaica, 1777; and planned the successful expedition against Onoah, on the Mosquito shore, Oct. 1779 (XLIX. 614). He was recalled from being governor and commander in chief at Madras, with an annuity of 1000 l. for life, 1786.

In Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Watson, esq. of Eastcot.

At Greenwich, Thomas Cobham, esq. many years a surgeon in the navy. On the preceding day he had a party of friends to dine with him, and went to bed at night at his usual hour, in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the following morning. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by an apoplectic fit, or a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach, to which he was subject.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Bell, overseer in the King's stationery-warehouse, where he had been upwards of 40 years.

At Melina-place, in Westminster-road, Surrey, aged 62, Col. Edward Williams, of the artillery, whose abilities in conducting the trigonometrical survey of this kingdom are well known.

Mr. Crippen, of Great Tower-street.

17. At his son's house at Hatfield, Dr. Francis Peurose, of Stonehouse, Plymouth.

At her father's house in Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, in her 23d year, Miss Eliza-Maria Bisanopp, youngest daughter of Col. Thomas B. and niece to the Counts of Liverpool.

Mr. Morley, grazier, of Rearsby, co. Leicester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Thomas Kirkland, M. D. honorary member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. His whole life had been employed in the most unremitting attention.

attention to the study and practice of the duties of his profession; and his genius shone most conspicuously in the science and practice of the various parts of *Medico-surgery*; wherein he had few equals, none superior. His different publications, on many of the most material branches of the science, of the most melancholy and dangerous tendency to the patient, and the unrivaled practical success of his doctrines in every part of the country, will immortalize his name, and render every attempt at eulogium unnecessary and vain. His memory will be for ever held in estimation by a very numerous set of relations and friends, who can never forget his general hospitality, disinterestedness, and benevolence. He died at the age of 77, after about two months illness, during which there appeared, at times, flattering hopes of convalescence; but being worn out, he departed, having endured his last sufferings with the patience and fortitude of a Christian and philosopher. It is hoped that a third volume of his work, "An Enquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery," which he had nearly, if not wholly, finished before his last illness, will be given to the world by some of his successors in the profession, the publick having testified their approbation and high opinion of the former parts, in the science and practice they treat of.—His funeral was observed, on the 22d, with the respect due to his merit. The corpse was preceded by three of the elder clergymen; and, after them, his friend and colleague, Thomas Fisher, esq. of Castle Donington, James Richards, esq. with six other gentlemen and tradesmen in *Ashby-de-la Zouch*, who for many years had been in habits of intimacy with him. The pall was borne by six clergymen, in their robes, long the friends of the Doctor. The corpse was followed by his only surviving sister, his sons, daughters, grandchildren, and other branches of the family. The scene was solemn, and the utmost decorum was observed while the service was read, though a great concourse of people attended. (See a tribute to his memory in our Poetry, p. 62).

18. At *Rumsey*, Hants, aged 70, Mrs. Latham, wife of John L. M. D. F. R. and A. S. S. late of *Dartford*, Kent.

At *Chestnut*, after lying-in, Mrs. Stowe, wife of Mr. S. of that place.

Suddenly, Col. Robert Blane, in the *East India Company's* service.

Suddenly, and without shewing any symptoms of previous indisposition, in his 83d year, Mr. Cobham, watch-maker, of *St. John's-street*, *Clerkenwell*. He was the oldest houtekeeper in that parish.

In *London*, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Letitia Moore, wife of the Rev. Charles M. vicar of *Boughton Blean*, Kent, author of the "Eily on Suicide," 2 vols. 879c, 410.

At *Walworth*, Mrs. Richardby, wife of John R. esq. of *Gracechurch-street*.

19. At *Sandwich*, in Kent, Mrs. Emmerion, wife of Mr. Richard E.

At his house in *Queen Anne-street West*, the wife of Capt. Harry Blackwood, of the royal navy.

At *Great Glen*, co. *Leicester*, aged 81, George Cooper, gent.

20. At *Homerton*, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Liddiard.

At *Worcester*, Luke Spilsbury, esq. banker and postmaster of that city.

Mrs. Cholwich, wife of John Burridge C. esq. of *Farrington*, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Sir J. Dautze, bt.

21. At *Jury farm*, near *Ripley*, Surrey, Mr. John Whitburn, jun.

Mrs. Keyfall, wife of the Rev. John K. of *Millman-street*, *Bedford-row*.

In *Sackville-street*, *Dublin*, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Wm. Deafe, esq.

At her house in *Aurkin-friers*, in her 81st year, Mrs. Guinard.

Mr. Robert Hillcock, sen. china-seller, in *Cheapside*.

Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. Thomas K. book-seller, *Strand*.

At *Fareham*, Hants, in her 74th year, Lady Elizabeth Bollanden, relict of John Kerr, Lord Bollanden, who died in 1752.

22. At *Reading*, Berks, Mr. James Baker, many years surgeon to the *Berkshire militia*.

At *Plymouth*, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Capt. Christopher Parker, commander of his Majesty's ship *Orestes*.

At his seat at *Hall*, in the parish of *Bishop's Tawton*, Devon, aged 76, Charles Chuchetter, esq.; a truly worthy and benevolent man.

24. Aged 62, Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. R. of *Derby*.

Mrs. Hallifax, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. of *Clapton-terrace*.

25. At her father's house in *Whitehall*, Miss Jane Maxwell Fordyce, daughter of John F. esq. M. P. and niece to her Grace the *Duchess of Gordon*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, January 8, 1798.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint
 LIEUTENANT-GENERALS Sir Thomas Shirley, Bnt. Patrick Tonyn, Gabriel Christie, John Reid, Sir William Green, Bnt. George Scott, Charles O'Hara, Loftus Anthony Tottenham, William Rowley, Peter Bathurst, Hon. William Gordon, Robert Precourt, Hon. William Harcourt, Henry Earl of Carhampton, William Dalrymple, William Pictou, Sir Hector Monro, K. B. Hon. William Hervey, J. Fletcher Campbell, Francis Lascelles, Sir William Meadows, K. B.—to be
 GENERALS in the Army.

MAJOR-GENERALS William Shirreff, William

William Ormfield, Samuel Hulfe, Albenmarle Bertie, Charles Valancey, John Thomas Earl of Clanricarde, Sir James Stewart, Bart. Thomas Carleton, James Marsh, Cavendish Lister, Charles Leigh, James Ogilvie, Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. William Martin, John Archer, William Edmeston, Forbes Macbean, David Home, Hugh Debbiegg, Richard Dawson, Montgomery Agnew, James Stewart, Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Hon. Charles Stuart, Cornelius Cuyler, Charles Earl of Harrington, Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Nesbit Balfour, Edmund Stevens, Thomas Triggs, Francis Earl of Moira, Peter Craig—to be **LIEUTENANT-GENERALS** in the Army.

COLONELS Philip Martin of the Royal Artillery; William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery; Eyre Coote, Aid de Camp to the King; Jeffery Amherst, of the 10th Foot; Harry Burrard, Aid de Camp to the King; Charles Lennox, Aid de Camp to the King; James Adolphus Harris, of the 60th Foot; Arthur Ormby of the 6th Dragoon Guards; Henry Reade, of the 1st Life Guards; William John Arabin, of the 2d Life Guards; George Don, Aid de Camp to the King; John Francis Craddock, of the late 127th Foot; Colebrook Nesbitt, Aid de Camp to the King; Lord Charles Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to the King; Napier Christie Burton, of the 3d Foot Guards; Richard Rich Wilford, of the York Hussars; Edward Morrison, of the Coldstream Guards; Sir Charles Agill, Bart. of the 1st Foot Guards; Hon Charles Monson, Aid de Camp to the King; Thomas Garth, Aid de Camp to the King; Vaughan Lloyd, of the Royal Artillery; Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Bart.; William Brady, of the Royal Artillery in Ireland; Lucius Barber, of the Royal Artillery in Ireland—to be **MAJORS GENERALS** in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS James Weber, an independent officer; Charles William Este, of the 64th foot; Samuel Twentyman, on half-pay of the 9th Foot; George Rochford, of the Invalid Artillery; Joseph F. W. Desbarres, of the 60th Foot; Sir Charles Marsh, an independent officer; Francis Grose, of the New South Wales Corps; William Scott, on half-pay of the 80th Foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 8th Foot; Francis Fuller, of the 59th Foot; Arthur Carter, of the 14th Light Dragoons; James Affleck, of the 16th Light Dragoons; George

Vaughan Hart, of the 75th Foot; John Robinson, of the late Horse Grenadier Guards; George Brodie, of the 52d Foot; Hon Thomas Maitland, of the 62d Foot; Patrick Hely, of the 11th Foot; Daniel Robertson, of the 60th Foot; John Blake, of the 24th Foot; Archibald M'Alister, of the 35th Foot; Richard Bright, of the Marines; Alexander Macdonald, of the Marines; William Ramsay, of the 80th Foot; Gustavus Belford, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; John William Augustus Romer, of the 60th Foot; James Campbell, an Independent Officer; Edward Madden, of the 15th Foot; John Skerrett, of a late West India Regiment; Hildebrand Oakes, of the 26th Foot; Colin Campbell, of the 6th Foot; George Prevost, of the 60th Foot; Stair Park Dalrymple, of the 71st Foot; John Ormby Vandeleur, of the 5th Dragoon Guards; John Carnegie, of the 11th Light Dragoons; William Waller, of the 3d Dragoons; Sir Thomas Chapman, of the 6th Dragoon Guards; Mervyn Archdall, of the 11th Light Dragoons; John Haydock Boardman, of the 2d Dragoons; Edward Dawson, of the 8th Foot; John Cope Sherbrooke, of the 33d Foot; James Hall, of the 8th Light Dragoons; William Payne, of the 3d Dragoon Guards—to be **COLONELS** in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Hon. Edward Bligh, on the half-pay of the late 107th Foot; William Lord Craven, of the 3d Foot; Hugh Campbell, of the 3d Foot Guards; Lord William Bentinck, of the 24th Light Dragoons; Edmund Viscount Dungarvon, of the Coldstream Foot Guards—to be **AIDES DE CAMP** to the King.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Lambert Theophilus Walpole, of the late 107th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General to the forces in Ireland—to be **COLONEL** in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Coote Manningham, of the 41st Foot; Henry George Grey, of the 17th Light Dragoons; Hon. Edward Paget, of the 28th Foot; Arthur Whetham, of the 1st Foot Guards—to be **AIDES DE CAMP** to the King.

MAJORS, from Ninian Imlrie, of the 1st Foot, to William Sherlock, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be **LIEUTENANT-COLONELS** in the Army.

CAPTAINS, from Robert Balfour, of the Second Dragoons, to James Eyre Caulfield, of the 55th Foot, to be **MAJORS** in the Army.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 26, 1797, to Jan. 23, 1798.

Christened.	Buried.					
Males 769 } 1500	Males 674 } 1320	Between	2 and 5	113	50 and 60	136
Females 731 }	Females 646 }		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	103
			10 and 20	39	70 and 80	80
			20 and 30	84	80 and 90	40
			30 and 40	120	90 and 100	3
Whereof have died under two years old 394			40 and 50	148		

Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 20, 1798. [91
INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	47	7	25	5	25	5	20	4	27	1
Surrey	49	8	29	0	25	8	21	4	28	6
Hertford	43	8	28	6	25	5	17	4	28	1
Bedford	42	2	28	4	25	9	17	3	24	11
Hunting.	43	4	00	0	25	8	15	4	22	9
Northam.	46	6	30	6	24	2	15	2	23	6
Rutland	49	0	00	0	29	6	18	0	26	0
Leicester	54	2	00	0	29	1	18	1	28	7
Notting.	55	11	31	0	31	0	18	2	29	4
Derby	57	6	00	0	32	0	19	9	32	9
Stafford	50	0	00	0	34	8	21	9	31	5
Salop	50	4	38	2	34	10	19	10	41	0
Heresford	48	3	46	4	35	2	18	10	29	2
Worcsh.	55	8	24	4	32	3	24	9	30	8
Warwick	57	8	00	0	31	6	21	6	33	0
Wilts	57	8	00	0	33	0	20	10	39	0
Berks	50	7	00	0	23	10	20	4	29	4
Oxford	52	1	00	0	24	3	19	11	27	5
Bucks	47	2	00	0	24	4	19	2	26	2
Montgom.	51	7	00	0	31	2	18	8	00	0
Brecon	57	7	41	6	32	10	16	0	00	0
Radnor	48	10	00	0	29	0	16	0	00	0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	45	0	26	6	23	10	19	0	24	9
Kent	47	10	00	0	26	6	19	11	27	0
Suffex	46	2	00	0	25	4	19	4	00	0
Suffolk	43	11	22	7	22	7	15	2	18	8
Cambrid.	41	6	21	8	24	9	11	3	19	5
Norfolk	41	1	19	8	21	5	14	6	21	3
Lincoln	43	5	26	0	25	0	14	9	25	5
York	46	0	29	0	25	2	15	5	28	0
Durham	48	7	00	0	30	0	28	1	00	0
Northum.	41	10	32	0	20	10	15	6	22	8
Cumberl.	53	9	32	2	26	4	15	6	00	0
Westmor.	56	6	39	0	31	1	18	1	00	0
Lancast.	50	9	00	0	30	11	19	1	38	8
Chester	50	0	00	0	32	6	20	6	00	0
Flint	53	10	00	0	34	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	53	4	00	0	31	5	16	5	15	3
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	52	4	36	0	26	8	13	8	40	0
Merioneth	59	7	34	6	33	3	16	2	00	0
Cardigan	59	5	28	8	29	0	11	0	00	0
Pembrok.	44	8	00	0	26	2	10	8	00	0
Carmarth.	64	0	00	0	32	11	12	7	00	0
Glamorg.	62	5	00	0	32	1	18	8	00	0
Gloucest.	56	3	00	0	29	7	00	0	30	20
Somerfet	60	4	00	0	32	4	19	8	37	4
Monm.	55	4	00	0	34	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	3	00	0	31	4	15	9	00	0
Cornwall	61	9	00	0	30	20	14	2	00	0
Dorset	55	11	00	0	29	8	21	4	32	0
Hants	52	3	00	0	26	7	20	7	31	4

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

51 5|30 5|28 10|17 7|29 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

40 11|25 8|21 0|15 7|26 6

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	48	10	25	7	25	5	18	7	23	3
2	43	3	22	1	43	0	13	11	18	10
3	41	1	19	8	21	5	14	6	21	3
4	43	11	27	2	34	4	14	10	25	9
5	45	2	32	0	23	5	16	2	22	8
6	55	1	35	7	28	8	16	9	29	1
7	50	7	30	5	31	3	19	5	38	8
8	54	11	35	3	30	8	15	2	37	7

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 29.

Fine	43s. to 45s.	Middling	32s. to 35s.	Horfe Pollard	8s6d to 10s
Seconds	38s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 23s.	Bran	7s. 6d. to 10s.
Thirds	25s. to 34s.	Common ditto	9s0d to 11s0d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avairdupois, 35s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 2l. 0s. 0d. to 3l. 6. 0d. Aver. 2l. 13s. 0d.
 Straw 1l. 1s. 0d. to 1l. 5s. 6d. Aver. 1l. 3s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 24, 1798, is 67s. 11d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 81b.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 81b. 3s. 7d.

COALS. Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 37s. 0d. Sunderland, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 6d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1798.

Bank Stock.	Spec Cl. Red	per Ct. Confols.	Spec Cl. Confols.	per Ct. Confols.	Spec Cl. Newy.	per Ct. Newy.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Irish Spec Cl.	Imp. Spec Cl.	Imp. Ann.	Omn.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Pri. 1796.	Irish Pri. 1d Lot.
21	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 12	6	86 1/2					
20	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
19	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
18	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
17	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
16	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
15	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
14	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
13	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
12	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
11	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
10	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
9	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
8	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
7	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
6	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
5	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
4	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
3	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
2	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					
1	48 1/2	49 1/2	59 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2	12	12	11	44 1/2	9 1/2	11 13	6	86 1/2					

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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 Manchester 3
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 Norwich 2
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 SCOTLAND 12
 Sheffield 2
 Shrewsbury
 Shrewsbury
 Staffordshire
 Strathve 2
 Wextofer 2
 York 3

FEBRUARY, 1798.

CONTAINING

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Printed with Views of NEW SHOREHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX; and ETON COLLEGE; RAVENSWORTH CASTLE; Plan of MOUNTORACE MONASTERY; &c. &c.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lyon Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

92 *Meteorological Diaries for January and February, 1798.*

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1798.
			1.	2.		
1	W moderate	29.50	42	43	1.4	gloomy, light showers
2	NW calm	29.70	38	39	2.0	gloomy, light showers
3	SE ditto	29.84	35	37	.2	heavy showers
4	SW brisk	29.61	42	43	.1	light showers A.M. clear up P.M.
5	W ditto	29.46	38	40	-.1	heavy rain with hail
6	NbW ditto	29.71	38	39	-.2	fine day
7	EbS calm	30.21	30	34	-.3	cloudless, sky, sun
8	EbS ditto	29.40	25	31	-.4	
9	SE ditto	29.34	23	29	-.1	white clouds with sun
10	SSE moderate	29.70	28	31	1.8	very gloomy, snow at night
11	SSE moderate	29.84	35	35	.8	light showers, intervals of sun
12	NE gentle	29.86	33	34	-.7	sun at intervals
13	SSW moderate	29.68	39	38	-.3	light showers, intervals of sun
14	NW brisk	29.90	43	43	-.3	gloomy, intervals of sun
15	SW calm	29.68	42	43	-.2	pleasant day, rain at night
16	SW moderate	29.43	39	41	-.3	mild, with light showers
17	SSE ditto	29.23	34	37	-.4	showers
18	SSE calm	29.13	37	39	2.0	sun, fog, sun, rain
19	SW ditto	29.54	37	39	0	mild, clear with sun
20	SW brisk	30.1	34	46	1.8	sun and pleasant
21	S.W gentle	29.18	47	47	-.7	mild, with some gentle showers
22	SW gentle	29.17	49	48	-.7	gloomy, with sun at intervals
23	SW calm	30.33	46	40	2.2	very fine
24	SW brisk	29.93	47	45	-.1	showers
25	SW calm	30.20	39	40	-.2	fine day
26	SE calm	29.18	37	38	-.2	sun, but heavy clouds
27	W calm	29.42	40	41	-.2	no day
28	SW ditto	29.9	36	37	-.2	gloomy, sun at intervals
29	SSE gentle	29.10	40	41	-.4	showers
30	SSW moderate	29.16	34	36	-.5	heavy rain several hours
31	SSW ditto	29.12	26	38	-.3	little sleet, with hail

8. Ice froze 1-2-10ths inch in the course of last night.—9. Ice 1-10th inch.—10. Ice 6-10th inch.—13. A beautifully variegated horizon at sun.—Green but seldom visible and vivid.—17. Primrose flowers.—18. Poinsettia flowers.—20. Honey-suckle foliage.—21. House-sparrow sings.—28. Thrush, sings.
Fall of rain this month 1 inch 95.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLY.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1798.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1798.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1798.
	3 o'cl.	6 o'cl.	9 o'cl.	12 o'cl.			3 o'cl.	6 o'cl.	9 o'cl.	12 o'cl.		
Jan. 27	30	40	35	30.21	cloudy	Feb. 1	43	45	44	30.43	cloudy	
28	30	42	36	29.98	fair	2	45	50	46	29.35	cloudy	
29	30	42	39	30.70	fair	3	46	51	44	29.28	cloudy	
30	35	44	41	30.52	rain at night	4	46	50	38	29.94	wind and rain	
31	1	46	40	30.16	fair	5	46	42	31	29.93	cloudy	
1	39	46	40	30.86	stormy at night	6	32	37	29	29.92	cloudy	
2	44	51	40	30.91	stormy	7	26	35	38	29.50	fair	
3	38	45	34	30.15	fair	8	24	35	27	29.81	fair	
4	39	45	36	30.23	showery	9	25	39	35	29.63	fair	
5	33	39	34	30.40	fair	10	35	44	35	29.87	fair, rain at night	
6	11	30	31	30.52	fair	11	37	45	37	29.45	fair	
7	39	40	34	30.60	fair	12	30	45	41	29.52	rain	
8	9	41	31	30.58	foggy	13	38	48	36	29.51	rain	
9	34	43	35	30.43	fair	14	37	44	36	29.68	fair	
10	42	48	45	30.38	fair	15	35	45	36	29.31	cloudy	
11	45	49	45	30.39	fair	16	35	45	36	29.31	cloudy	

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1798.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXVIII. PART I.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 29:
 * * * * * ILL you recommend
 * * * * * it to the editors of our
 * W * * * English Pindar to
 * * * * * make a very neces-
 * * * * * sary alteration in the
 * * * * * celebrated poem,
 where the Bard depicts his senti-
 ments on re-visiting the scenes of
 his early youth? Will you request
 them, as an act of justice, for

"Theirs, boxon health of rosy hue,"

to substitute the various reading

"Theirs, cool dehauch of livid hue!"

Believe me; there is too much occa-
 sion for this remark. I have per-
 used with an aching heart the im-
 pressive remonstrance of Terræ Fi-
 lius, p. 14. I am a father myself.
 Mr. Urban; I have a son now in
 his 18th year;

"And such a son, as all men wish me happy."

He is, as I sincerely believe, at
 this moment innocent and pure.
 The greater part of his life he has
 passed under my own immediate
 eye, or under the roof of a pious
 and venerable Divine; where, if
 Virtue can be met with upon earth,
 she is now to be found. He is now
 about to pass through those enve-
 nominated regions of which Terræ Fi-
 lius gives so alarming a description.
 He *may* pass through them, or he
 will in vain seek admission into the
 sacred ministry of the Church, for
 which he is destined. It is true,
 that, humble in his situation and
 prospects, he will, be less expos'd

to the extremity of danger, than if
 his rank in life entitled him to the
 gaudy pre-eminence of a gilded of
 a silken robe—but, with all the
 good principles which his parent
 and his revered preceptor have
 made it their study to inculcate, I
 know and feel that he will be put
 to very severe trials—and that pe-
 rils of every description will await
 him at every step he takes. May
 the Almighty God protect and pre-
 serve him!

My boy (thank Heaven!) is a
 stranger to the evils that abound in
 that hot-bed of precocious vice, to
 which I alluded at the commence-
 ment of my letter. Does Terræ
 Filius imagine that the root of the
 mischief lies no deeper than in the
 irregularity and indicipline of our
 Universities? *What could be think,*
Sir, of the systematic arrangement of
a FIFTH-FORM BERAGLIO, and of
the pestilential consequences which re-
sult from it? O mores fecleratissimi
et funestissimi, et qui etiam Tiberis
dedetora purgaverint!

As much care as possible is taken
 by the youthful libertines, and by
 their superiors too, that the history
 of their debaucheries should be
 concealed from the anxious ears of
 parents and guardians; and, per-
 haps, they act, if not well, wisely.
 It would be a dreadful recital if
 the whole truth were discovered.

Enough—where ignorance is bliss,

'Tis folly to be wise.

Yours, &c.

MORLEY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Feb. 14.*

THE leading principle and intention of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have been so long and so well known to the publick, that it is unnecessary, at the present time, to expatiate on the utility of that institution; but a circumstance has lately occurred, that, for the benefit of all future Candidates, it may be proper to mention in your widely-extending Publication, in order that all persons hereafter may avoid falling into the same error with the person mentioned in the following account. It is the established maxim of the Society, that, as all rewards bestowed by them arise from the public subscriptions, so the tendency and effect of all those rewards should ultimately center in public advantage. Every Candidate, therefore, it is hoped, will hereafter be cautious, and not offend against the first and leading principle whereby the Society always have, and ever will conduct themselves, *the preventing every species of monopoly.* Now to the fact before us. In the Spring of the year 1797, a bounty of 30 guineas was given to Mr. Adam Scott, of Guildford, in Surrey, for his invention of a machine for making close drains in meadows and arable land; which machine was called by him a MOLE PLOUGH, and, on trial, was found to answer some very useful purposes in agriculture; but this bounty was bestowed, as all others by the Society are, under the express condition, that all exclusive right to the invention should be given up by Mr. Scott to the Society for the use of the publick.

Some time after this, *viz.* in the month of October, 1797, a patent was granted to a gentleman in Warwickshire for the sole making and vending a machine, called by him AN IMPLEMENT FOR DRAINING LAND; intended to answer the same purpose; and much re-

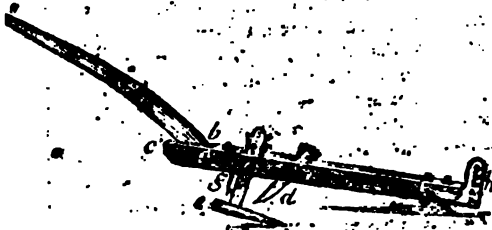
sembling in form the Mole Plough of Mr. Scott; of which, before the date of the patent, a print had been published in a volume of the Society's Transactions. It is not intended here to enter into the discussion of the validity of such a patent, but to shew to Mr. Scott the impropriety of his conduct in becoming an agent to the patentee, and endeavoring to obtain from the publick the enormous sum of ten guineas for one of the patent machines, which he allowed his own could be afforded, and were actually sold by him, for two guineas and an half each.

An old member of the Society, therefore, now addresses you, and transmits to you, for the information of all future Candidates, an abstract from the minutes of their proceedings, whereby it appears, that any person, acting as agent to a patentee for the sale of any thing for which he has received a reward from the Society, is virtually guilty of a breach of confidence, and is disqualified from receiving any premium or bounty from the Society hereafter. And as the very plough tried by the Society, for which the reward was given to Mr. Scott, and of which you now receive an exact representation, is reserved in the Society's Repository for the inspection and use of the publick; and in the opinion of experienced workmen, who have been consulted on the subject, can be made and sold in London at the price of two guineas and an half; it becomes highly proper and expedient to inform the publick, that they are not under the necessity of paying the enormous price of ten guineas for such an instrument, under the idea that a patent has been obtained for the sole making and vending them: whereas the truth is, that, the Repository of the Society being always open, any person is at liberty to take such drawing, or make such model, as may enable him to con-

fract such ploughs, either for his own use, or for public sale; and this may be done by applying to the officers, at the House of the Society, in the Adelphi. Knowing how much this information will forward the views of the Society, and promote the public good, I have ventured to obtrude myself thus far on the patience of your readers.

E. S.

An old Member of the Society.



Description of the plough, which is a diminished representation of that published in the 25th volume of the Society's Transactions.

a, the handle, one only being used, as, on trial, two were found unnecessary to increase the price of the plough. This handle is mortised into the beam at b.

c, the beam.

d, the coulter, wedged fast as usual.

e, the cone, or mole; made of cast-iron, having an upright piece of bar-iron fastened to it, which, passing through the beam at f, is held fast by wedges; and the pin g, being put through one of the holes in the bar, serves to regulate the depth of the cavity below the surface of the land.

h, the copse, by which the plough is to be drawn.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 23.

HAVING observed in the newspapers the death of Col. Mansergh St. George, I beg to send you, and with you, if you approve it, to record, such circumstances of the life and character of that much-esteemed gentleman as happen to have come within my knowledge. My own personal acquaintance with

him, though it began very early, was but slight. I had, however, good opportunities of observing him; and was the more inclined to do so, from the sort of peculiarity of which his many excellent qualities bore the stamp.

His family was Irish. His father, whom I remember when I was a boy, had been, I think, a captain; and was, as I recollect, a man of polished manners. His name was

Mansergh; that of the lady he married, St. George. Col. Mansergh St. George was, as I imagine, their only child.

They certainly gave him the most liberal education; and he was considered throughout life as a man of an elegant and

cultivated mind. But he was thought, by most who knew him, to be more than this—to be a man of genius. I think it was in the interval between his going to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree, and his leaving that university, that his relation Lord St. George died, having bequeathed

to him part of his estate; which, together with what he inherited from his father, made up a very handsome fortune; and it was on this occasion he took the name of St. George. His habits at the university were expensive, and a little dissipated; but differed from those

of too many of his gay companions in his intellectual turn and love of science. But his dissuaining trait, and what gave something of an eccentric cast to his conduct throughout life, was *romance*. This was the source from which his actions in general seem to have taken their tinge; and, whether he

assisted merit, relieved distress,—was scrupulously observant of a promise,—resented any supposed injury to himself, or vindicated the character of another, his whole deportment and style of acting

seemed formed upon the ideas of the chivalreque ages. I will not

call

call

call this his *weak side*. The application would be misapplied to that which produced nothing but noble sentiments and laudable actions. You will guess, no doubt, that he had a sufficient adherence to the sort of etiquette which sometimes makes even a slight deviation from respect punishable with death, or, at least, the risk of life or limbs. This was, however, unaccompanied by any thing in the most distant manner offensive on his part. His behaviour was indeed the standard of politeness.

It must be added, that his religious notions induced him of late years completely to disclaim the practice of Duelling; and his established reputation for the most intrepid courage secured him from the possibility of imputation in this conformity to what he thought a duty.

A little after his taking his degree at the university, the breaking-out of the late war called forth all his characteristic ardour. His political opinions on that occasion were in favour of the mother-country. He immediately procured a commission in the army; and, soon after reaching the scene of action, he received, at German-town, a most dangerous and no less extraordinary wound in the head. I will not take upon me to describe the precise nature of this wound, lest I should be inaccurate; but, if any professional man, who was acquainted with it, would step forward on this occasion, his account would, perhaps, be a matter of as much curiosity as any thing of the sort that ever occurred. This wound obliged him ever after to wear a sort of cap; which had a singular tho' not unbecoming appearance.

Soon after his first arrival in America, he is said, to have shewn a sort of talent that to some may not appear easily reconcileable to the great seriousness, I may even say the melancholy turn, of his disposition. I have been told he sent to his friends in Europe, in Hudibras-

tick verse, very humorous descriptions of some of the situations and difficulties to which his short experience of a military life had already subjected him. I will in this place mention another talent which I myself know him to have eminently possessed; I mean, that of sketching and grouping (generally with pen and ink) all sorts of figures in a very masterly manner, and with surprising rapidity. The spirit and expression of these compositions were truly wonderful. Here too his predominant taste manifested itself; for, his constant subjects were knights, halls, battlements, seats of arms, with those of ladies, &c. &c. His remarks while at this occupation were entertaining; from their aptness and vivacity. "Such a man;" would he say, pointing to a figure, "is a man of approved courage. This, with the large key in his hand, is a confidential man; I place the utmost reliance on him. That lady is the reigning beauty; you see she is haughty; this one is ugly, I must put a crown upon her head." The figures of themselves wonderfully corresponded with all this.

On his return to Europe, he visited several countries on the Continent; and he married a lady, who died in a few years, and whom he lamented with boundless and almost unexampled grief.

The last years of his life were entirely devoted to the most unremitting exertions, in his capacity of magistrate, in those parts of Ireland where his estates were situated. It was, perhaps, impossible for his truly patriotic spirit to devise any line of conduct more useful at such a period. But, unfortunately for his friends and for the publick, his courage, his zeal, his loyalty, his splendid virtues; only marked him out as a victim to those dark villains who have been deputed, by the high court of all infamy, to dispense desolation every where; but whose peculiar objects of rancour and persecution are those

men of inflexible principles and noble minds, whom they cannot hope either to seduce or to terrify. Mr. Manfergh St. George makes the tenth or eleventh magistrate who has been butchered, by order of the select committee, as an example to the rest. The circumstances attending this execrable deed are too shocking to be dwelt upon; I shall only say, that the accounts in the papers have been partly erroneous. He was not armed, nor did he kill any of the assassins; nor was he killed in his bed-chamber. Both he and Mr. Uniwoke were deliberately taken from their bed-chambers to the kitchen, and there butchered in cold blood with every circumstance of barbarity.

Mr. Manfergh St. George was a man of the middle size, rather slender, very elegantly made, with handsome features, and a dark complexion. He was, as nearly as I can judge, about five or six and forty at the time of his death.

Yours, &c, H. O.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

HAD these been times to be surprized at any thing, I should have been exceedingly so to see the address in your last to Sir John Sinclair. I observe that, when the adversaries to the most humane, the most useful, and beneficial plans, are attacked, the terms Humanity and Benevolence are used with an unsparing hand. Such was the language of Tom Paine and the French patriots.

Though the idea of a general inclosure of waste lands did not originate with the above-named gentleman, yet he has great merit in bringing it forward; and his name and memory, whatever his conduct in other respects may be, will be held sacred by every true subject of the British empire. In the first place, an inclosed country is the best security from foreign invasion; in the next, it would undoubtedly add five millions to the inhabitants. On the increase of revenue in such a commercial country, without ex-

peace to Government, what such an increase of inhabitants would add, of this I will say nothing; it is beyond me to calculate. But one thing I certainly know, that the idea of its being hurtful to the poor is utterly false. The term "poor cottager" is bandied about to excite compassion; when, in fact, there is hardly a cottager in England of any kind; formerly there were many; but inclosing was ever a proportionable benefit to them as well as others.

The real fact is this; it is well known as religion decreases rapacity increases. Throughout England there has been till lately numerous cottagers, many with several acres of land; but, as land becomes more valuable, the lords of manors had made of getting them in their hands. This, I believe, is the real cause of the failure of Sir J. Sinclair's noble plan of inclosure. Facts are stubborn things; and I will relate what happens of this kind in my own neighbourhood. Many poor families have been served in the following manner, though they have enjoyed uninterrupted possession, time immemorial, by regular descent from father to son. The lord of the manor comes first, and tells the cottagers that their houses and lands belong to him; that he will no longer submit to such encroachments; and will take them into his possession. This frightens the poor people, knowing themselves unable to assert their rights. The next step, a country attorney sends them notice to quit. This generally effects all they desire. To prevent immediate ruin, they beg hard for leases, and obtain them readily, and at an easy rate; which draws others in to follow the example. However, when the first lease is expired, they are always raised to rack-rent.

Were Sir J. Sinclair's noble ideas realized, it would not only add security from invasion, but much wealth also, as well as millions of subjects to strengthen the nation; it would also raise immense supplies

plies of provisions and timber, by planting and cultivating the barren wastes: and, above all, it would ascertain and settle the rights of that useful body of inhabitants the poor cottagers, and free them from the griping avarice of the petty tyrants of the village. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *O—House, Devon, Feb. 14.*

I MAY congratulate you, a true Patriot as you are, on the late meeting at the Royal Exchange. The whole assembly appeared to have been animated by that old English spirit, which has so often heretofore braved (and, I trust, will now again) the fury of an impending tempest, that threatens the nation with no less an evil than annihilation. The liberality of your Merchants was becoming the first City, the emporium of the world: It was manifested in every degree; and the only straggle was, who should precede his neighbour in subscribing.

“Doni quidem magnitudo facti ut gratum sit; gratius tamen est, si opportunè detur.”

Hence, from this illustrious example of patriotism, I anti the best effects; like an electric shock, it will run through link of the national chain rouse the most inert matter energy. But pardon me, Madam, if I confess that, tho was delighted at the munificence the assembly, evinced by the great sum which during so a space of time was subscribed was elevated to a degree of exultation, when, at the instigation of Mr. Brook Watson, the *for Old England* was given, a unanimous applause was manifested from the walls in of extasy. This was a spark of glorious flame, which, thro intercession of ages, has elicited certifications that have formed encircling stream of glory a the temples of the Genius of the island; and which, I trust, will yield, if not a blazing, yet a light, to conduct it through night of horror which, in the portentous darkness, impend it.

Inscription on the Pedestal of the Naval Obelisk at Portfdown, p.

“Erected,

under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in the year 1798,

by voluntary subscription, as a testimony of public admiration and gratitude to the heroes

who, by the blessing of Providence, at a most important and perilous defeated (within the space of a few months) three formidable naval powers

combined together for the declared purpose of subverting the Constitution, Religion, and Liberties,

of Great-Britain and Ireland:

whose achievements, here commemorated, have no parallel in his eclipsing even the very splendid pages in the nautical annals of our own country, held-up to them

from earliest youth as examples to emulate,

And, so long as their successors on the waves preserve unimpaired the which this glorious series of victories reflects on the British flag; and give similar proofs of intrepidity and patriotic loyalty, let hostile nations confederate!

In vain their boldest enterprize (envious of our fame and of our happy to wrest from the grasp of ALBION the TRIDENT of the SEAS

* * * It having been suggested by some gentlemen, who highly approve of the but think the form ought not to be trilateral, as there are other victories which do place on record, such as Lord Bredport's, Admiral Hotham's in the Mediterranean: we have authority to say, that the above victories will be noticed on the record, even on tablets of brass; for, in fact, the form of the Obelisk is a hexagon, tho equilateral. E. 17.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 29:

THE very learned and ingenious author of FITZ-BORNE'S Letters, in some reflexions on the death of a friend, says, "Who, that has any experience of the world, would wish to extend his duration to old age? What indeed is length of days, but to survive all one's enjoyments, and perhaps to survive even one's very self? I have somewhere met with an ancient inscription, founded upon this sentiment, which infinitely pleased me. It was fixed upon a *bath*, and contained an imprecation, in the following terms, against any one who should attempt to remove the building:"

"Quisquis hoc sustulerit.
aut jussit
Ultimus sanctorum moriatur." Let. 38.

Fleetwood tells us this is an inscription at Rome *sub Herma*, that is, on a statue of Mercury; or, more properly, on a square pillar, at the top of which was placed the head of Mercury without any of his limbs. This figure seems to have been erected on sepulchres, because Mercury was the *psychopomus* of antiquity, or the conductor of souls to the region of departed spirits. The excellent author above-mentioned has unfortunately mistaken *therme* for *berme*, and converted the statue into a bath. See the inscription in Sponii Miscell. erud. Antiq. p. 11; Fleetw. Inscript. Sylloge, p. 221. The English reader may see a representation of one of these statues in Harris's *Hermes*, ed. 1765.

After these preliminary remarks, I shall take the liberty to offer some farther reflexions, which the foregoing quotation has suggested; in hopes that they may contribute to give your pious and charitable correspondents a more favourable opinion of Eusebius and his speculations than some of them are willing to admit.

"There cannot," says Mr. Melmoth, "be a sharper calamity to a generous mind than, to see itself stand single amidst the ruins of whatever rendered the world most desirable." This is a very just and affecting remark; but it is a circumstance that has an important use. It induces us to look upon the world with indifference, as a dreary waste robbed of every thing that once made it a delightful prospect; it compels us to ex-

claim with the ancient Roman, "O, quantum est in rebus inane!" and, consequently, turns our attention to that bright and glorious scene of existence which Christianity opens to our view.

The only thing, as Hamlet says, "that puzzles the will," is the *quietus*, or, rather, our transition from this material world to a state of untried being. But, when I reflect on this subject, I am inclined to believe that there is not that reluctance of nature at this crisis which we sometimes apprehend. To go out of the world is as natural as to enter into it, and, in a philosophical view, seems more easy. Many things appear more formidable in imagination than they are in reality. When we are in perfect health and spirits, we have an unpleasing idea of sickness and confinement; but, when we are actually sick and confined, we are more insensible to the pleasures and gaieties of the world. We consider them as vanities and follies, and have not the least inclination to pass a second time through the same dangerous and tumultuous scene. As our distemper increases, we begin to be disgusted with life, and wish to be released. The prospect of death becomes more familiar as we approach. In proportion as nature fails, we lose the power of sensation; the interval is short and transient; the change imperceptible. No reflexion, and consequently no pain succeeds. The soul forgets her anxiety, and calmly sinks into repose.

We may reconcile ourselves in some measure to this event by observing how sleep, *consanguineus leibi*, pervades the human frame, and suspends its operations. With what ease do we pass from waking to sleeping! With how little concern do we part with the knowledge of light and of ourselves! May we not look upon this temporary insensibility as the image of death, and intended by Providence to accustom us to a deprivation of sense, and reconcile us to a state of inanimation? In this view, sleep is not only calculated to recruit our weary and exhausted powers, but likewise to shew us, by daily experience, what it is to sink into the repose of death. And, as we can never perceive the moment in which sleep steals away our senses, so we may conclude,

clude, that we shall feel no particular reluctance when the world recedes and disappears.

There is another consideration which must not be forgotten; and that is, if the great Parent of the universe has provided us here with innumerable conveniences, comforts, and gratifications, there can be no doubt but that the same benevolence will attend us in every scene of our existence. Under his protection we shall pass through the valley of the shadow of death with intrepidity, fully assured that, "though heaviness may endure for a night, yet joy cometh in the morning." EUBERIUS.

P. 34, col. 1, l. 29, r. will bear.

lb. l. 50, r. leaving them.

lb. last line in note, r. *injudiciously*.

Letter from the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the Earl of WALDEGRAVE.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, April 12,*
1737.

DR. MIDDLETON, of the University of Cambridge, a gentleman of great learning, and author of several valuable pieces, intending shortly to publish, by subscription, "The Life of Cicero;" I take the liberty of troubling your Excellency with the enclosed proposals, which fully explain the nature of the work; and I beg leave to recommend it to your Excellency, to procure as many subscriptions as you can amongst the English gentlemen that are at Paris, or any others, that may be acquainted with our language, or desirous to have so valuable a book in their collection. I am persuaded, from Dr. Middleton's character and merit, that this work, when it shall be published, will be thought, by all men of learning, to do honour to his country; for which reason, as well as from my particular friendship for this gentleman, I shall take it as a great favour, if your Excellency will do what lies in your power for his service, upon this occasion. You will be so good as to let me know what success you meet with in your solicitations; and send me, as soon as may be, a list of the persons from whom you shall have procured subscriptions. I am, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 4.*

THE "rector of Donhead," in p. 798, col. 2, l. 4, of your Obituary for 1796, was "the Rev. Richard Jackson, D.D.," described in p. 1190,

col. 1, of vol. LXI. as having been "for some years past the of the University of Oxford." the present father of that university Rev. William Clements, M.A. librarian at Sion College," as defined in the title-page of "Eight Sermons preached (as Lady Moyer's Lect in 1757," and published by their noble author last year, "at the distance of forty years after they were delivered in St. Paul's pulpit?" It is remarkable, that he was of the same family with Dr. Jackson. *Florist Mensal!* Perhaps some of your correspondents can account for the discontinuance of the custom of annual pointing a new preacher of these lectures. May "the memory of Lady Moyer, and of her pious and very useful institution," according to the hopes of the author, be revived excellent publication! Any biographical particulars of her Ladyship, be also acceptable to many of your readers beside. ACADEMI

Mr. URBAN, *Jan*

AS two of your correspondents in LXVII. p. 1019, have requested to disclose the method of imparting wax with water-colours, it may be useful to others; I will, therefore, comply with their request, as ably to my former declaration. indeed, some thought of committing it to the Society of Arts, but, as your useful Miscellany more extensively circulated than annual publication, I have consented with your permission, to insert it.

Some years ago, having seen of the ancient Roman painting in Italy, it immediately occurred from the appearance of them, that alone could be the principal ingredients. I thought it evident that they were neither paintings in oil nor water. This idea suggested to my mind that there must be some kind of fluid which would act as a dissolvent on the salts of vegetable ashes or tallow in the composition of some which must have been known to the ancient Roman artist. After fruitless trials, I found the following

Take soft water and white lime boil them together; and, when it is melted, add a small quantity of tartar. The whole will immediately unite, and become a white li-

smooth as oil. I have generally found that two ounces of salts, or a little more, is sufficient for a pound of wax. In regard to water, the quantity must be determined by the use it is for. Colours, ground first with fair water, then used with the above, will work as oil-colours: but, though these paintings will soon dry, yet they will require a considerable time to become quite hard. When the composition is made into crayons, the effect is admirable; but I need say no more, as it will be obvious to any one who will give it a fair trial.

I beg leave to add, Mr. Urban, that, as well as dissolving wax in water, I have also discovered a method of dissolving rosin. And to the lovers of painting I must observe, that I think this last a more noble discovery of the two. For colours, when mixed with this, become hard as marble, and beautifully transparent. I cannot but think this must have been the way formerly used of painting glass windows; for, the present modern way is too expensive to have been the method formerly practised. With the preparation of rosin any body may paint on glass; and as it is equally transparent, so it becomes as durable as the glass itself.

Yours, &c.

B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

AMONG your numerous correspondents, some one will probably be able to ascertain, whether the evident imitation of Martial has been noticed by any of the multifarious Critics who have attempted to illustrate Shakespeare's celebrated description of Queen Mab, in the first act of his "Romeo and Juliet;" in which

"The cover of the wings of grasshoppers," for her Majesty's waggon, must undoubtedly have been copied from

"*Argutus tegit ala quod Cicadae,*"

in the 19th epigram of his 11th book, describing the farm of Lupus. The hyperbole of minuteness in the Roman seems to have excited ideas of rivalry in the English poet. Whence did the later derive the evident imitation, or rather translation, of the line here adduced from the former? Some Critics is requested to satisfy the curiosity of

DAVUS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 2.

THE following notices made in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in

the course of the last Summer, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers, and may induce others to reader them more ample by additional information.

D. R.

KIRKBY - MOORSIDE.—Extract from the Register of burials, 1687.—"April 17th Gorges vilans, Lord dooke of bookingham."

A copy of a letter from the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, to a friend, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 203, saying, that the Earl passed through Kirkby-Moorside, and attended (accidentally) the Duke's last moments; that he died April 15, 1687; and, having no person to direct his funeral, the earl being obliged to pursue his journey, he engaged — Gibson, esq. (a gentleman of fortune at Welburne, near Kirkby-moorside) to see him decently interred. There is no stone, nor even any traditional account left (1797), whether he was buried in the church or church-yard. The house in which he died is occupied by a shop-keeper; and the room is shewed to strangers. It is thus described by Pope.

"In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,

The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,

With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to The George and Garter* dangling from that bed

Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villier's lies—alas! how chang'd from him,

That life of pleasure, and that soul of Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,

The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love;
Or just as gay at council, in a ring Of mimic'd Statesmen, and their merry King.

No wit to flatter, 'rest of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more!
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,

And fame; this lord of useless thousands †
SCARBOROUGH — Lord Clarendon says, "that Sir John L. who was of Yorkshire, near Scarborough, and of

* He was K. G. privy counsellor, master of the horse, and lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

† His extensive property at Kirkby-moorside, Helmsley, &c. was purchased by Dymcombe, a banker, ancestor of the present family of that name.

that rank of people who are bred to the sea from their cradle. He was in all the actions performed by Blake, and in all the battles which Cromwell fought with the Dutch. He served Charles II. with equal fidelity; and performed to his death all that would be expected from a brave and honest man*. Tradition says, that Sir John Lawfon was a native of Scarborough; his daughters resided in a house (now standing, 1797), which belonged to him, near the Quay; and to the poor of Scarborough he bequeathed 100*l.* as appears from a tablet of benefactors in the church. *Gen. &* says, that Sir John Lawfon was a native of Hull; but how can this assertion be reconciled with the above?

HACKNESS.—Sir James Jonstone, who married a niece of the Rev. Mr. Scott, rector of Simonturme, is building (1797) an elegant mansion in this truly romantic situation.

INGLEBY MANOR in CLEVELAND—Extracts from the parish register.

1574. Mary Eure, daughter of William Lord Eure, baptized.

1591. Right Honourable Lady Margaret Eure, buried.

1593. Right Honourable William Lord Eure, buried.

Sir David Foulke, K. B. cofferer to Prince Henry and Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), purchased the manor and seat of Ingleby of the Lord Eure. It has continued since that time the residence of the Foulke family.

GRANTHAM—On July 30, 1797, about seven in the morning, a violent flash of lightning struck the steeple. It made an aperture on the South side, broke down two or three of the stone knobs, which fell through the roof into the church; and the lightning (conducted by the wires of the clock) threw open the doors of the West end, which were locked. No other damage was done at that place.

D. B.

REMARKS ON DINAS MOUDDY.

By W. HUTTON, F.A.S.S.

I WAS given to understand that this place held a considerable eminence in the scale of Welsh towns; was the property of the ancient family of Mil-

* Life, and Continuation of Lord Clarendon's History, 8vo, vol. II, p. 508.

† History of Hull,

ton; that it was one of the five lordships in Wales which were independent manors, and exempted from tribute to the prince; that it held a government within itself, consisting of a mayor and aldermen, with all the magnificent *insignia* and ornamental trappings of a corporation. I had observed also its name distinguished with bold letters in our maps.

I wished to visit this favoured place, but my way did not lie through it. Being detained, however, at Mallyd by the rain, and Dinas Mouddy distant only a mile and a half, I watched the opportunity of a fair gleam, left the company I accidentally met at the inn to their wine and their conversation, and stole a visit to this important place.

Enquiring my way at a cottage, there appeared about half a dozen young people, who, observing a dress different from their own, and hearing an English voice, which perhaps they never heard before, treated me with a horse-laugh. A senior reprimanded them.

The situation of Dinas Mouddy is romantic, singular, and beautiful, upon a small flat, made by Nature, and improved by Art, on the declivity of a mountain prodigiously elevated, and nearly perpendicular on the left, descending to the town, and on the right continuing the same steep to the river Dovy, which washes its foot. The road winds round the hill in the shape of a bow; the town takes the same curve. It appears to the observer like a town suspended upon the side of a mountain. Curiosity led me to count the houses, which were 45. One of these, by far the best, is worth, at a fair rent, perhaps 50*s.* a year. This, I concluded, must be the parsonage; for, who would deny the best to the priest? But, finding there was no church, I understood this mansion was dignified with "The Hall." In most of the houses I perceived the inhabitants could not injure themselves by falling down stairs.

Although in England I appeared like other men, yet at Dinas Mouddy I stood single. The people eyed me as a phenomenon, with countenances mixed with fear and enquiry. Perhaps they mistook me for an inspector of taxes. They could not take me for a window-peeper, for there were scarcely any to peep at; and the few I saw were in that shattered state as proved there

there was no glazier in the place. Many houses were totally without glass. Perhaps the inhabitants, rather than starve a glazier, chose to starve themselves.

Ambition seems wholly excluded. The dress of the inhabitants is of that kind which never changes for ages: it is made to cover, not show. That of the softer sex, I was told, is a flannel skirt; but this I did not examine. A thin petticoat covered the lower part, and a short jacket the upper; both woollen. I did not see the smallest degree of smartness in the apparel even of the young females. When a man chooses a wife, it must be more for the kernel than the shell.

I have reason to think their style of living is as plain as their dress; for, a prominence in front is rarely seen. One of the curiosities I saw was a goat feeding, much at his ease, upon the very ridge of a house! How he came there, or what he fed upon, I did not enquire, but only aver the fact. Perhaps the people within did not fare much better than the goat without; for, I saw but one man with a prominence of belly, who, I learned, was an alderman and a butcher, and might have raised a front upon the meat he could not sell; besides, we all know the idea of *alderman* carries in it something plump. The turpike-man. I was told, was mayor. Some days after, in travelling that way towards Dolgelly, I had a small dispute with Mr. Mayor, though we could not understand each other; but I found the penny which passed current at one gate would not pass at the next. During my stay at Dinas Mouddy, I did not utter one word, because I knew I could not be understood.

Returning, well pleased with my visit, I remarked to my landlord, a civil intelligent man, that I could not conceive that the whole property of the united inhabitants of this celebrated town exceeded 600l. "I can tell you to a trifle," says he, "for I know every one of them well. After a short pause, he replied, "It does not exceed 240l."

If care attends multiplicity, these must be a happy people; their circumscribed style of existence declares it. As I saw neither a beggar, nor a person in rags, it corroborates the remark.

W. H.

Mr. URBAN. *Esfield, June 5, 1797.*
OBSERVING that you sometimes dedicate a page to medical subjects, I have taken the liberty to send you two cases of scurvy, which establish a fact, respecting the nature and cause of that disease, of much importance to be generally known. These cases, with the subsequent conjectures, were lately communicated to an eminent physician in town, by whom they would have been submitted to the consideration of the College, for insertion in the *Medical Transactions*; had that valuable work been continued; but, as I am sorry to say there is no probability at present of such a circumstance taking place, I wish to see them recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where I believe they will stand the best chance to be generally read by medical men. JOHN SHERWEN.

A Letter, addressed to Dr. FRANCIS MILMAN, Physician Extraordinary to the King's Household, containing Two Cases of Scurvy occasioned by the Patients having eaten largely of common Culinary Salt. To which are added, Conjectures respecting the Propriety of attempting to cure some obstinate Maladies by scorbuticising the Human System. By JOHN SHERWEN, Esfield.

I fit down with pleasure to fulfil my promise, by stating the particular circumstances respecting the late illness of Master H—, which I mentioned to you in a former letter as an instance of the true Marine Scurvy. It is not my wish to take up your time with a tedious detail; but it may be necessary, in order to identify the disease, to inform you, that for several days blood was observed to be almost constantly oozing from a small fungous sore on the ankle, which had before been very nearly, but not completely, cicatrized. This oozing of blood was at first supposed to arise from some accidental friction, and was not deemed of much consequence, till numerous purple spots, and some broad livid blotches, resembling the ecchymosis occasioned by a bruise, began to appear on his legs, arms, thighs, and other parts of his body. These, added to a fetid breath, exciting alarm in the mind of a very amiable lady who had the care of the child, a fine boy seven years of age, I was sent for on the 29th of March

March

March last; and, at the first view (indeed from the lady's own previous description) recognized that disease, with which, at a very early period of my professional engagements, I had an opportunity of being well acquainted*. I immediately pronounced the disorder to be the true marine scurvy, and could not help expressing surprize at meeting with it where I was well assured the patient had not been exposed to what I have always believed, and what is generally allowed, to be the most frequent occasional cause, *viz.* a diet of salted animal food. He had been as little exposed to every other occasional cause generally enumerated; but, I was informed that he had an uncommon propensity to eating of salt; that he had been in the habit of devouring it with his pudding, and whenever he could conveniently get it, notwithstanding he had been repeatedly checked for so doing. But the family, not being aware of any particular bad consequences, had never thought it necessary to have recourse to coercion.

The juice of lemons and oranges, with such vegetables as the season would afford, were recommended to be administered with a liberal hand; yet, very much to my surprize, instead of finding, as I expected, in 48 hours, the purple spots to be a little fainter in their colour, I had the chagrin to perceive them somewhat increased; and, on the 3d of April, a bleeding from the nose came on with such violence as, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to excite some degree of alarm. I was this day fortunate enough to discover, that the very amiable woman, who had the management of the child, had imbibed a notion that acids would impoverish and thin the blood; and, consequently, notwithstanding my earnest desire to have them administered with freedom, had been using them with a trembling hand; trusting more to the efficacy of the bark, which I had also prescribed. Now, judging it prudent to set aside every kind of officinal composition, I positively enjoined a liberal use of

the vegetable acids, which from this time were given freely. But it was not till two days more had elapsed, when the sore on the ankle had assumed a better aspect, and the bleeding from that and the nose had ceased, that this good lady acknowledged herself to be thoroughly convinced of the propriety of using them. They were now administered with as much ardour and alacrity as I could wish; and the spots and blotches continued to change every day from a deep purple to a pale liver, or dusky red colour; and at last gradually disappeared.

The symptoms and the mode of cure establish the true nature of the disorder beyond the possibility of a doubt. I was happy, however, in having an opportunity, on the eleventh day of my attendance, to point out the case, while the characteristic marks of the disease were still visible, as an object of curiosity, to Dr. Wilkinson, an ingenious and skilful physician in this place.

A doubt may possibly remain in your mind respecting the imputed occasional cause; to remove which, I beg leave to call your attention to another instance of a similar nature.

On the 9th of March, 1796, George Hatchet, the son of a labouring man in the service of Edmund Armstrong, esq. of Forty-hall, was brought to me on account of a constant bleeding from his gums, which were sore and tender. He had fetid breath, and a profusion of deep-coloured purple spots of different forms and sizes in various parts of his body. The first question which occurred to me upon the view of this patient was, to ask if he had been living upon salted animal food: the answer was in the negative, and decisive; that he seldom had an opportunity of even tasting a bit of meat of any kind; that he had lived like the other children chiefly upon bread and pudding, and such like; and, besides, that they were plentifully supplied with *milk* from Forty-hall. This account, added to an examination of the other children, who were in the highest possible state of health and strength, suppressed the next natural supposition, that the disease might have arisen from the same cause as that in the two patients, whose cases are so well related by you in the second volume of the *Medical Transactions*.

The true nature of the disease, and the

* *Viz.* in the year 1769, 70, and 71, when a surgeon in the service of the honourable East-India Company; during which period I wrote my treatise, intitled, "Curious Observations on the Nature and Cause of the Marine Scurvy," published by R. Baldwin, Paternoster Row.

the indications of cure, were evident; and I had the pleasure, in a day or two after, to have them confirmed by Dr. Wilkinson, who kindly supplied the patient with such vegetables as his garden at that time afforded. As an object of curiosity, I also pointed out the disease to Messrs. Strachano, at the academy near the place where the patient lived. It is hardly necessary to say that the cure was rapid.

It was not till the second day of my attendance on this patient that I was completely and satisfactorily relieved from my embarrassment in assigning a sufficient cause for so formidable a disease; but the mother now removed the difficulty in a moment, by telling me that, when I first enquired about the salted meat, she was so much confused, she did not then think of mentioning that the boy was very much given to eating salt; that it was with difficulty she could keep his fingers out of the salt-box.

When these two cases are added to that mentioned by Dr. Huxham, of a young lady who, from being in a state of health, perfectly free of this malady, was, by drinking every morning one pint of sea-water, rendered so highly scorbutic in ten days, that she had a profuse discharge of the menses, constantly spit blood from her lungs, and had petechial spots on her body: that her pulse became quick and full, her face pale, and somewhat bloated, and her flesh soft and tender; that she was faint; and, in short, so remarkably scorbutic, that, when venæsection was (ignorantly and absurdly) used, to stop the hæmorrhage from her gums, blood oozed from the orifice for several days; and that she at last expired by a bleeding from the nose; and, to sum up the whole, that her blood was dense and firm some weeks before she began the use of the sea-water*:

It must be evident to every one, that common salt, uncombined with animal food, has the power of scorbuticising the human system. And the following will farther shew that, when salt is combined with animal food, it will produce the same effect in the absence of all the other circumstances which have been generally considered at occasional causes. To me, indeed, it appears to be of little consequence in

what vehicle the salt is communicated. Were it administered even in essence of malt*, I have no doubt but it would produce the same effect, though possibly not quite so soon as in the form of salted meat.

Mrs. Rolfe, daughter of Mr. Bell, a farmer, at Cattle-gate, on Enfield Chase, consulted me on the 13th of April, 1792. She was a young married woman, of fair complexion, agreeable countenance, and the most delicate skin, which on almost every part of her body, but more particularly her legs and thighs, was sprinkled with purple spots of different forms and sizes: the contrast betwixt the deep purple of the *macula scorbutica* and the other parts of her delicate skin formed a striking spectacle. To the usual question, whether or no she had been living on salted animal food, she readily answered in the negative; which I mention in order to shew the necessity of a cautious enquiry into circumstances of this kind; for, the mother, who was present, after some little hesitation, very properly declared, that it was wrong to attempt to deceive the doctor; "Sir, she has lived almost entirely upon salted pork during the last winter; she has scarcely eaten any thing else." The cure was performed with astonishing rapidity by the use of bark and *auriac* acid as medicine, and vegetables, with the juice of lemons and oranges, as food.

In the course of 25 years, one other case of scurvy has occurred in my practice. A poor woman, respecting whom I have no memorandum, but whose illness I perfectly recollect to have happened early in spring, like the other cases already mentioned, applied to me on account of a strange disorder in her mouth; that part of the gum situated betwixt the teeth sticking out in a grotesque manner, or the colour and consistence of bullock's liver. This was the only pathognomonic symptom, but it was one so very strong and characteristic that I had no hesitation in pronouncing the case to be scurvy. There was a reserve in this woman's answers, respecting the kind of food on which she had subsisted during the winter, which I could not conquer, and there-

* Essence of malt is sweet-wort boiled to the consistence of honey; and is deemed so great an antiscorbutic, that the British navy is supplied with large quantities of it at a very heavy expence.

* *Cursory Remarks on the Nature and Cause of the Marine Scurvy, p. 32.*

fore cannot communicate. Bark and an antiscorbatic regimen effected a speedy cure.

After this narrative of facts, it will not be doubted that we have it in our power at any time, by the use of salt, or salted animal food, of scorbuticif, or muriaticate, the human machine with ease. And it will, I think, also appear evident, that salivation is a process not more within our power and management. Happy would it be for mankind should it hereafter, like salivation, be found capable of conquering some obstinate, or hitherto incurable, diseases. No one could *a priori* have supposed that salivation, which in itself is a very troublesome as well as loathsome and dangerous distemper, could have answered the many salutary purposes which it has done; or, rather, that the poison capable of producing that effect should be also administered with advantage in many diseases. J. S.

(*To be continued.*)

Abbé WINCKELMAN'S account of two famous Statues lately transported from Rome to Paris.

THE APOLLO BELVIDERE.

OF all the productions of Art which have escaped the ravages of Time, the statue of *Apollo Belvidere* is unquestionably the most sublime. The artist founded this work upon imagination, and has only employed substance for the purpose of realizing his ideas. As much as the descriptions which Homer has given of Apollo are superior to those given of him by other poets, in the same degree is this statue superior to any other statue of that deity.—Its statue is above that of man, and its attitude breathes majesty.—An eternal spring, such as reigns in the delightful fields of Elysium, cloaths with youth the manly charms of his body, and gives a brilliancy to the animated structure of his limbs.

Endeavour to penetrate into the regions of incorporeal beauty—try to become the creator of a celestial nature, in order to elevate your soul to the contemplation of supernatural beauties; for, here there is nothing mortal; neither the nerves nor sinews are too conspicuous: a kind of celestial spirit animates the whole figure. The god has pursued *Python*, against whom he has, for the first time, bent his dreadful bow; in his rapid course he has overtaken him, and given him a mor-

tal blow. In the height of his joy, his august features denote more than victory. Disdain is seated on his lips, and the indignation which he breathes distends his nostrils, and affects his eye-brows: but still his forehead expresses serenity, and his is as full of sweetness, as if he were surrounded by the Muses, eager to caress him.

Among all the figures of Jupiter which we possess, you will not see one in which the Father of the Gods displays so much of that majesty described by the poets, as does this statue of his son. The peculiar beauties of all the other gods are united in this figure, in the same manner as in the divine Pandora. The forehead is the forehead of Jupiter, impregnated with the goddess of Wisdom; his eye-brows, by their movement, declare their wishes; his eyes in their celestial orbits are the eyes of the Queen of the goddesses; and the mouth is that which inspired the beautiful Bacchus with voluptuousness. Like the tender branches of the vine, his fine hairs play about as if they were slightly ruffled by the breath of Zephyrus; they seemed perfumed with celestial essence, and negligently tied by the hands of the Graces.

On seeing this prodigy of Art, I forgot the whole universe—I placed myself in a more noble attitude, to contemplate it with dignity. From admiration I passed to ecstasy—filled with respect, I felt my breath agitated like those who are inspired with the spirit of prophecy.

I felt myself transported to Delos and the sacred woods of Lycis, places which Apollo honoured with his presence; for the beauty which was before my eyes appeared to be animated, as was formerly the beautiful statue produced by the chisel of Pygmalion. How can I describe you, Oh! unimitable *chief d'œuvre!* Art itself must inspire me, and guide my pen.

The outlines which I have traced I lay at your feet; for those who cannot reach to the head of the deity they adore, place at his feet the garlands with which they wish to crown him.

THE GROUP OF LAOCOON.

LAOCOON presents to us a picture of the deepest distress, under the representation of a man, contending with all his powers in his own defence; while his muscles and sinews are dilated and contracted by agony, you may still perceive the vigour of his mind expressed





Fig. 1. Ravensworth Castle, 1797.

E

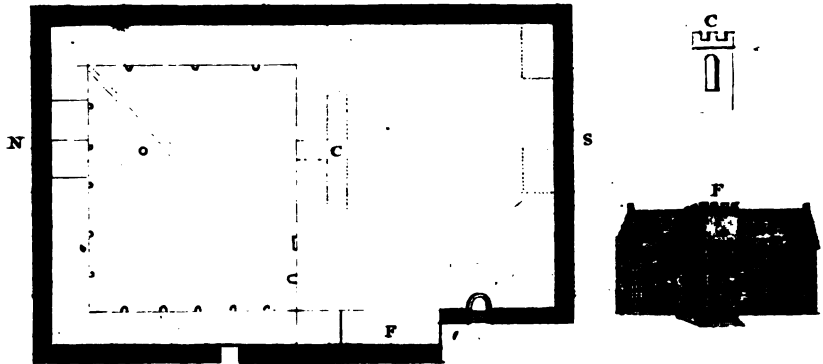


Fig. 2. Ground-plan of Mount Grace Monastery, 1797.



Fig. 3

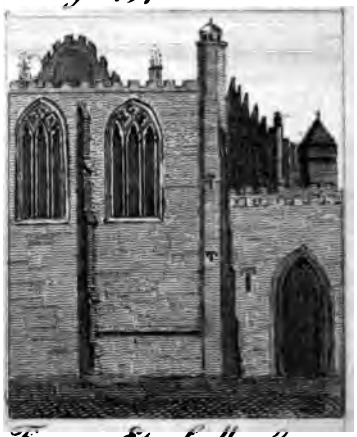


Fig. 4. Eton College?

expressed on his wrinkled forehead. His breath, oppressed with restrained respiration, seems to contend against the pain with which it is agitated.

The groans which he refrains, and his breath which he holds in, seem to exhaust the lower part of his body; and the loins, by being drawn in, seem to discover his very entrails. —Nevertheless, his own sufferings seem to affect him less than those of his children, who look up to him as if imploring his succour. Compassion, like a dark vapour, overshadows his eyes. His physiognomy denotes complaint, his eyes are directed towards Heaven, imploring assistance. His mouth bespeaks languor, and his lower lip is fallen. Agony, mixed with indignation at his unjust punishment, is displayed in all its features.

The contest between pain and resistance is displayed with the greatest skill; for, while the former draws up the eye-brows, the latter compresses the flesh over the eyes, and makes it descend over the upper eye-lids. The subject not allowing the artist to embellish Nature, he has exerted himself to display contention and vigour. In those places where there is the greatest agony, there is also great beauty. The left side, on which the furious serpent makes its attack, seems to be in the greatest pain, from its proximity to the heart. This part of the body may be called a prodigy of art. Locomotion wishes to raise his legs, in order to escape. No part of the figure is in repose. The very flesh, by the skill of the artist, has the appearance of being benumbed.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, Jan. 3.*
THE inclosed (*Plate I.*) is a rough sketch of Ravenworth castle, one mile from Kirby-hill, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. It was given me by two very curious maiden ladies, who reside on the spot, while I was on a visit to them this last autumn; and requested I would send the drawing and the inscription* (which, they tell me,

* Of this inscription (originally consisting of four lines) only two are now at all visible (and of these our Correspondent's sketch is too slight to say more than that they are part of a prayer). The third line is too much grown to be visible, and too dangerous to attempt to cleanse, from the decayed state of the ruin. The fourth seems wholly blank.

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has puzzled all the Learned in their neighbourhood) to the Gentleman's Magazine. And, as they have been so industrious on their part, perhaps, may I make no doubt but some gentleman will add some account of his ancient building; the origin of which, for want of proper books to refer to, they are at present but imperfectly acquainted with.

Yours, &c. J TAYLOR.

[This castle is thus described by Leland about 1538: "Ravenwathe castle in a mares grounde, and a parke on a little hanging ground about hit. The Lord Pare is owner thereof. The castl, excepting two or three square towers, and a fair stable with a conduct coming to the haulf syde, hath nothing memorable. There is a parke by . . . 3 miles in compase." And thus by Camden in 1600: "Ravenworth castle rears its head with a large extent of ruinous walls, which had barons of its own named Fitz Hugh, of old Saxon descent, lords of the place before the Norman Conquest, and famous to the time of Henry VII. for their great estates, acquired by marriage with the heiresses of the illustrious families of Furneaux and Marmion, which at last came by females to the Fien's lords Dacre of the South, and to the Parrs."]

In 1789, Mr. Gough adds, "In Kirby-hill, or Kirby Ravenworth, four miles North of Richmond, was the ruined castle of Ravenworth, the seat of the lords Fitzhugh. A gold ring was found here, inscribed, *Te me teneat.*" EDIT.]

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*
HAVING lately made a tour in the North riding of the county of York, I send you an extract from my notes relating to an object of curiosity; from its remote situation probably seldom visited, and, as far as I know, never before described, by any traveller.

Scarcely had we left our inn (at Ingleby cross, a hamlet on the road between Stoksfley and Thirsk) before we perceived the ruined tower of a church rising among the trees. Knowing this to be part of the remains of the monastery of Mountgrace, we left the road, and at the end of a green lane, about a quarter of a mile in length, approached the entrance of this solitary retreat. The situation of this monastery accorded well with the rigid order of monks which inhabited

* Itin. V. 114. † Itin. I. 95.

‡ Gough's Camden, III. 24.

§ Ibid. p. 92.

it. They were Carthusians. Their houses were usually built in deserts, their fare coarse, and discipline severe. They received their name from a village in Dauphine, called Chartreux, where they were first established, and where the austerities of the monks of La Trappe have been long celebrated. There were never more than nine houses of monks of this order in England. This at Mountgrace was founded in 1396, and at the dissolution its revenues were estimated at 323l. 2s. 10d. [Burne.]

"Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, and Lord of Wake (says Dugdale), erected this monastery by his manor of Bordelby, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, and gave it the name of Mount Grace of Ingleby, endowing it with the aforesaid manor of Bordelby. King Richard II. at the instance of the same Duke Thomas, appropriated to this monastery those of Hinckley, Warham, and Carestoke, which were aliens. King Henry VI. in parliament ratified the donations made by the founder; and says, the foundation was in the 20th year of King Richard II."

This was not one of the rich monasteries where mitred abbots presided in state. Its buildings were humble and unornamented; and expressive of the severity of those rules by which it was governed. I speak not this as approving such austerities in religion, for, far did they mistake the benevolent plan of Providence. But it looks something like sincerity, when they refused those indulgences, and despised those luxuries, which the rules of their order obliged them to renounce.

The outer walls of the two courts or quadrangle of this monastery, inclosing three acres of land, are still standing (fig. 2); as well as the tower of the church supported by four light Gothic arches. The Eastern wall presses closely upon the foot of a mountain well clothed with wood. The grand entrance was on the Western side; near which was the abbot's lodgings, converted at present into a farm-house, of a castellated form, with spacious apartments (B). Over the door is the date of this building, 1644, with the initial of the name of *Lafcelles*, to which family it then belonged. It is now in the possession of the *Mantlewevers*, of Amcliff. The church (C), which is in ruins, stood on the North side of the first court. The ivy supporting the fallen pillars, and giving

way to the abutting stones, is extremely picturesque. Indeed, the in this sequestered spot, from its interruptions it has met with, required a degree of strength and boldness of which I could hardly suppose capable. In one place I observe them to have spread along the above a yard in diameter. In it realized the Poet's pretty variation,

"Whose ragged walls the ivy cre
And with her arms from falling
So both a safety from the wind
In mutual dependance find."

GRONAR

Around this court are the many buildings. The second is surrounded by double walls, and contained the cells of these solitary monks, the doors of which (though built are still visible. On the side of door there is a small opening wall, to communicate with the ment, but so contrived, that, till the victuals, &c. may be con into the cell, it is impossible for person to be seen. The windows these cells did not open into the but into a small space behind, was guarded by the high outer wall. Such were the dwellings of these melancholy monks; and well were calculated to answer the purpose the order; for, they were enjoined perpetual solitude; a total abstinence from flesh, even at the peril of lives; to feed on bread, water salt, one day in every week; and enjoined absolute silence, excepted times. They wore a hair next their skins, and were allowed walk only about their own ground once a week. Miserable men! thus you practised a religion: foundation is benevolence? Is it the form of Jesus appeared before when he walked through the seeking objects of compassion? I tread on the turf which covers remains, let me form a *new* *me* myself; that my religion may itself; that my religion may itself in acts of public goodness if I seek retirement, let it be for improvement of my mind, and for sake of meditating on new plans the good of my fellow-creatures

A stream of clear water enters court at the North-east corner, runs in an open channel to the of the court; it is then covered

carried beneath the buildings to the front of the abbot's apartments, and ends in a fine well. In the West wall of the inner court is a baptistry, or washing-place, where a pump has been fixed, and resembles one in a vaulted vestry at York minister. In the front of the monastery are the remains of fish ponds, a salt-house, and other out-offices. Indeed, though the buildings are in ruins, they afford a more complete idea of such institutions than any I have met with. I have annexed a ground-plot of the monastery as it now appears; and, as it was taken on the spot, I can answer for its accuracy. The perfect lines denote the present walls; the dotted lines represent those that are in ruin.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 24.*

THE sketch I send you (*fig. 3*) is taken from a piece of copper in my possession, and is exact as to size, &c. The letters and star marked 1, 2, 3, are upon the reverse side. If you think it worth notice, and will give it a place in your Magazine, some of your correspondents may possibly explain it in a future Number. The star marked 3 appears more modern than any of the other parts; the figures, &c. are very coarse, and of very rude workmanship. Do you think it intended for a seal?

W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 25.*

IF you will be so good as to insert this sketch of Eton college (*fig. 4*) in your next vacant plate, you will highly oblige,
Yours, &c. A. A.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER IV.

(Continued from vol. LXVII. p. 1025.)

IT were needless to pursue Aristotle regularly through all his six chapters; but, in the first, after an ingenious preface, and a short account of national physiognomy, illustrated by the Egyptians, Thracians, and Scythians, he gives chiefly the methods of judging from physiognomy among the old authors before his day. And the oldest method seems to have been by comparing men with other animals, and judging by signs proper and common, together with rather an obscure and scientific account of *proprium* and *accidens*, as now understood only in the schools of logick. However, towards the end of the chapter he has a

singular remark, though somewhat obscurely expressed. He says, those passions in the soul, that make no signs or visible marks in the body, are not cognizable by the art of the physiognomist; and alludes to speculative opinions and sciences, which, make no change of the visible signs on the countenances of those who possess them. If he means that any particular science cannot be distinguished by the face, he is very just, and most ingenious. But, if he means that intelligence in general is not discoverable by the countenance, he opposes reason and universal experience. He likewise observes, that men's dispositions vary at different times; but that every one's appearance is according to the passion which he feels at the time. But his most valuable observation is, that no man ever resembled a beast entirely, but only in some very distant manner. In the second chapter, he physiognomizes from almost every circumstance relative to man, *viz.* from movements, from shapes, from colours, or complexions, from the usual appearances in the face, from the hair, from the smoothness of the skin, from the voice, from the flesh, from the limbs, and, in short, from the frame of the whole body. Respecting colours, he says, that a mixture of white and red indicates a good disposition; strong hard hair signifies strength and courage, exemplified from animals; hard flesh (by which, I should suppose, he rather means hard skin) shews intemperity; slow movements, slow thoughts, and *vice versa*; that a deep voice is a sign of strength and courage, from the lion and the bull; and that the inhabitants of Northern climates have hard hair, and are hardy and strong; that, in more Southern climates, men have soft hair, and are weak and effeminate. These observations have been too culled and hackneyed by succeeding physiognomists as, perhaps, to be reckoned little better than common-place notions at this distant period; though, when they were first made (more than 300 years before the Christian æra), they must have appeared to be both new and ingenious. And in this chapter likewise the author has judiciously characterized the male and female figures, but in his

* "Ομοίη ἴσθια ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' ὡς ζώωντα μίξιν. Similem bestiarum hominem nullus unquam videbit, sed assimilantem in aliquo modo.

the male form to be larger and better* calculated for the exertion of all virtues. This assertion, on the first consideration, may appear as an ill compliment to his fair country-women. But you, Mr. Editor, know that the Greek word *ἀρετή*, and the Latin word *virtus*, are not confined to the narrow sense of female virtue; but, in this place, the word seems to signify both corporeal and mental energy; and that the numerous and respectable class of literary females of the present age need not be offended at the rough reasoning of the Stagiraite, since the utmost of his meaning is, that strength of mind and body are the characteristic marks of the male, and elegance and delicacy of the female. But this subject is again resumed and treated at large in the 5th chapter; where man is compared to the lordly he-lion, and woman to the beautiful she-pard. But the conclusion drawn hence is, that, whenever a man resembles a woman in form, he must be effeminate in manners. But, to return to the 3d chapter. The author says, there is another method of judging of temper, which no one before him has ever attempted to explain, viz. a kind of syllogistical way of inferring a third passion from two others, expressed a little obscurely to those who are not adepts in the abstruse science of logick. If, says he, you find by the marks in the face that any man is angry and gloomy, &c. you may conclude him to be envious likewise, though no positive signs of envy appear in his aspect. As to what is said on the favourite subject of animals, it shall be referred to another letter professedly on that subject. The third chapter treats entirely of signs; though you, Mr. Editor, may recollect that Aristotle's physiognomy is not confined to intellect or temper, but extends to every quality belonging to man, as strength and courage, weakness and timidity, and, in some distant degree, even to health and longevity. But he forms his principal prognosticks from the eye, from the forehead, from the face, from the make and magnitude of the head, unless in his athletic forms, and there he dwells with propriety on the fullness of the chest, size of the bones, &c.; and, under the two descriptions of the

brave* manly form, and of the mated or courageous† man, he to be giving (obliquely) directs his noble pupil Alexander in choice of his soldiers; and, at same time, draws a portrait of Macedonian veteran. There standard measure existing of the of the Grecian soldiers; but, may judge from circumstances, did not exceed the size of our grenadiers; for, Aristotle seems averse to giants and dwarfs. A is for the most part rather than the middle-sized, or rather small and he considers the great mark of stupidity; and the protuberant belly as an indisputable sign of toady. And, in his most perfect he recommends the sharp‡ or rising forehead, and not over large. when he recommends the large head (as he only once does) in figure of the bold man, he qual with the epithet *properly large*§, what like Milton's phrase of large fair front and ample I and I observe that Homer, I and Sophocles, all three possess kind of forehead; and, by they possessed similar minds, he excelled in daring sublimity of t And, under the form of the inge man, our physiognomist (perknowingly) pictures himself; describes his ingenious man a more delicate habit, of a thin and other marks of sensibility, than in face, and not encumbered too much flesh or fat; for, A himself was "a spare Castles," valetudinarian, though, by temp and a regular mode of life, he his grand characterick. As favourite maxim relative to le or smallness of the whole body its constituent parts, is, that the dle habit is best; and consequ extremes are bad; and seems a particular objection to legs t very long and thick at the which he considers as marks of debility no less than of co

* *Βελτίον καὶ μέγα καὶ ἀρετῆς*—meliora secundum omnes virtutes.

* *Ἄρσεν σωματικόν*, virilis corporis, from *ἀρετή*, vir.

† *Συμὰ ἐυθύμου*, signa bene animi
‡ *Ὀξύ μίτρον*, ἢ μέγα, acuta frontis magna.

§ *Μίτρον ἐυ μύαθις*, frons bene
|| *Ἐυπύς* (literally) bene natus in this place, ingenious, as is clear from context.

Aristotle is very obscurely concise in describing his "men of memory*"; only that such have their upper extremities smaller, or rather smaller, finely formed, and rather fleshy. This may be best explained by reference to Aristotle's treatise concerning the soul; where he says, that those who have heads of larger size have bad memories, because there is too much weight or heaviness in the *senarium*.—More of Aristotle's anatomical knowledge in my next.

T—2.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS to Mr. ROWE MORRIS'S
BERKSHIRE QUERIES, 1759. for
the PARISH of MILTON, in the
HUNDRED of OCK

MILTON (the only name which this parish was ever known to have, and, without any variation in the spelling, supposed to have been given it for the being a town with a mill in it) is situated three miles South of Abingdon. A brook, springing from a village called Ginge, upon the Downs, runs through it, turning a mill, and empties itself into the Thames at Sutton-Courtney.

The parish of Milton, two miles and three quarters in length, one mile and a quarter in breadth, eight miles in circumference, containing 1373 acres, is bounded by Drayton on the North, by Sutton-Courtney on the East, by Hendred on the South, and by Stevenage on the West. There are in the parish about 40 houses, and 200 inhabitants, who generally live to a great age, it being esteemed, with reason, a very healthy spot; one manor, with Court-leet and Court-baron, the property of Bryant Barret, esq. purchased by him, together with the estate, of the family of the Caltons, the ancient possessors ever since the time of Henry VIII. The noble mansion belonging to this manor and estate, built by Inigo Jones, and lately put in complete and elegant repair, and enlarged with two wings, by Mr. Barret, the present occupier and possessor, has had the very extraordinary honour of receiving as its guests two of the most renowned Monarchs which have existed since the time of the famous architect by whom it was constructed, Peter, the civiliser of Russia, and William, the deliverer of

Britain, of glorious and immortal memory. The bed in which these royal visitors had successively been lodged, furnished with scarlet cloth lined with white satin, was presented by the Calton family to their amiable friend Mrs Mary Walker, in whose house in this parish it is still standing. The white satin has indeed been long since quilted up into petticoats, and the scarlet cloth is faded—and what will not fade but the remembrance of virtuous and heroic deeds! *Non postquam debemur morti.* But it is much less faded than one would imagine for its age; as if it partook of the properties of its present comely owner, who, at an advanced period of life, preserves a freshness and features indicative of a beauty which in its bloom must have captivated all beholders.

The living is a rectory; the advowson of which was purchased of the Calton family by the late rector, Mr. James Warner, a remarkably good man and able magistrate, who held it 35 years; and his son, Mr. James George Warner, the present rector and patron, late of Christchurch, Oxford, bids fair to do as much.

No appropriation of tithes but to the rector. The Register begins in the year 1590. The church is a pretty tight little country-church, built of stone, long before the dissolution of monasteries. There are two monuments in it; one to the late rector and his wife, and the other to their son Thomas. The feast is held on the third Sunday after Trinity; and the custom they have in the parish is, for every man to get drunk who can get the liquor; and the feast is often observed even to the fourth Sunday after Trinity, in consequence of the expensive folly and disabling madness. A road called the Portway, at the South end of the parish, is supposed to have been made by the Romans.

It is a remarkable circumstance attending the worthy esquire, Mr. Barret, whose arms are, Gules, on a chief indented, Argent, three escalop shells, Gules, that, after having lived for 18 years without issue by his first lady, he has now, exclusive of some which he has lost, eight fine children living by his present lady, Winifred, daughter of John Eyton, of Hendred, esq. a distinguished family in this county, which is said to have formerly had the noble name of Athelstan; and the

Having

* *Memoriae, memoriae, vel memoriae videntes.*

name is now, by traditional pronunciation, commonly called Aylstan.

Having thus had the pleasure of giving you an account of every thing to which your queries will apply in the parish of Milton, I have the honour to remain, with great respect, &c: J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover-Street, Feb. 5.*
I HAVE often wished to discover the meaning of the saying of *old maids leading apes in hell*, but can get no information; but, upon reading Hayley's "Essay on Old Maids," I found that the saying was invented by the monks to allure young women into the cloisters, telling them that, if they were not connected to man or God, they must expect in a future state to be joined to some disgusting companions. This, I think, is the most probable.

I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me the true meaning of this proverb, or where is the account of this being ascribed to the monks to be found. But the explication of *leading apes* does not appear to accord to this story in the "Essay on Old Maids." REPANDUNUM.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*
IN the church yard of Alderley, a village in Gloucestershire, about two miles from Water-under-edge, is a tombstone with this inscription:

"By this tombe lyeth the body of JOHN STANFON, minister; who, after his exile for religion, began to preach the Gospel of Christ in this parish, a'no Domini 1558, and so continued until his death, which was a'no Domini 1570." I. H. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*
AS I am about to engage in the cultivation of a farm without any knowledge of the business, permit me, through the channel of your useful *Miscellany*, to solicit some one of your numerous correspondents to point out to me the best *practical* treatise on husbandry. If it suggests hints by which I can ascertain the most profitable of the different species of farming, for a tract of rather stiff land, not exceeding 50 acres, it will be of singular service to your

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

GOVERNMENT OF THE JESUITS IN PARAGUAY.

IN an action that passed in the battle at Paraguay, Sept. 12, 1759, between the troops of the Jesuits and the

united Spanish and Portuguese army, among the Indian prisoners that were brought off, there were two Europeans who had fought with desperate valour. Both of them were quite differently clothed from the other prisoners. They wore a scarlet hussar-habit, from the shoulders of which two small sleeves hung down. Their helmets were stuck round with red feathers, and both of them wore a large chain of diamonds about their necks. Their horses were no less sumptuously adorned. Their arms consisted of a large sabre and a musquet; and, on being undressed, they were found to have a very sufficient breast-plate under their cloaths, and, in a girdle about their waist, a short pistol, and two daggers. The Indians who were taken with them fell reverently down upon the knee before them as soon as they were brought into their presence, at the same time striking themselves on the breast, and repeatedly pronouncing the word *tan*. One of the Europeans seemed to receive this homage with embarrassment and dissatisfaction; this, however, did not disconcert the Indians. Not a word was to be extorted from this person. They beat him, they put him to the torture; a few involuntary sounds in the Portuguese language, which his pains forced from him, were all that could be got out of him. The other was more open and free, and presently confessed that he was a Jesuit. "He had attended his Indians in the battle," he said, "as their chaplain and spiritual assistant, for the sake of keeping, as he pretended, their immoderate fury within bounds, and to infuse into them milder dispositions towards the enemy." At length he discovered that his name was Father Ronnetz; and the other, who became more communicative from the example of his comrade, now owned that he was a Jesuit likewise, and chaplain to the Indians, and was called Father Leauemetz. On rummaging their pockets, a small book was produced, at the discovery of which they both betrayed evident signs of confusion. It was written in unknown ciphers; but in the margin was added a key to it in the Latin language. This writing contained an Indian military law, or rather the heads of the religion which the order endeavoured to propagate among their Indian subjects. A part



Geo. Meade & Co. Phila. Pa.



NEW SHOREHAM CHURCH, drawn 1795.

part it to you herewith, as it may interest by its novelty, and perhaps may afford some elucidation of the Jesuitical government in Paraguay.

"Hear, O man! the command of God, and of the holy Michael:

1. "God is the ultimate end of all actions.

2. "God is the fountain of all valour and strength.

3. "Valour is a virtue as well of the body as of the soul.

4. "God does nothing in vain.

5. "Valour is given to men, that they may defend themselves.

6. "Mankind must defend themselves against their enemies.

7. "The enemies are the white men, who come from distant regions, to wage war, and are cursed of God.

8. "The Europeans, for example, the Spaniards and Portuguese, are such people, cursed of God.

9. "God's enemies cannot be our friends.

10. "God commands us to exterminate his foes, and to send injurious into their countries to drive them out.

11. "For extinguishing one, that is carried of God, for example, a Spaniard, a man must even lose his temporal life, that he may merit life eternal.

12. "He that speaks to a European, or understands their language, is damned to hell-fire.

13. "He that slays an European will be blessed.

14. "He who passes a day without having attempted some act of hatred or execration against an European will be damned to everlasting fire.

15. "God punishes the man who despises temporal goods, and is always ready to fight against the friends of the devil, to take to himself a wife.

16. "He who falls in an engagement with the Europeans will be blessed.

17. "He who fires a cannon against the enemies of God will be blessed, and all the sins of his life shall be forgiven him.

18. "He, who with great danger of death shall be the cause of taking a castle and a fortress, unlawfully possessed by the Whites, shall have a very beautiful wife in Paradise, chosen from all the females of Heaven.

19. "Whoever shall be the cause of our extending our empire beyond its limits, shall have four very beautiful wives from among all the daughters of God.

20. "He that shall be the cause of our extending our arms to Europe shall have many beautiful virgins in Paradise.

21. "He that is addicted to the fruits of the earth shall enjoy none of the fruits of Heaven.

22. "He who begets most children shall have most fame in Heaven.

23. "He who drinks wine shall not enter the kingdom of Heaven.

24. "He who is not obedient to his *kau*, and is not humble, goes into Hell.

25. "The *kau*s are the sons of God, who came over Europe from Heaven to assist the tribes against the enemies of God.

26. "The *kau*s are the angels of God, who descended to the tribes to teach them the way to the kingdom of Heaven, and the art of exterminating the enemies of God.

27. "All the fruits of the country must be given to the *kau*s, and all the labours of men, that they may employ them in exterminating the nations who are the friends of the devil.

28. "He who dies in the disfavour of his *kau* will not enter into bliss.

29. "He who touches the chief *kau* is blessed.

30. "Let every one be subject to his *kau*, and go higher and thither as he commands him to go, and give him what he requires, and do what he orders.

31. "Mankind are placed in the world to combat with the Devil and his friends, that they may come into the kingdom of Heaven, where eternal joys and a voluptuousness will be found, of which the human heart can form no conception." M. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford, Feb. 8.*

SEEING a view of *Old Shoreham* in your last vol. p. 929, I here send a correct drawing of the church of *New Shoreham*, which I wish to see engraved. (*See plate II.*) And I hope some correspondent will, in a future Number, send a particular account of it. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 9.*

SIR ALBERT MORTON, as before noticed, p. 20, & seq. was chosen, in the year 1625, a representative in parliament for the county of Kent, and likewise for the university of Cambridge. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether declining health might not prevent his attendance in the House of Commons, because, had he in person signified which seat he preferred, there would have been a declared vacancy of the other seat. But, in Willis's List, not any successor is mentioned, nor, as I believe, is there in the Journals an order for the issue of a new writ.

By a statute of Queen Anne, members for the two universities are exempted from a qualification with regard

gard to landed property, to which almost all other representatives are subjected; but it is enjoined, by a clause in that act, that every knight of a shire shall have a clear estate of freehold or copyhold lands or tenements to the amount of 600*l.* a year. Had an estate with a rental much beneath this sum been a requisite condition in the reign of Charles the First, it may be presumed that Sir Albert Morton would not have been eligible, unless by the collusion of a fictitious title. He was the youngest son of a gentleman who had several children, and not a very ample estate, on which was entailed at his death sundry law-suits. Sir Henry Wotton, in a letter to the Prince of Wales, terms Albert a poor scholar; and it was not in the power of the uncle, in any period of his life, to augment out of his own purse the finances of his beloved nephew*. The knight of our shire, girt with a sword, as the writ expresses, though not a soldier of fortune, might be deemed a statesman *with* that appellation; and he deceased in the vernality of his employments and his fortunes; and, if an opinion may be formed from the silence of Mr. Hafted, who is very copious in the detail of estates and their possessors, it is most probable that Sir Albert might not have had within the county house or land of any considerable value. He must have often visited at the estate that belonged to his elder brother; and he might be more frequently a guest with his maternal kinsfolk at Boughton-place; but he appears to have chiefly resided in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and at Southampton. His will is not in the Prerogative-office; and, if it be not entered in the Register of the commissary of the dean and chapter of Westminster, or in an office at Winchester, it may be concluded that he died intestate.

Hume, in his "History of the Reign of James the First," has observed, that in those times no bribery or profusion was required at elections; that men seemed then to be ambitious of representing the counties, but careless of the boroughs; that a seat in the House was of itself of small importance; but that the former became a point of honour among gentlemen. The Historian's authorities for the

truth of these assertions may be not a little questionable. Pecuniary bribes, from a scarcity of current cash, may heretofore have been less profusely applied than they are at present; but places and titles were a species of corruption that had its influence: *virgine acquirit eundo*. True, however, it was and is, that seats for counties are highly honourable if honourably obtained, and if the persons who fill them have the public good in view, and, instead of enlisting under a party banner, watch with a guarded and a jealous eye the movements of Leaders on both sides of the House. Much cause has there been to regret, at different periods, the falling-off of independent county members from this wise and safe rule of parliamentary practice; and from a sense of the detriment that has arisen, and from an apprehension of greater evils that may ensue, from such a deviation, there are not a few steady adherents, upon principle, to the constitution of the British government, who have thought, and are fully persuaded, that an increase of county members is an expedient mode of reform*. But this is a topic which, were I inclined, as certainly I am not, I profess myself to be incompetent to discuss in the manner it ought to be treated.

In 1625, when Sir Albert Morton was returned, several independent gentlemen of Kent must have waved the honour of being knight of the shire, or it could not have devolved upon a gentleman whose chief pretension was his being secretary of state, and espoused by the Duke of Buckingham, under an assurance that he would implicitly attach himself to his patron in a trying parliament, which was hastily dissolved because it was not of a completable cast. That Sir Albert was elected by the influence of the Minister is evident from the under-written letter of recommendation addressed to the mayor of Rochester; for, the Earl of Montgomery, then lord chamberlain to the king, who subscribed it, must have been the confidential friend of the Duke of Buckingham, as he was the only nobleman who accompanied his Grace to Paris when they went to escort the queen to England.

"Mr. Maior, his ma^{ty} is nowe please to call a parlam^t for some weighty affairs best knowne to himself, and to that pur-

* Walton's Lives, p. 123, & seq.

† Quarto, vol. V. p. 124.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 444.

pose hath caused writs of sum'ns to be issued forth. And forasmuch as all countyes and corporacions are now to returne to a newe choice of p'sons fitt for that service and trust, and though it rest in the hearts of the commons to nominate whom they best affect, yet I hope I shall nor maye transgress yf I recommende unto you and all yo'r freinds these p'tons of qualitie to be knights of yo'r shire, the one Sir *Albertus Morton*, secretary of state to his ma'ty, to have yo'r voice for the first place, and my *L. Burwasse* for the second; and you shall doe me a great favour to further their designs herein, boeth of them being bred in that county, and well knowne to the better sort there, and such as are boeth able and willing to doe vo'r contry service. And so I rest yo'r very loving freinde,

(Signed) "MONTGOMERY.

"*Whitehall, this 20th of April, 1625.*
 To my very loving freinde the maior of Rochester."

Three days after, Sir Thomas Walsingham, the younger, who was a burges for the city of Rochester in several parliaments, wrote the following letter to his chief magistrate :

"Worthy Mr. Maior, I did expect I should have heard from you this weeke, for I have stay'd at home on purpos. Let mee intreate you to hasten the election as much as you can, for I will not stir from hence till it bee past; and yet I will venture this day to go to Courte, but I will returne home againe at night. I will be ready to come whensoever you please to appointe. Sir John Hipsley told me he had met you by the way, and how much I am beholding unto you for your love; which, though I cannot requite, yet I will strive to deserve. I pray let me heare from you by this bearer how the world goeth at Rochester. My father, my selfe, and all these parts of Keent, intend on Sunday eom se'night to ly at Rochester, that we may goe all together to the chusing of the knights, and would be glad of your company along with us. Thus, worthy Mr. Maior, I will leave to trouble you, but will never leave to be your faithful frende to dispose,

"THO. WALSINGHAM.

"*Scarbury, this 23d of April, 1625.*"

* The holding of the quarter sessions within the liberty of the old town at Catterick bury, and an exemption claimed by the justices of East Kent in behalf of the inhabitants of that district, were, in the last term, fully considered and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench. The principal point in issue was, whether the justices assembled at the quarter sessions at Maidstone were warranted, by law, to levy a rate through the whole county for the payment of a certain portion of the salary of the keeper of Maidstone gaol. And it was the unanimous opinion of the Court, that the rate was strictly legal. "There is" observed Lord Kenyon "in this county only one commission; and, if those justices of the Eastern division were to sit in the Western division, and *vice versa*, they would be looked upon, I suppose, as *interlopers*; but, if they pleased, they might do it." Perhaps *interloper* is a term that might not be deemed quite inapplicable in another case that will be soon cited, as it was a notorious breach of an ancient and commendable custom.

GENT. MAG. February, 1798.

Marshall,

A century hence some inquisitive Antiquary may meet with an electioneering scroll, dated in the year 1790, of a similar cast with that transmitted to Master Urban's Repository of things rare and curious; and, should he be lucky enough to have such a find at the bottom of an old chest, he will have an opportunity to communicate to his contemporaries in whose interest it was penned. Judging from what passed at the Hustings upon Penenden Heath, for a day and a half after the opening of one poll at the election alluded to, there is very, very strong presumptive evidence that notice was taken of one only of the three candidates.

To many readers of the Gentleman's Magazine it may be unknown, that there are two principal divisions of the county of Kent, in which the quarter sessions are separately holden; and that, in a few other particulars, there is a difference of jurisdiction and practice *. From a becoming respect to the proprietors of lands in both districts, from an attention to mutual convenience, and with the commendable purpose of promoting peace, and good neighbourhood, it has been the almost universal custom, on the choice of knights of the shire, to elect an inhabitant of each district; and, in the very few instances in which there may, from party bias, or party non-sense, have been a deviation from this laudable rule, were the causes of them closely traced, it might be discovered that a representative had from office, or some other incidental circumstance, an occasional residence or connexion with the division in which was not his regular place of abode.

In 1625, Secretary Morton was deemed the representative from the Eastern district, as was Lord Burgherth from the Western. In 1790, the candidates were, the Hon. Charles

Marsham, of the West division, who had been returned, without opposition in the years in 1774, 1780, and 1784; Filmer Honeywood, esq. of the East division, who was, without opposition, chosen Mr. Marsham's colleague in the two preceding parliaments; and Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. who was of the same district; and it was to not a few a matter of surprize that he should be started as an opponent to Mr Honeywood, as he was, by affinity, nearly related to that gentleman, his first wife being Mr. H's niece*.

At the previous meeting summoned by the high sheriff, the nomination of Mr. Marsham was considered as being unanimous, it was indeed understood, in the phrase of the day, that the seat of the West Kent member was to be undisturbed, provided he did not directly or indirectly interfere in the ostensible trial of interest between the two Eastern candidates. In order to guard against every suspicion of that kind, Mr. Marsham avoided forming what is called a party; and at the election he had no more than 63 single votes among 2724 freeholders who polled for him. Mr. Honeywood polled 3101, and of these 2273 were single votes. This was a step taken from necessity; for, had these freeholders given second votes for Mr. Marsham, it must have been to the prejudice of the friend they zealously espoused. But, in the room of the old West Kent member, another knight of the shire from East Kent was introduced by a decisive majority; for, Sir Edward Knatchbull polled 4285 votes, of which number 1511 were single; and it is obvious that, had half this number, or only a third part, given second votes for the West Kent candidate, he must have kept his seat. By this needless and wilful monopoly of so many votes he was rejected. The manœuvre was plainly adapted to serve Mr. Honeywood; and, from a foresight that it would be persevered in, the agents of that gentleman, and the most intelligent of all parties, suggested, with a well-founded confidence, some weeks before the election, what would be the result of it.

Mortifying was it to the freeholders of the West to see their district thus stigmatized; and they had the greater

cause to complain of an illiberal partiality, because, of 3259 votes in West Kent, 2208 polled for the new East Kent candidate; whereas, of 3304 voters in East Kent, there were but 869 who favoured with their suffrages their old representative of the other division. It likewise appears from the poll that, in East Kent, the majority of the new East Kent member in his own district above the old member was only 237.

Had the freeholders of the West recommended a candidate in any point exceptionable, they would have merited the repulse; but the person nominated by them, and not objected to by those who afterwards unnecessarily declined to support him, as *Surriens* has justly observed, had been one of the most independent and useful members that ever sat in the House of Commons. That the gentleman (whom the same correspondent styles the ministerial candidate) was forcibly recommended in a billet framed in the Montgomery mould, who can doubt? And that a *voix* in the second place was solicited for the West Kent candidate, who can believe! The reason why this compliment was not paid to Mr. Marsham who cannot guess, without its being assigned by

A MAN OF KENT?

P. 20, l. 11, r. *Burghers*.

P. 22, l. 3, from the bottom, r. *Cowley*.

Ib. col. 2, l. 14, from the bottom, r. *Mr.*

P. 23, note, for LXV. r. LXVI.

ESSAYS ON THE PROVINCIAL HALF-PENNIES.

ESSAY II.—*The History of the modern Provincial Half-pennies.*

THE causes that may be assigned for the origin of these coins are as various as they are numerous; but the principal of them may be reduced to three. First, that the half-pence of private tradesmen and individuals issued for general currency, in the last century, may have afforded a similar idea to the present proprietors or coiners; secondly, that this idea may have been borrowed from the coins of antiquity; and, thirdly, the inconvenience experienced from the corruption of the national currency.

The first of these causes affords very little argument for those who support

* See *Hasted's Kent*, vol. II. p. 742-3.

it; all that may be said in its favour, is, that the half-peace of tradesmen in the last century circulated for a time as the existent and municipal copper coin of the kingdom; and that these pieces were now held in great repute, preserved in regular cabinets, and purchased by the curious at great prices.

The second opinion, indeed, may be more ably supported. When we reflect on the enthusiasm and unwearied exertions of Virtuosi to collect the unvaried coins of the Grecian states, and those of the Romans; that no expense was spared to procure them, and that they were only valuable on account of their antiquity: and that medals executed with modern taste and with modern skill were held in universal estimation; we naturally conclude, that there were very persuasive reasons for the ingenious artificers of Birmingham to imagine that this numismatic ardor might be easily diverted from its original channel, and effectually tend to promote the success of a modern coinage. Every conclusive argument that might be deduced from collateral testimony certainly was in their favour: the improved state of the medallic art in opposition to the decayed beauty, the rude designs, and almost invariable reverses, of the Roman coins; and the capability of giving, at so considerable a reduction of expense, coins, though upon a smaller scale, almost equalling the most approved modern medals in the beauty and variety of their execution.

But, whatever may be said in favour of the opinions already advanced, it cannot be deemed that, as the only principal cause, the corrupted state of the national coinage claims an exclusive advantage; every cause that has been stated, however plausible and well-supported, is subordinate to this.—The complaints that were continually made against the circulating half-peace in all parts of the kingdom, the profits that might be individually derived from a private coinage, the vanity or rather the ambition of such an attempt, and the consideration that it would not arouse the justice of legal punishment, and, perhaps, not even expunge the contempt of the legislature; these were the real circumstances that occasioned the existence of the primitive half-pennies.

The first that appeared were those of

Anglesey* and of Mr. Wilkinson†; and these were followed by others as the Lancaster‡ and Macclesfield§ pieces. The beauty of these early pieces was not so much studied as their usefulness; and for a time they were confined to their particular districts. In the course of circulation, however, finding their way to the metropolis and into many parts of the country, various persons, for various reasons, determined to have half-pennies of their own; the presses of Birmingham and London were in immediate operation; the multiplication of individual half-pennies was great; and those who had, or pretended to have, a taste for medallic industry, studiously began to collect the pieces that were already issued. The institution soon became more general; it was the object of every person to demand as many curious half-peace in exchange as were to be acquired, and thus the national currency almost imperceptibly gave place to this innovating system of an heterogeneous coinage. But, when the first transports of ill-directed curiosity had gradually subsided, and the rage after novelty was diverted by other objects, the circulation of these illegal pieces became less free in proportion; and, their currency being at length disturbed by many speculating tradesmen, an order was issued by Government to suppress them. To the collectors they now became more valuable, and tradesmen of easy business established a regular sale. Those half-pennies, that might have been

* Obverse, the head of a Druid encircled with "branches of oak.—Reverse, the cypher of PMC. "The Anglesey mines halfpenny. 1788."—Edge, "Payable in Anglesey London or Liverpool."

† Obverse, a head in profile. "John Wilkinson iron master"—Reverse, a forge "178."—Edge, "Bosham, Bradlev Willey Snehill."

‡ Obverse, a head in profile. "John of Gault Duke of Lancaster."—Reverse, Arms. "Lancaster halfpenny. 1792."—Edge. "Payable at the warehouse of Thomas Warwick & sons."

§ Obverse, the cypher of R & Co. encircled with a beehive. "Macclesfield."—Reverse, a female figure (sitting) with spinning instruments. "Halfpenny. 1789."—Edge, "Payable at Macclesfield Liverpool or Congleton." There is another Macclesfield half-penny, bearing the head of Charles Lee, and dated 1799.

formerly obtained in the course of circulation for their intrinsic value, were now purchased at a great expence, and were not easily acquired; coins of particular counties and towns remained in the places where they were coined, or to which they belonged; and were only to be obtained by travellers, or by those that sent for them. Notwithstanding the order of the Legislature, the private tokens were still circulated in various parts of the country, and were preferred by many to the legal half-pence; in Wales, even so late as in the autumn of 1796, the Anglesea pieces and a few others, of equal weight and value, had totally supplanted the copper currency of the kingdom.—The variation in the price of coins was proportioned to their scarceness, from the most common, which were sold at one penny, to the scarcest at five shillings: but the value of coins has always been fluctuating; those that were sold at five shillings then are now to be purchased at the reduced price of one penny. It happened, in general, that the worst executed were the most rare, and the most beautiful the most common.

The enthusiasm was the most prevalent and regular in the latter part of the year 1794. Those persons who had collected the half-pennies merely on account of their novelty, had now exhausted their ardor, and abandoned their intentions of making complete collections; the present collectors were determined; the coin-sellers* were known and established; and a list of the coins already issued was now published by Hammond in St. Martin's lane. This, indeed, had long been wanted; the number of coins in existence already amounted to three or four hundred; the collectors were perplexed in making new acquisitions and in arranging their cabinets; much confusion ensued; and so great was the desire of the curious to collect all the modern provincial pieces, that it was found indispensably necessary, for the means of augmentation and arrangement, to obtain assistance from a printed list of them.

Such was the state of the coinage at the close of 1794. Early in the ensuing year a new list was published by Spence in Little-turnstile, which im-

* The principal dealers in London were, Young, Hancock, Skidmore, Hammond, Spence, and Denton.

mediately eclipsed the former one; it was arranged in alphabetical order; and an appendix, chiefly containing an account of Spence's own coins, appeared soon afterwards. Hammond, in some measure by way of retaliation, then published a second edition of his catalogue, in alphabetical arrangement also, in that manner taking advantage of his antagonist's improvement. The first appearance of this edition was probably about the beginning of the year 1796.—A series of engravings, containing representations of the provincial half-pennies, had been published in 1795; they were executed by the ingenious Mr. Pye, upon an elegant and expensive plan; in octavo numbers, at half a crown a number*. Collectors now began to think seriously on the nature of their pursuits; the rage of coining was considerably abated; ingenuity and beautiful execution were necessary recommendations for those that were now promulgated; the estimate of their value was computed and fixed; and the means of general acquisition were more numerous and better established. But there was a difficulty in acquiring some coins that were peculiarly scarce, being either few in number or hoarded by their proprietors; to obviate this, several of the principal collectors employed artists to make private coins† for themselves only, and they were given in exchange to each other. Nor would any of these collectors sell their own private half-penny for money, as they retained them to give in exchange for those that were remarkably rare and difficult to obtain, pledging their honour to maintain their original scarcity.

Hitherto, the coinage of the provincial half-pennies had been conducted on a liberal plan; but, in the course of the year 1796, liberality gradually gave place to avarice and imposition. The greater part of the collectors had nearly completed their collections, and only purchased those that occasionally appeared; the coin-sellers saw with reluctance the decline of their

* Denton also published plates of the half-pennies in 1795, 1796, and 1797. His work will form part of the subject of the next essay.

† Among these were the Southampton, the Leeds, and the York, half-pennies, which will be arranged in the class of the scarce coins,

grade; and the fabricators of coins found employment unusually scarce. It is almost useless to enumerate the various plans that were formed for imposing on the public, and which were too well carried into execution; they have been amply expatiated on and deservedly censured by several writers in this Magazine*.—The first artifice that was practised was the counterfeiting of those half-pennies that were the most scarce, and also of those that were in the most indisputable circulation: The obscurity of the former and the multiplicity of the latter facilitated the fraudulent attempt; the variety of the dates occasioned a much greater variety; and the edges of the coins were marked by a diversity of inscriptions. From the collecting half-pennies, that might properly have been estimated medals, and which conferred honor on their artists, and on the counties in which they were circulated, or of which they were memorials, from those that were inscribed with the names of their proprietors, and were promissory tokens payable by them on demand; the collectors proceeded to amass the superfluity of exhausted ingenuity. Unmindful of their original intentions, whether of encouraging the arts, or of cherishing specimens that were really curious and ingenious in themselves, and from which much amusement and useful intelligence might be derived, they became the dupes of unjustifiable artifice. The imposition was systematically conducted, it increased, and spread. It was too late to check the growing mischief; the fabricators (observing the success of their artifice, and that the collectors, ever desirous of making new acquisitions and of collecting all the varieties, spared no expense in the inconsiderate career) determined to take advantage of the insatiation, and, by close attention and judicious approaches, to establish the most unlawful practice.—Many new pieces that appeared were only to be purchased at an exorbitant price, as very few were made public, and the generality secreted under various pretences, of which the breaking of the dies was very common. In the course of time the remaining half-pennies appeared by degrees, and marked with

a fair price; and the primitive purveyors had then to regret the folly of their ill-timed ardor. In many instances the dies actually were broken, and, of course, perfect impressions were of great value. It not unfrequently happened that one of the dies remained entire, and this entire die served as an obverse or reverse to the reverse or obverse of another half-penny. This occasioned great confusion and multiplicity. The drawers of the dealers and the cabinets of the curious were immediately inundated with coins of an heterogeneous nature; coins, whose obverses and reverses had no relation to each other. The authors had three different ends in view; in the first place, (as many were desirous of making complete collections, who were not able or willing to give the prices demanded for the scarcer coins) they put the obverse of a scarce coin to the reverse of another, and the reverse of the same scarce coin to another obverse, and were thus enabled to give an impression of the scarce coin, on two different pieces, at a reduced price; in the second place, to give the perfect obverse of a coin, whose reverse was defective, by making use of an exotic reverse; and, in the third place, to derive a profitable trade from the multiplication of obverses and reverses in general*. The collectors themselves were the most instrumental in favouring the progress of imposition; the idea of accumulating powerfully influenced their minds; this occasioned an innocent though ardent emulation; and the vain glitter of new impressions irresistibly captivated their attention. It was at one time the boast of a collector that he had amassed upwards of sixteen hundred different pieces!—The delusive idea of making a complete collection was a spur to extravagance. Skidmore of Hullborn was one of the most reprehensible dealers that practised this imposition; but he does not deserve so much censure as Spence, the author of some contemptible political pamphlets. This man could

impute the conduct of administration,

* However improbable it may at first appear, it will be found, upon calculation, that twenty-eight different coins may be made with seven dies, and have been made, thus; ab, ac, ad, ae, af, ag, ah, ba, bd, be, bf, bg, bh, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch, da, db, dg, db, ef, eg, eb, fg, fh, gh.

* See Genl. Mag. LXVI. 753, 992; LXVII. 32, 267, 471.

and plead as an advocate for public justice, and yet had not private honesty to recommend himself. His dies were numerous; and they were interchanged almost beyond the powers of calculation. The designs of many of his pieces were contemptible and liberal in the extreme. In common with all other referees, exclusive of their inconsistency, they have not either taste or beautiful execution to recommend them, but are struck in a very careless and awkward manner upon the most corrupt copper.—Skidmore has some claim to our pardon, on account of his beautiful series of the London churches; but of Spence it may be said, that he alone has done more harm to the coinage than any other persons in the aggregate.

This interchanging of the dies and multiplication of the coins a most totally changed the nature of the pursuit, and seemed to threaten a speedy destruction to the trade. Collectors began to investigate the imposition that had been practised upon them, they clearly saw that an attempt to make a complete collection, in this manner, was merely imaginary in its origin and endless in its progress; and the inconvenience that they continually experienced, from such a vast accumulation of heterogeneous coins, defied the most perfect ingenuity in arranging the cabinet. It was true that lists had been printed, but they could suggest no remedy for the present confusion; and a valuable list in the present state of things was an acknowledged desideratum. Mr. Pye had ended the publication of his plates with a liberal spirit, and it was not to be expected that he should encourage the delusion. The catalogues of Spence and of Hammond were upon a very confined scale; the publishers were destitute of respectability; and were in other respects far from being the persons who ought to renew the attempt. Mr. Birchall, with the modesty of a Quaker, endeavoured to supply this deficiency; and he was considered as successful as the nature of his work, and of the existing disorders, would permit.

Before the commencement of the year 1797 a considerable change had taken place in the coinage. The collecting of the provincial half-pennies was more confined and regular; the dealers were fewer in number; several

large collections were divided and sold; Spence experienced the punishment of his dishonesty and became a bankrupt; while those that remained became more determined, and more conscious of their respective abilities. Since that time the coins that have been issued have been fewer in number; but it is a pleasing reflection for the medallist that the more modern half-pennies have been executed with more ingenuity, and that the improvement of this ingenuity is as much studied as the correspondent advantages.

Yours, &c.

C. SW.

Mr. URRAN,

Feb. 8.

I BELIEVE Dr. Thomas's MS Collections for Warwickshire devolved to the late George Worsfield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.A.S. who was his grandson by a daughter, a gentleman of common civility and agreeable manners, who, if he had lived, would probably have given them to the public; but he died about 1778, or 1779 and his library was sold by Mr. Paterfon in May, 1779 but contained nothing interesting in the MS line. Of Mr. T. Payne I bought a copy of the Doctor's edition of Warwickshire, with his MS notes, attested by his grandson, which shall be at the service of any gentleman who is disposed to improve or continue Sir William Dugdale's work. I wish it were in my power to give an account of the Doctor's MS Collections after Mr. W's death.

R. G.

Mr. URRAN,

Jan. 22.

ST. MARY'S church at Cochester, having lain in ruins ever since the siege in 1648, was rebuilt, 1713 14, by a brief. The petition for it, dated July 15, 1709, lays the expence at 653*l.* and upwards. The sums collected by brief in 1710, 1711, &c. amounted to 1595*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The expences of obtaining the brief and collecting the money were £546 19 10
The cost of rebuilding 1154 0 0

1700 19 10

1595 13 6

The parish were out of pocket

£.105 6 4

Four benefactors at 50*l.* each more than made up the difference; but for this no thanks are due to the mode of collecting aids by priests. Mr. Morant indeed,

indeed, from whom this is taken *, and who was rector of this church from 1738 to 1770, tells us, that the fees at most of the offices are now lower, and the charge of collecting each brief is but 3d. instead of 8d.†

I shall transcribe from him the deductions on this particular brief.

Charges of obtaining it from the Lord Chancellor, &c. £. s. d.

Petition to the Lord Chancellor	6	8	0
<i>Fiat to his secretary</i>	38	10	0
To his clerk	0	5	0
<i>Mr. Roberts the patentee, his fees</i>	28	3	2
To his clerk	0	5	0
Paper and printing the briefs	21	10	0
Examining the proof	0	5	0
<i>Signing the briefs</i>	10	15	0
Bishop's letter, paper and printing	8	11	0
Deputations for 24 collectors	1	16	0
Boxes, porters, and carriage to Stafford and back to London	2	5	0

I shall subjoin the several sums gathered in a small country church, whose name is not in the MS, in the same county, for three successive years.

Briefs in	Loss	Collection
1735. <i>Empsey,</i> Yorkshire, fire,	1549	0 3 2
<i>Milton,</i> Cambridgeshire, fire,	1165	0 0 8
<i>Telfworth,</i> Oxfordshire, fire,	1440	0 0 9
<i>Norton,</i> Staffordshire, church,	1347	0 0 9
<i>Llanarmon,</i> Denbighshire, church,	1362	0 1 0
1736. <i>Mobberly,</i> Cheshire, hail,	1905	0 2 11
<i>Cobham,</i> Surrey, fire,	1648	0 0 7
<i>Swaffham Prior,</i> Cambridgeshire, fire,	1734	1 0 0
<i>Roylton,</i> Herefordshire, fire,	2172	2 0 9
<i>Castle Hayes,</i> Staffordshire, fire,	1311	0 3 5
<i>Houghton Regis,</i> Bedfordshire, fire,	1449	0 2 0
<i>Wapping,</i> Middlesex, fire,	3370	0 4 0
<i>Walton in the Wouds,</i> Leicestershire, church,	1136	0 2 6
<i>Pendle,</i> Lancashire, chapel,	1268	0 1 3
<i>Houghton,</i> Staffordshire, church,	1219	0 2 0
1737. <i>Bidworth,</i> Nottinghamshire, church,	1207	0 2 7
<i>Stony Stratford,</i> Bucks, church,	6372	1 1 3
<i>Rauingstonedale,</i> Surre, fire,	3381	0 5 8
<i>Westmorland,</i> Westmorland, church,	1120	0 4 6
<i>Shropshire,</i> Shropshire, church,	1120	0 3 0
<i>St. John Baptist's church,</i> Staffordshire, fire,	1128	0 3 8
<i>Shropshire,</i> Shropshire, church,	1076	0 2 4
<i>St. John Baptist's church,</i> Bucks, church,	2517	0 1 7

I have been told, that the distributor of the briefs pays the loss stated in each, or a certain proportion of it, and takes the chance of the collection, which is generally in his favour. I have also been told that he received 1s. or 8d. for every parish through Eng-

Register and printer's porter	0	10	0
<i>Solicitor</i>	15	7	6
Drawing and engraving the brief	0	5	0
Stamping the briefs	14	5	0
Register's servant	0	5	0
Letters in the whole	1	0	0

Mr. Timothy Cooke charges for a book of accounts	144	4	4
	4	6	0

	148	10	4
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Charges of collecting.

To the collectors to collecting 10671 briefs at 8d. a piece, and 245 in London at 1s. 6d. each	374	1	6
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Carrying the bishop of London's circular letter	10	0	0
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Charges of Tim Cooke, one of the trustees and chief managers	14	8	0
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Total according to Mr. Cooke's computation	546	19	10
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CUSTOS BREVIUM.

* History of Colchester, p. 108, n. [G].

† He does not say if it is reduced in London from 1s. 6d. or only in the country.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 13.
YOUR account of Mr. Wilkes is in general accurate, and evidently shews that, with very little more trouble, you could easily have fabricated from your own volumes a Life of that celebrated "Friend to Liberty," far superior in authenticity to the common run of productions of that sort. Let me, however express a hope that the memoirs of the eventful period of his public life, which he had some years since prepared for the press, may not be lost to the world.

One error occurs in p. 79. The candidate for Middlesex was the Hon. Col. Henry Lawes Luttrell (son of the then Lord Innham), and at *this* time Earl of Carhampton in Ireland, and commander in chief in that kingdom.

Mr. Wilkes corrected the proof-sheets of the Dedication and Preface to Woodfall's edition of Junius at the express desire of the author (communicated to him by Mr. Woodfall); and for some judicious alterations received the thanks of the Author, who expressed his regret that the Letters had not received the same advantage.

The following beautiful lines were presented to Miss Wilkes, a few years since, by her father, together with his picture, on her birth-day :

The noblest gift you could receive,
 That noblest gift this day I'd give;
 A Father's heart, I would bestow,
 But that you *steal* it long ago!

Your readers, Mr. Urban, will perhaps not be displeas'd at your adding also a letter, address'd to Mr. Wilkes in very early life, by the ingenious Mr. Andrew Baxter, author of "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human

Soul," and of "Matho." Having been originally printed in a mutilated state, in a Scotch Magazine, the gentleman to whom it is address'd, in justice to the author, printed a genuine copy of it in 1753, under his own inspection; and (at that time) intended soon to communicate to the publick a few more letters and miscellaneous reflections of the same excellent writer.

"My dearest Mr. WILKES,

"Your letter of December the 12th alarmed me, by hearing you had got such a dangerous fall off your horse. Moderate exercise is good; but dangerous exercise, such as riding a fiery horse, is not commendable; and if you would oblige Mrs. Wilkes, if you would oblige all your friends, and all good men, who conceive great hopes from you, you will be more cautious for the future. We had a terrible instance in the news-papers lately of a man, spoken wonderfully well of, who got his death by such a fall.—As to altering any thing in the address to you before the Appendix *, I durst not do it without your participation, unless you had suggest'd something you would have had chang'd: and by this time I suppose it is published; if not, I beg you cause change any thing you think proper. I wrote to Mr. Millar, after presenting some copies to gentlemen in London, to send down five copies of it to Lord Blantyre at Edinburgh, to be given to particular friends there, and I wish you would speak to him of it.—As to the state of my disease, unless I would make suppositions contrary to all probability, I have no reasonable hopes of recovery, the swelling which began at my legs being now got up to my belly and head. I am a trouble to all about me, especially to my poor wife, who has the life of a slave night and day, in helping me to take care of a diseas'd carcass. Yet I may linger on a while, as I can still walk

* In an earlier letter he says, "I have employ'd my time of late in considering the difference or controversy, between the English and foreign philosophers concerning the force of bodies moving in free spaces, which in its consequences spreads far and wide through Natural Philosophy. I have shewn demonstratively that the experiments brought by the foreign philosophers, to establish their new theory, are applicable entirely to the English computation, which they beautifully confirm and illustrate, and that these learned gentlemen have quite mistak'n them. We talk'd much of this, you may remember, in the Capuchin's garden at Spa. I have finish'd the *prima cura* of it in the dialogic way: I design to inscribe it to my dear John Wilkes, whom, under a borrowed name, I have made one of the interlocutors. If you are against this whim (which a passionate love to you has brought-me-to-bed of) I will drop it. In the mean time, I shall publish an Appendix to the Enquiry, which you must give me leave to inscribe to you in the following manner: "Sir, the subject of our conversation in the Capuchin's garden at Spa, in the summer of the year 1745, lies still by me in the dress in which it was at first put. I have not leisure at present to prepare it for public view. In the mean time, I send you the following sheets, as a token of my sincere respect. It is with pleasure I think on the time we spent so agreeably together; and am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant." The Appendix was published in 1750, with the above dedication, address'd "To John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, Esq."

a little through the room, and divert myself now and then with reading, nay and writing down my remarks on what I read. But I can with sincerity assure you (my most dear Mr. Wilkes) Death has nothing terrible to me; or, rather, I look upon it with pleasure. I have long and often considered, and written down, the advantages of a separate state. I shall soon know more than all the men I leave behind me; wonders in material nature and the world of spirits, which never entered into the thoughts of Philosophers. The end of knowledge *there* is not to get a name, or form a new sect, but to adore the power and wisdom of the Deity. This kills pride, but heightens happiness and pleasure. All our rational desires, because rational, must be satisfied by a Being himself infinitely rational. I have been long aware that nothing can go beyond the grave but the habits of virtue and innocence. There is no distinction in that world, but what proceeds from virtue or vice. Titles and riches are laid off when the shroud goes on. But, O my dearest friend! I cannot conceal from you a topic of inexpressible pleasure. Punishment itself is pleasant. God does not punish out of anger and revenge, to destroy, as we wrathful men conclude; but to correct and make better. That is the true end of punishment. Boundless punishment would shew uncontrollable power; but chastisement in proportion to our faults shews the divine perfection of equity, and with a design to correct, not to throw us off, shews mercy. The end of God's punishing us, therefore, is our final happiness. Are not these comfortable topics at the approach of death?—Besides, what is it to be free from the pains and infirmities of the body? though I am satisfied just now that the weakness of my distressed limbs is as much the immediate effect of the same power and goodness, as their growth and strength was sixty years ago. Dare I add a word without being thought vain? This is owing to my having reasoned honestly on the nature of that dead substance: *matter*. It is as utterly inert, when the tree flourishes, as when the leaf withers. And it is the same divine power, differently applied, that directs the last parting throbb, and the first drawing breath. O the blindness of those who think matter can do any thing of itself, or perform an effect without impulse and direction by immaterial power!—As to party-philosophers, who

are for one side only, and contract a personal dislike to those who are not as stiff, they are to be pitied. I see them making their court to the heads of the party, and thus juggling for a little reputation, at second-hand. It is astonishing my dear Sir, that all men are forced to own, that *all matter necessarily resists a change of its present state, either of rest or motion*; and yet when they come to the genuine consequence of this, to wit, that the Deity performs immediately all that is done in the material universe, they retract the former self evident truth, and ascribe to this *resisting substance* both a self motive and self-determining power. I know not one book of natural philosophy, not one, free from this inconsistency. And though I be the only person (for any thing I know) who has endeavoured to establish the particular providence of the Deity, and shew his incessant influence and action on all the parts of matter, through the wide universe, from the inactivity of this dead substance; yet I hope, when the present party-zeal subsides a little, men will come more easily in to own such a plain truth. And, from the same obvious principle, a great many absurd notions in natural philosophy, concerning *powers in matter*, will be rejected.—I own, if it had been the will of Heaven, I would have gladly lived till I had put in order the second part of the *Enquiry*, shewing the immortality of the human soul: but infinite Wisdom cannot be mistaken in calling me fooler. Our blindness makes us form wishes. I have left seven or eight different manuscript books, where all the materials I have been collecting for near thirty years are put down, without any order, in the book that came next to hand, in the place or circumstances I was in at the time. I took all these papers to Holland with me, thinking to put them in order there; but you know that was impracticable. And since I came home, I have been prevented, either with looking after country affairs, or want of health. There are a great many miscellaneous subjects in philosophy, of a very serious nature, few of them ever considered before, as I know of: but (as I hinted above) a short time of *separate existence* will make every good man look with pity on the deepest researches we make here, and which we are apt to be vain of.—Thus I have writ you every thing I had to say. It will be kind, if you send me a *last letter* *. I wish you and Mrs. Wilkes all possible prosperity.

* This ingenious writer was the son of a merchant in Old Aberdeen; and his principal profession that of a tutor to young gentlemen. He went abroad in 1741 with Mr. Hay, and resided some years at Utrecht, where he had Lord Bluntyre under his care, and where his acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes commenced in 1745. Returning to Scotland in 1747, he resided at Whittingham, in East Lothian, till his death, which happened, from a complication of the gout and other disorders, in his 64th year, April 23, 1750.

And though I cannot do you any service here, yet I hope our friendship shall never end.

AND. BAXTER.

"Whittingham, Jan. 29, 1750."

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

YOUR account of Mr. Wilkes is, on the whole, very correct. His mother was a Dissenter; and I know it for an undoubted fact, that his father also constantly attended, to the time of his death, the Dissenting meeting in Southwood-lane, Highgate. That Presbyterian congregation, which was formerly very respectable, has been for late years much on the decline, and is now totally dissolved. I preached to the remnant of that congregation nearly two years, and buried two of the oldest members of that Society. From them, and from the clerk of the piece, who had been in that situation nearly 40 years, I learned that old Mr. Wilkes used to come to that meeting in his coach-and-six. His son, when a young man, has been occasionally seen there.

I will now, Sir, add the names of some of the Ministers who had the care of that Society.

Rev. Dr. Sleigh.

Mr. Hardy.—This gentleman was a truly respectable character. He was minister for many years, and died at Highgate; the exact year I know not.

Dr. Towers, who afterwards was chosen afternoon preacher at Newington-green. The Doctor is so well known to the world by his various writings, as justly to preclude me from making any observations, excepting that his speculations in politics have brought him forward as a popular leader among the modern Dissenters.

Rev. David W.—This gentleman, since dignified with the title of "High-priest of Nature," and for many years the avowed champion of Infidelity, was also minister of this place. Here he delivered those discourses, "On Religious Hypocrisy," which he afterwards published in two vols. 12mo. His farewell discourse contains some wholesome and salutary advice to the Dissenters at large; which it would be for their interest to profit by.

Rev. Samuel Tice.—The most spirited exertions were made by this gentleman to restore the Society to its former respectability, but without avail. Few persons have been more respected than Mr. Tice, both by Episcopalians

and Dissenters, during his ministry at Highgate.

Rev. John Baptist Pike, M. D. He introduced a short Liturgy of his own composition.

Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL. D.—Author of "A Defence of Philosophical Necessity".

During the time Mr. Tice was minister, a separation took place; and part of the congregation subscribed to build a place nearly opposite, which is now totally in the Methodist connexion.

PHILADELPHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house,*
Jan 26.

SOME time ago you favoured me by inserting a letter on the subject of *who wrote Junius*. That letter, it must be acknowledged, did not bring any positive proof, that these famous letters were written by Mr. Wilkes, but it certainly brought to light many circumstances, by which it appeared that Mr. Wilkes and Junius, if they were not the same person, were very intimately connected together* in the same cause, and much interested in it. Though I have not lately written upon this subject, I have been attentive to all that issued from the press upon this mystery; and, from all I have seen on it, I am still of opinion that my letter bids as fair, if not fairer than any one of them, to have *hit the right nail on the head*. But perhaps the following particulars, which I had not an opportunity of stating when I last wrote, may set the matter in a more clear light.

In my former letter I mentioned it as a remarkable circumstance, that Junius should quit the great men, dukes, lords, and ministers of state, and, all on a sudden, engage in the politics of Guildhall, where he commences, like a *champion well skilled* in the contest, and carries evident proofs of his being *well qualified* to wield his *grey-geese quill* in that political warfare. But, to be more particular on this point.

Junius began Jan. 27, 1769, with his letter to Sir William Draper: from Sir William he goes to the Duke of Grafton; then to Mr. Weston, who defends his Grace; and engages in several disputes with Judge Blackstone, Parson Horne, and several others; in all which Mr. Wilkes's name is very little and but slightly mentioned; nor are

* See before, p. 124.

Guildhall politicks ever brought forward till April 3, 1770, just a fortnight before Mr. Wilkes was released from the King's Bench. That Junius should just take up city politicks at this critical juncture is certainly very remarkable. In this first essay of Junius on city politicks he is very bold and spirited. On the King's answer to the City's petition and remonstrance he says, it is *degrading the royal dignity, and the answer of the minister only*. Here it is proper to remark, that all Junius says on this business of the petition is much the same in point of reason and argument, only a little more guarded, as Mr. Wilkes made use of on the King's speech, which brought on all the legal proceedings against the printer and publishers. He also, in this letter, attacks the king rather personally, and that on the old score, of *his being so often imposed upon by the loyalty of the Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen*; three epithets that Mr. Wilkes had always uppermost in his North Britons, and his other publications.

April 17, 1770, Mr. Wilkes was discharged from the King's Bench; and, next day, appeared his address to the freeholders of Middlesex and the Ward of Farringdon Without. These addresses are both very excellent productions; and I have heard them commended as equal to any thing that Junius ever wrote.

April 24, Mr. Wilkes took his seat in the Court of Aldermen, and ever afterwards took a very bold and spirited part in every measure where Administration could be either *embarrassed, or even affronted*. He also formed a party in the Court of Aldermen, who took upon them to discharge the printers who were taken up on a warrant from the Speaker of the House of Commons; and their messenger was committed.

While Mr. Wilkes was thus employed as an Alderman, Junius attacks the Duke of Grafton, and Lord North as his supporter, on that *old hackneyed score of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell being seated as member for Middlesex*; and he even descends to scurrility, in a letter to Lord Mansfield, on another *old and hackneyed topick of Mr. Wilkes, his attachment to the banished house of Stuart*.

In Feb. 1771, the contest with Parson Horne and Philo-Junius began; where the Parson attacks Philo-Junius

as *John Wilkes, esq.*; and, Sept. 30, Junius addresses the Livery of London on their election of a *chief magistrate*.

That Mr. Wilkes should be interested in the choice of the Livery of London made of their Chief Magistrate is easily to be accounted for; but that a writer like Junius, whom all must acknowledge to be a scholar and a man of genius, should be interested in it, or should start up *such an adept* on city politicks, and write so well on the importance of *Common-halls*, and the Lord Mayor *obeying the voice of the Livery*, is very hard to be conceived.

Junius engages also very warmly in all the contests Mr. Wilkes had with his brother-aldermen, Sawbridge, Townsend, and Oliver, and strenuously opposed the electing Mr. Alderman Nash as Mayor. Junius, about the middle of his contest with Horne (who attacked Philo-Junius as John Wilkes, esq.) sends a letter by his printer to Mr. Horne, leaving it to his discretion to publish it or not. Mr. Horne sent it back to the printer, desiring it to be published. In this letter Junius laughs at Mr. Horne's grand discoveries, which he had promised as highly interesting to the community, but turned out only *some old clothes, a Welsh pony, a French footman, and a bumper of claret*; all which articles were furnished Mr. Wilkes by a friend of Mr. Horne's, and some were never paid for, according to some letters that passed between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne, that were afterwards published. How the election of Mr. Nash, the Alderman next the chair, should offend Junius, is hard to be conceived; but that it should affect Mr. Wilkes's cause, and his friends and adherents, is very clear; for, with such a man as Nash for Mayor, Mr. Wilkes's power over the Livery, a set of men whom he had been in the habits of addressing and managing in three or four contested elections, would be greatly injured; and Junius, *this apt scholar of Wilkes*, appears sensible of this; for, rather than run the risk of the contest, he turns to *conciliating the difference* between the contending parties, and, before the election comes on, Junius says, it is time for those who prefer the general good to stand forth, and stop all personal animosities.

Junius's thus turning tail is easily accounted for. Mr. Nash's situation

as the alderman next the chair, and his well-known respectability of character both as a magistrate and a man, rendered his election almost certain; and his election would much injure the cause of *Wilkes and Liberty*, which had reigned paramount for some years in all matters in which the Corporation had the management. Besides, the time was now come, what with the squabbles in the Court of Aldermen, which afterwards were brought before the Livery in common-hall, and the scurrility uttered on both sides, when Mr. Wilkes's ascendancy over the *Livery of London* was on the decline, and the electing Mr. Nash bid fair to totally knock it up. The election, however, did come on, notwithstanding Junius's writings and Mr. Wilkes's speeches against it; and this election of Mr. Nash was generally thought, by every man of reflexion conversant in city politics, as the first grand stroke that the *popular frenzy of Wilkes and Liberty* received.

From all this it plainly appears that (if Mr. Wilkes did not write Junius) Junius very early entered the lists as a champion in this cause, and very manfully fought his battles upon many various and arduous points: for all Junius wrote after Mr. Wilkes was liberated from the Kings Bench tended remarkably to that purpose.

A CITIZEN IN RETIREMENT.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.

AN example of oxen drawing by their foreheads, p. 19, may be seen in plate VIII. of Mr. Murphy's *General View of the State of Portugal*, just published.

P. 28. If your correspondent F. B. J. were ever so little conversant with ancient inscriptions, he would not have been offended at being asked, whether *only the initials* of that at Payerne remained. There might be words and letters after each initial, but too indistinct and time-worn for him or any other person to read or copy; and the copy on the *fourneau* and on the map

* The poll for mayor was declared on Saturday Sept. 28, 1771. Sunday being Michaelmas day; and, on Sept. 30, Junius addresses the Livery on the duties, and on their choice, of a Chief Magistrate. From this it would appear as if Junius was present in the Court when the poll was declared; for, only one day intervened between the address and the declaration.

may represent the then state of the inscription, copied from *Les Dessins de la Suisse*, with which the copies in Gruter, Freher, and Commelin, agree.

P. 31. Do I trace in *Hanslopiensis* the curate of Hanslop, who keeps, or last summer kept, in the North aisle of the old Saxon chancel of Hanslop church, a school at the small stipend of 8l. *per annum*? or the vicar of this and the adjoining parish of Castlethorp, who, out of 50l. the annual income of the united parishes, gives 40l. *per annum* to the above curate; while the rectory (worth 800l.) is enjoyed by the Corporation of Lincoln, to whom six clergymen posted on the death of Mr. Garmiton, the vicar, 1741, as I gather from a letter, now lying open before me, from Browne Willis, who knew all the secrets ancient and modern of the county of Bucks, to George North, who, with all his learning got no farther than the poor vicarage of Coddington? Shall I not join in the wish of *A Lover of the old Order of Things*, and fix eternal shame on our prelates who distribute their patronage to unequally, and leave men of real merit and usefulness to drudge as curates to idle, careless, and indifferent vicars or rectors. Yes, reverend fathers of the purest Protestant church, there are more than one of such careless ones; and it is your duty, both to God and your country, to search out and distinguish such sheep from such goats.

And for a conclusion, Mr. Urban, if you will allow me to add one word more on Sunday-schools, permit me to say that, much as I approve that institution, I cannot help observing that, were our Free-schools properly attended to, and furnished with proper masters, the new institution would have been superseded.

Though I am thus free with archbishops and bishops, I do not like to see contempt poured on our universities. They have great merit in their original design; and, if the general corruption of the times has affected them, let it not be urged against them to their prejudice.

While reproaches like that, conveyed p. 31, of perverting a solemn day of public thanksgiving for successes in which every individual in this country is alike deeply interested, are circulated, it behoves the whole body of Dissenters to stand forth and disavow it, or stigmatize their unworthy member,

member, who must be a disgrace to any religious community. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

THE venom-mouthed tribes, who either from hunger or wantonness attack the race of man, are at this season of the year for the most part in an inactive state; but us, with the Spring, will return fleas, flies, goats, and other *lepidoptera* and *apitra* too of less elegant recital, allow an old correspondent to point out the simple remedy of a pledget dipped in TAR-WATER as a specific remedy. This very valuable discovery was made by accident; but it has been now tried for a considerable time in a variety of cases, and with an uniformity of success, which leads me to offer it to the world through the channel of your widely-extended publication. It is equally efficacious, I have no doubt, in cases of stings from wasps, bees, &c. And I am informed (but this you have only on hearsay) that persons troubled with chilblains would obtain considerable relief by the application of pledgets dipped in warm tar-water. Yours, &c.

A Friend to the Name of BÉRKELEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, Feb. 13.*

YOU may inform A. B. and J. G. who enquire, in vol. LXVII. p. 1019, of B. I. B. the method of mixing wax in water, that, if B. I. B. means the melting wax in water so as to make them unite (which I suppose he does*), they may find a receipt given in a small pamphlet, intitled, "Pinnetti's last Legacy," p. 36: but, lest they should not have that pamphlet at hand, I will transcribe the experiment.

"In order to make this mixture (useful for many things) put in a glazed earthen pot, quite new, six ounces of spring or river water to two ounces of good white virgin wax; add to this a good pinch of salt of tartar; put these ingredients upon the fire, and, when they begin to heat, be attentive to stir them with a little stick, and you will see the union take place as soon as the wax melts."

It will be more or less liquid by its standing upon the fire more or less time. It is not said in the experiment that it is useful for the purpose assigned to it by B. I. B. but calls it a good pomatum to clear the skin, and a fine cosmetic; and, as I have never tried the experiment, cannot add the *probation* of J. TALBY.

* See before, p. 102. EDIT.

STATE of the LAND-TAX about 1775.

LONDON, Middlesex, and Westminster, not 3s. No county in England except Surrey, Sussex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire, above 2s. Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hants, and all the inland, from 20d. to 22d. Yorkshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, 1s. 6d. Cornwall, less. Wales, Lancashire, and the Northern counties, under 1s. Scots, about the 1-4th of the land-tax, though the value of lands is 1-6th of English. Several parishes in London and Westminster full, if not above, 4s. and some less than $\frac{1}{2}$. Sergeants-inn, Chancery-lane, valued at about 900l. *per annum*, at 4s. would pay 180l. but pays only 31l. 4s. equal to 9d. The three Temples, 7000l. *per annum*, pay 400l. equal to 10d. Pembrokeshire, 6d. Cardiganshire, 4d. Part of Radnorshire, 2s.; part 4d. E. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

I BEG the favour of you to request any of your correspondents to mention, if they are acquainted with any method to prevent mice from digging peas and beans out of the ground after being sown; as those animals do so much mischief in some gardens, that it is almost impossible to get a sowing of either of those vegetables to arrive to any perfection. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, May 10, 1797.

MUCH as there may be to admire in the picture of the *Crucifixion*, now exhibiting by the President of the Royal Academy, I confess my inability to comprehend the radiated figure in blue dancing before the cross, or that old figure heaving under a rock, and also radiated. It was suggested, that these represented the bodies of the saints which slept, and arose at the Crucifixion, according to the relation of one Evangelist. They cannot surely be the *fleeting spirits* so solemnly introduced near Christ, as described in the account of this picture in the True Briton, May 4; for, those I take to be *angels*.

How little attention some of our most eminent masters pay to *costume*, may be seen without going back to the President's picture of the battle of Durham, 1347, where the Bishop of Durham and the Queen defeated the Scots, and the bishops distinguished him, is painted on horseback, in his

leaves furrow and coat of armour, and his *mitre* on his head! In the murder of Archbishop Sharp, by Opie, in the present exhibition, his daughter is represented in the flowing linen dress of the present fashion, high girt, and her hair flowing. PICTORIOLUS.

MR. URBAN, *Chesterfield, Feb. 17.*
R [RALPH] BROOKES (LXVII. p. 1111.) was a native of Stafford. In 1718 he was sent to Mr. Jones's Dissenting academy at Tewksbury, on whose death he was removed to that at Findern, near Derby, then under the care of Mr. Hill, who died during his residence there, and who was succeeded by Dr. Latham. Some time between June and November, 1720, he married Miss Sarah Hunt, daughter of a mercer of Stratford, Warwickshire, an agreeable woman, and who had some fortune.

Leaving his wife in England, he went to Edinburgh; and in a letter dated from that place, Nov. 14, 1720, he writes as follows:

"The advantages of learning are very great; and two late scholars, and now friends and acquaintance, of the famous Boerhaave, at Leyden, are professors in physick and botany; and I have put myself under the care of them both. At present I attend upon chemical experiments, and the explanations of names, natures, tastes, smells, virtues, preparations, and uses, of the whole medicinal store, which is done with so much plainness and accuracy, (this being the first year that physick began to flourish in this university,) that I doubt not being made a competent master of the several parts of medicinal learning (considering the progress I have already made), before the next vacation. Besides my own private lectures, I attend upon two public ones which are free, *viz.* Law of Nature, and Divinity."

He should seem to have taken a Doctor's degree at the June graduation; for, in a letter, dated July 1, 1721, he speaks of himself as being settled as a physician in London, where he continued to practise till 1725.

In a letter dated August 5, he writes as follows:

"My brother Hunt, of Bristol, has provided me a Doctor's place in a ship bound for the coast of Africa. He tells me my pay will be 4l. per month free of all charges, and that a slave will fall to my share of 20l. value."

In a letter Nov. 14, 1726, he says,
 "We arrived at Bristol on Thursday

last. I have trod on the burning sands of Africa, seen the never-dying verdure of its trees, beheld many of its monsters, and have been an eye-witness to the manner of life, and barbarous politicks, of its swarthy inhabitants. We have been several months longer on our voyage than we expected, because we could not sell our slaves in the West-Indies; for which reason, after three months stay there, we sailed for Virginia, when we came to a very good market. It has been a very long, dangerous, and vexatious voyage. The Slaves were sickly, the weather tempestuous, and the provisions unwholesome; to make amends for which, I have gained a pretty deal of experience, and some money."

Nothing more is recollected concerning him till the publication of your Magazine for 1736; in which, at p. 743, there appears the following epigram:

"*On the Translation of Watt's China.*

B—s, chid for his blunders, frets, blusters, and cries, [good can arise.
 "From the damn'd Gate of St. John's no
 Fie, Parson! where else could you meet
 with a friend, [to lend."

When your straits were bur hinted, so ready

What is here called Watt's China will, I doubt not, prove to be the translation of Duhalde, in 4 vols. 1736; the dedication to which your correspondent, p. 1111, speaks of as being signed *R. Brookes*. The translation alluded to by Dr. Samuel Johnson, as mentioned by your correspondent, was probably one advertised by Cave* in your Magazine for October 1736, p. 694, in 4 vols. folio; the translators of which were probably the authors of the above epigram. It appears also, from the above epigram, that he took orders previous to 1736. He had two livings. He had one daughter, if not several other children. He was author of the following useful works:
 "The general Practice of Physick, extracted chiefly from the Writings of the most celebrated practical Physicians; and the medical Essays, Transactions, Journals, and literary Correspondence, of the learned Societies in Europe," in 2 vols. 8vo; the second edition with improvements, 1754. 2.
 "An Introduction to Physick and Surgery," 1754. 3. "A new and

* Our Correspondent's conjecture is right.—Mr. WATTS was printer of the rival edition.—On this subject, see vol. V. p. 663; VI. 470, 624, 738; VII. 366; XII. 320, 350, 353, 484. And Johnson's opinion of it, in *Belshazzar*; I. 515. EDIT.

accurate

accurate System of Natural History," 6 vols. large 12mo, 1763; in the preface to which, p. xiv, he does not omit to mention his having visited Africa and America. 4. "A General Gazetteer;" of which the book-

ellers continue to give improved editions. All these were printed for Newbery; for whom he probably compiled the Collection of Voyages, in 20 vols. 12mo; and of Travels, in 10 vols. 12mo, 1761. R. S.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797-8.

H. OF LORDS.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

AFTER several new Peers were sworn in, the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech (already printed in vol. LXVII. p. 1064.) as delivered from the throne by his Majesty.

Lord Glasgow, after an eulogium on the benevolent disposition uniformly evinced by his Majesty, took a view of the subject of the speech; and stated, that our glory, our spirit, our strength, and our resources, should induce a continuance of a war, both just and necessary, till peace could be obtained on secure and honourable terms. His Lordship concluded by moving the address; which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

The motion was seconded by Lord Swinburn; who entered into an examination of the conduct of our enemies from the commencement of hostilities; which, as he advanced, he marked with reprobation. He said, the Directory, in the banishment of legislators without trial, had trampled on the liberty of France; and that Britain, instead of crouching at their feet, should submit for some time to inconvenience, the reward of which would be the retainment of every thing it valued.

Earl Fitzwilliam went beyond the noble Lords in the propriety of continuing the war, for he would not conclude it but on the re-establishment of Monarchy in France. He disapproved of negotiation with the present rulers of that country, and concluded by moving to expunge that part of the address which related to the King's endeavours to make peace.

Lord Grenville contended that there was a Government in France with which it was eligible, though it had proved unavailing, to negotiate; and spoke of the haughtiness of demands, which were not even the basis of treaty, but the condition on which the

liberty of treating was to be purchased.

The Marquis of Lansdowne admitted that the French rulers had manifested a marked inveteracy against this country, which was attributable to our ministers, who talked of peace to be the better prepared for war, and to whom the Directory attribute duplicity, and having, even at the moment of negotiation, fomented civil war. He said our triumphant navy could little better our manufactures, whilst the influence of France deprived them of their accustomed markets; and that a change of ministers, to be followed by a change of system, was of even more consequence to the people than a peace.

The address was then agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, on the Speaker's return from the House of Lords, ten new members were introduced and sworn. The bill for preventing clandestine outlawries was passed, and the King's speech read.

Mr. W. Boole expatiated largely on his Majesty's exertions to restore to his people the blessings of peace, and on the inordinate ambition and rancorous feelings of the French Directory, which had resisted every overture. Mr. Boole, after describing the spirit and resources of England, and the glory and consequence of our recent victory, moved an address to his Majesty; which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

Mr. Drummond, in seconding the motion, said, he was happy in the fulfilment of the duty which had been assigned to him. He lamented the necessity of the war, which had originated with France, and been continued by the rancour and extravagant hauteur of her rulers.

Mr. B. Edwards declared, that he was unconnected with party; that he did not personally know Mr. Fox, whose talents he revered, and whose absence

absence he lamented; and that he had been a supporter of Mr. Pitt, till he found his confidence had been misplaced. He concurred in the glory acquired by Lord Duncan's victory, but lamented the blood by which it had been purchased; and thought that all our conquests were not worth another campaign.

Mr. *Wilberforce* concluded a very able reply by observing that those who heard him had reason to thank Providence for having, contrary to the intentions of their enemies, continued them members of a British parliament.

Sir *Horace Mann* said, victories could not be obtained without blood. The enemy had refused to treat; and the question was, whether this country should, at the feet of her enemy, supplicate a peace.

Major *Elford* spoke to a similar effect.

Mr. *Nicholls* said, the interest of our debt, which at present amounted to sixteen, would by another campaign be increased to twenty millions annually.

Sir *W. Young* lamented to hear despondency, when the unreasonable demands of our enemies were not made as the price of peace, but of negotiation.

Mr. *H. Browne* approved of the address, which was carried without a division.

New writs were ordered for Norfolk, *vice* Sir *John Wodehouse*, and for Nottingham, *vice* Lord *Carrington*, who are called up to the House of Peers.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Both Houses of Parliament this day voted their thanks to Admiral Lord *Duncan*, and the officers and men serving under him, for their able and gallant conduct in the late glorious and decisive victory obtained over the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October.

This day all the papers relative to the late negotiation at Lisle were laid before both Houses. (Of these papers, see vol. LXVII. p. 978.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 6.

The *Speaker* informed the House, that, agreeably to the resolution of that House, his Majesty had been waited

upon with the address voted by them; to which he had been pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Mr. *Ross* then moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, and that a supply should be granted. Agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he hoped to be able, by this day to-morrow, to lay before the House some important propositions relative to the supply for the ensuing year.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, which was read a first and second time.—The *Speaker* then put the question, that a supply be granted to his Majesty, which was ordered; but, upon his adding *nomine contradicente*,

Mr. *Tierney* gave his negative. He said, he objected to every act of the present administration.

The order was then made, but without the addition.

Mr. *Allardye* moved for an account of all the advances made by the Bank to the Government from Feb. 25, 1797 to the latest period.—Ordered.

Mr. *Hobhouse* moved to have laid before the House a variety of papers respecting the loan granted to his Imperial Majesty, and guaranteed by this country, which were ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Tierney* then made his promised motion respecting Mr. *Dundas's* holding the office of Secretary of State; a place he stigmatized with the name of a job, and which he remarked was a job detected. He concluded a long speech with the following motion: "That the office of Secretary of State for the war department was in addition to the offices of Secretary of State for the foreign and home department, first established on the 11th of July, 1794; and that the Hon. Henry *Dundas*, having accepted that office, was deemed unworthy and incapable of retaining his seat in that House."

Mr. *Dundas* made an able reply; after which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* farther explained the origin and duties of the office.

Mr. *Martin* and Sir *W. Geary* supported the motion. The question was then put; when there appeared, for the motion 8; against it 139.

(To be continued.)

25. *A Dissertation on the Vision contained in the Second Chapter of Zechariah.* By Thomas Winkle, B. D. of Pembroke College, Rector of Brightwell, Berks.

THE learned author of this dissertation appears to have adopted a mode of discussion which ought to be followed by writers in general who treat on controverted passages, not to meddle with the opinions of others, but purely to establish his own. He has done this in a very ingenious manner, by giving an entire new rendering to a principal part of Zechariah, chap. ii. ver. 8; by which rendering a very obscure text is made familiar and easy to be understood, as well as to abound with profitable instruction. He has compared the passage with another similar one in the book of Psalms, which is illustrated in a satisfactory manner by this new rendering; and for the peculiarity of the idiom he has alleged several passages of various parts of the old text, by way of confirmation. The author has discovered a very nice and critical knowledge of the Hebrew language; and, by his interpretation of the vision, has pointed out a new prediction, and consequently a new argument, in favour of Christianity. We think the dissertation does him great credit as a critic and a divine; and that it is calculated to do real service to the cause of Religion.

The opinions of Doctors Blayney and Eweleigh, on this subject, have been already stated, vol. LXVII. pp. 316, 317. Mr. W. from a comparison of the different parts of the prophecy with each other, and from the frequent appellation of *the Glory* given to Christ in the Old Testament, the particular characteristic of whom was, that he should dwell among men, gives his vote in favour of the received opinion, against the explanation of the Regius Professor of Hebrew. The concluding reflections turn on the agency of good angels counteracting evil ones, the obvious necessity of a diligent study and attention to the Hebrew text, and the great importance of the argument from prophecy. "In the sacred records there is an illustrious series of extraordinary contingences, foretold from the beginning of time to the full establishment of Christianity, and even to the final dissolution of all things; a very considerable part of which we know to have been already long since fulfilled with wonderful precision and circum-

stantial accuracy; and new light is continually breaking-in upon us, not only in a clearer discernment of the meaning of the predictions, but also in the growing display of the scenes of their accomplishment. Now there appears to have been one grand design pervading the whole of this astonishing connexion, which is to communicate the saving grace of God to man, in and through a Redeemer; to unfold gradually the mysteries of his love; to illustrate, with new and never-ceasing light, the plan of his favour; and to prepare the world for the reception, improvement, and blessing, of his glory."

In the advertisement of publications by Mr. W. at the end of this dissertation, is the "Letter to the Bishop of Worcester, on his Life of Bishop Warburton" (LXVI. 138).

26. *The Doctrines of the Church of Rome examined.* By the Rev. Bryan Ingham Bromwich, A. M.

MR. B. has travelled to good effect, and, by actual view of the errors and absurdities of Popery, convinced himself that "the pernicious doctrines of the Church of Rome are the chief and principal cause of the infidelity that overwhelms the Christian world." He has very properly seized the moment, when an immense number of Papists are residing among us, to guard Protestants from their attempts to convert them; not without a hope that even Papists themselves may be converted.

The errors he aims to confute are eleven: 1. the Universality of the Catholic Church; 2. the Pope, or Bishop of Rome; 3. general councils and traditions; 4. idolatry; 5. the sacrament of the Lord's supper; 6. false miracles; 7. celibacy of priests, &c.; 8. purgatory; 9. persecution for religion; 10. intercession of saints; 11. enmity to learning and learned men.

On the second he has this note: "However modern Papists may seem to deny the Pope's supremacy in temporal affairs, the united testimony of all European nations too firmly establishes the fact to admit the least doubt, that where they had the power, they were never backward in assuming it. Indeed, what they affirm, or what they deny, can be of no weight against historical facts; especially when we know that the most solemn oath of a Papist is no longer binding to him than his Church shall think proper; and it is a melancholy

melancholy truth, that a real Papist will stick at no crime, however inhuman, to support his erroneous religion. Out of a thousand other facts, we need only call to mind the horrid massacre of the Protestants, and the innumerable human victims burnt and burning at their Inquisitions. It is contrary to common sense and reason to suppose, for a moment, that modern Papists hold a different faith from their ancestors, so long as they believe in the infallibility of their Pope; that a man, often a most infamous one, as many of their Popes have been, instead of God, can forgive them their sins, and who themselves stand so much in need of pardon. Where it is possible that an infatuated set of people can have the folly or madness to believe that a man, like themselves, can have the power to act as God, is it possible to suppose such people would dare to disobey that man's commands? Most certainly not. And if the Pope was to want another Guy Faux to blow up the British Parliament, for the glory of God and the increase of Popery, there would be found no scarcity of them to attempt it" (p. 25).

"Strangers to the Scriptures and the true doctrine of Christ, Papists only know their religion from the priests; and the number of pious frauds they are daily witness of make the greater part naturally conclude the whole to be a forgery. Long before the late troubles in France, the most impious sarcasms against every thing sacred were commonly used by the nobility and men of fortune; which being continually retailed among the inferior classes, the whole of the people became totally corrupt; and this was certainly the real cause of the destruction of the French Monarchy. This ought to be a warning to all Governments, and shew them of what importance it is into what hands they commit the government of the Church, as the abilities and moral conduct of the inferior orders of the clergy depend upon it. It shews us, also, that interest alone should never be the occasion of distributing rewards, as the internal peace of the kingdom greatly depends on the abilities and conduct of the officiating clergy" (p. 64).

Mr. B. points out some errors in the Protestant Church of England, which he wishes to see reformed. Such are, the Athanasian creed, the words "and

the Son," in the Nicene creed, being an innovation; but, more than all, the abominable Simony daily practised in purchasing ecclesiastical preferments; and the admitting improper people to the ministry, especially to the episcopal dignity. He mentions a *late* bishop of (whose memory cannot now, surely, be held so sacred as to conceal his name), who has overwhelmed the country with curates recommended by electioneering interest. "When the people see so little regard paid to the choice of the clergy by their bishops, it occasions a contempt for religion itself, and, amongst many, a total neglect of divine worship" (pp. 76, 77).

27. *An Address to the County of Kent, on their Petition to the King for removing from the Councils of his Majesty the present Ministers, and for adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and an happy Peace. Together with a Postscript concerning the Treaty between the Emperor of Germany and Franco, and concerning our domestic Situation in Time to come.* By Lord Rokeby.

"AND one said unto him, Wherefore came this mad fellow unto thee? And he said unto them, Ye know the man and his communication." This address begins with Public Bankruptcy and Invasion; neither of which have yet happened. It proceeds to Ambition and the National Debt; the remedy proposed for which is, to dismiss the present Ministers, to make a peace, and then to bring about a real representation of the Commons in Parliament. "How," asks the writer, can "these two great points, or objects, of a change in our administration, and an end of hostilities, be obtained? By a concurrence of petitions." What they have produced is too well known to be here repeated. His Lordship, "who did, from his early days, adopt the principles of an old and true Whig, the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, Lord Moleworth, Mr. Trenchard, and such men, from whom he has, to the best of his knowledge, throughout a long life, in no single action or circumstance, ever once varied or swerved, and which he will certainly now relinquish only at his grave," here closes his 30th page; but, finding the Emperor had made peace with France, and that a junction of the French, Spanish, and Dutch fleets must be expected to invade our country, he resumes his pen, for 59 pages

pages more, to argue for a happy, against an honourable, peace; all the while doubting "whether peace itself will be a sufficient salve for all our sores; whether our case is not already become so desperate or difficult as to require some farther remedy besides even that blessing." This remedy, we are once more told, is a real representation of the Commons in Parliament; but on none of the various proposals for effecting it does his Lordship hazard an opinion; but "finishes the effusions of an old man, whose chief interest in what he is writing is the pleasure to contemplate the public happiness at present, and to foresee it for the future. If, with a peaceable state abroad, shall be united a real representation of our Commons in our government at home; we may hope and expect to become, once more, a happy and prosperous people. May our Ministers then pursue the best measures for the public good! and may the Nation use their due endeavours, in concurrence, for that purpose!"

28. *The Integrity and Excellence of Scripture: A Vindication of the so-much-controverted Passages, Deut. vii. 2—5, and xx. 16—17, whereby the Justice of the Commands they enjoin are incontrovertibly proved, and, consequently, the Objections of Thomas Paine and Dr. Geddes completely refuted. By George Benjoin, of Jesus College, Cambridge.*

MR. B. whose elucidation of the book of Jonah has had our warmest applause (vol. LXVI. p. 1024), here undertakes to vindicate the command of God to Israel, respecting the seven nations of Canaan, to smite and utterly destroy them; and to shew that these words, in the original, do not imply that cruel and sanguinary excision ascribed to them by Thomas Paine, who rejects the sacred Scriptures, and Dr. Geddes, who declares them not to be the will and word of God. From parallel passages, Deut. vii. 5, Numb. xxxiii. 51, 52, 53, 55, Josh. iii. 10, only expulsion of these nations, and destruction of their idols, is intended; and from other passages it appears, that many of the people were spared. Deut. vii. 2. is therefore to be translated, "And when the Lord thy God giveth them into thee, and thou shalt have smitten them, dispel, dispel them; thou shalt not make any covenant with them, nor shew them any favour;" and Deut.

xx. 16, 17, "But of the cities of these nations which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance, thou shalt not support any thing living. But dispel, dispel them all, as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee." The seven nations were to be destroyed as nations, but not murdered without possibility of escape. The historical parts of Scripture are connected with the whole. All the learning and philosophy of antient and modern times have not produced a history of the creation of the world like that in Genesis, of which they are only imitations. Nor can Nature teach like the word of God. Dr. G. objects to the authority of Scripture from the cruelty and injustice which some passages seem to inculcate; but Mr. B. shews that the historians of the Constantinopolitan empire, which he affects to prefer to them, relate acts of greater cruelty by Theodosius the Great. Mr. B. goes on, to shew the authority and importance of Scripture. He has, to use his own words, in his concluding summary, proved, from the Bible translation, that the general tenor of the passages in question neither implies the evil commands which have been erroneously imputed to them, nor enjoin any thing that is inconsistent with the goodness and mercy of God. That the general spirit of the command does not imply an utter destruction of the men, women, and children, and every living creature, of seven nations, he proves from the very event itself; that though the Israelites had it in their power to slay every living creature, yet they and their judges, and their kings, voluntarily suffered many of their enemies to live in unmolested peace, with their wives, and friends, and little ones, and cattle, and property, even after they had peaceful possession of their dominions, and had the power to destroy them. The author then treats on the different parts, the particular expressions, which constitute the whole of the command, and which, taken singly, might convey a sense repugnant to God's mercy; and explains every one separately, and proves them to be perfectly consistent with God's justice and mercy, even as they stand translated in their present form. He has then recourse to the original, in which the sacred word of God, containing the passages in question, was first given to mankind. The original he literally translates, and proves

proves that the words, Deut. vii. 2, commonly translated "thou shalt utterly destroy them," literally mean "thou shalt *dispel* them;" that the words translated "nor show mercy unto them," literally mean "nor *show* them any FA-
 YOUR," that the words, Deut. xx. 16, translated "thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth" literally mean "thou shalt not SUPPORT any thing *living*;" that the expression, in Deut. xx. 17, "thou shalt utterly destroy them," mean "thou shalt DISPEL them ALL." These different renderings do not proceed from the translator's choice or fancy, but from the plain and natural meaning of the words in the original, which words he has produced. He then presents his readers with a few instances from which it may be proved that the Sacred History is in perfect harmony with the *preceptive* part of Scripture. The writer then proceeds to prove that *Nature alone* would not have been sufficient to make mankind happy even but in this life; nor the productions of the learned to make them wise and really good; that from Scripture alone, as being the word of God, proceeds all knowledge and wisdom, and every consolation; that they alone contain precepts, the observance of which will make man happy in this life, and assure him everlasting happiness hereafter. Then follows a copious description of the miserable state wherein man must fall were he to follow Nature only; a state wherein neither Religion, Morality, or Reason, make part of a man's conduct. The *conscience* of the man of mere Nature is then enquired into; and a description of his miserable end closes the scene of his wretched life. Thomas Paine's knowledge of God and Nature is examined; and the ground upon which he maintains that Nature is preferable to the Sacred Writings is investigated. Then follows a general rule by which the authenticity or spuriousness of a book ought to be proved. The general cause of all effects is next traced, and the source whence we derive our knowledge of Nature pointed out. The excellence of Scripture is thus displayed, and its sacred contents given in *abstract*. Israel being chosen God's people is accounted for. The necessity of a Mediator is shown; and the Divine Wisdom, in *gradually* revealing Salvation to mankind, illustrated. The predominant features of the character of Christ

are concisely described. Then follows a short enumeration of the blessings, happiness, consolation, joyful hopes and expectations, which mankind derive from Scripture, the sacred written word of God.

29. *The Imperial Epistle from Kien Long, Emperor of China, to George III. King of Great Britain, &c. &c. in the Year 1794; transmitted from the Emperor, and presented to his Britannic Majesty by his Excellency the Right Honourable George Earl Maccarty of the Kingdom of Ireland, K. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. Translated into English Verse, from the original Chinese Poetry; with Note, by various Persons of Eminence and Distinction, and by the Translator.*

WITH a true poetic vein, and the full spirit of virtuous liberty, and with no less happy allusive faculty, the translator (who is also author of those admirable touches of satire, "The Pursuits of Literature," see vol. LXVII. pp. 568, 660, 1004, 1081, 1112; vol. LXVIII. 273; and, as it should seem by community of advertisement of all the three, of that Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham on the emigrant French Priests), depicts and satirizes the prevailing characteristics and characters of the time. He is perhaps the first of our satirists whose aim is strictly virtuous; and his satire, however poignant, is only the severity of Cato. We shall extract, as most highly coloured, yet with strict poetic truth, his glowing picture of the *tempus of Europe*:

" ————— for other scenes are near:
 Darkness and Discontent, Distrust and Fear,
 And brooding Policy, in covert forms,
 Call o'er the deep of empire clouds and
 — storms. [nia's field,
 And wild those storms would rend Britain
 Should Patriot Bands the rod of Faction
 wield,
 While Law, Religion, Property, they seize,
 And senates tremble at their own decrees;
 Sweeping with REFORMATION'S iron sweep,
 They'd crush each land that scrupled to obey;
 From Splendour's robe each proud distinction
 wipe,
 And place a barren bauble in thy gripe.
 Then mixed Fathers, and the errand Peer,
 And Ancestry, and all to Honour dear,
 The fond, well-earn'd rewards of ancient
 Worth,
 All, spirits disembodied, leave the earth.
 These are state-blots, which, in their mad
 intent, [LIAMONT;
 Should be ras'd out IN THEIR FIRST PAR-
 Fer

For each conspiracy, quacks of state or church,
 How hate all truth but truths of great re-
 They round their phrase with twisted no-
 things, call
 Sophistic pomp, and meaner minds appal;
 Then, unawares, the strong conclusion draw,
 The master of the Prince is master of the
 Law.

" Nor TROU, in fancied strength too
 safely wife,
 Their base-born, dark original despise.
 Whence draws the fan dire vapour? whence
 conspire [fire?
 The thund'rous tempest, and the lightning's
 From lake and lazy pool, and woods obscene,
 The shade of patriot Poffence unclean,
 The Elemental fury from afar
 Collected, and fatters wide, Ethereal war,
 Hanging without confine, without control;
 By'n Heaven's own armament oft seems to
 roll,

And from the Lead momentaneous Shock
 Broom-impress marks the riven rock;
 The arch of Majesty, the temple's dome,
 The pillar'd hall, the pedant's low-roof'd
 home,

Alice in quiescinguth'd ruin fall,
 And shapeless desolat'on equals all.
 Through EUROPE'S bounds, 'tis her devoted
 age,

Fires from within and central thunders rage.
 Oh Gallia's shore, I mark th' unhallow'd
 power,
 Her goddess-rogents feel the madd'ning hour,
 Dread architects of ruin and of crime,
 In Revolution's permanence sublime,
 And cruel nonfence! O'er th' astonish'd
 world

The flag of dire EQUALITY unfurl'd, [air,
 Dismantling with blood of millions, streams in
 The equal, FRATERNAL FREEDOM, DEATH,
 DRAFAIR. [know,

They pass; nor Rhine nor Rubicon they
 Towards may roar, or tranquil streams may
 flow;

In scappall'd pretration on they burst,
 All nations cursing, by all nations curs'd.
 Lbt Belgium yields to unresist'd fate;
 Whether ministers of terror wait:

Nature with rod petrific smites the land,
 And binds the floods in adamantin band,
 Till Gallia's Otise, in right of William,
 sways, [obeys,
 And Freedom, once with life-drops bought,
 See whence, dismember'd, trembling Spain
 resigns

Golconda's radiance and Potosi's mines;
 The pillars of th' ETERNAL CITY bow,
 And the tiara from the Pontiff's brow
 Drops to the dust; no more in Peter's fane
 The Constitutional Brotherhood shall reign.
 Yet see: the Turban nob, by factions torn;
 A strong thing, sad, and stiflen found is borne
 Around Sophia's hallow'd conscious walls,
 Shattering the doom denounc'd; her cres-
 cent fall.

Still view, in Western* climes, Death's palest
 horc

With pest lence and slaughter marks his
 course; [rage,

While dusky tribes, with more than maniac
 Reasting their frozen bonds, ic war engage;
 For France still burns to make, with dire
 intent,

HELL AND THIS WORLD ONE REALM,
 ONE CONTINENT.

" Yet once attend, great BRU-SWICK,
 nor in vain

Hear thy imperial brother's closing strains;
 THUS from thy people may no thought di-
 vide! [pride;

The Statesman's rashness, or Reformer's
 Reason, and her good virtues, still distrust a
 W' about experience makes a ki gon just?
 Fix on her antient base, let England rest,
 And public danger ar: the puo c breast;
 On British seas depend. O' foreign flames
 To prove Versailles THE FATAL STAM-
 ON† came,

New law, new pol:, new truth, to tell;
 And by new maxims the vast fabrick fell.
 Oh, should this nation fight her just arms,
 Nor Gallia TRUTHS dread more than Gal-
 lic arms,

Thy diadem must fade; the Tyrian dys
 Sink in the scarlet of Democracy.

All dignities of brighter times will fail;
 No Wisdom o'er the midnight lamp grow
 pale,

But Know: ge, Fancy, Genius, all retire,
 And faint and dead, struck Learning will
 expire [found

Look round the land, there nothing shall be
 But swords to guard, and ploughs to till, the
 ground. [tive rod,

" Though now awhile, beneath the afflic-
 SUPERNAL POWER, mad, bid TMY Albion
 nod,

Humbled in due prostration may she bend,
 And her far-fam'd beneficence extend;
 Then, all her antient energies erect, [pest,

Strength from herself and from her God ex-
 And, on her rocky ramparts hold, alone
 Maintain HER laws, and vindicate TMY
 throne."

30. *The Insufficiency of the Light of Nature, exemplified in the Vice and Depravity of the Heathen World; including some Strictures on Paine's "Age of Reason."*

" THIS tract, which is designed as an anticote against Paine's "Age of Reason," is drawn up for the use of those who are unacquainted with the subjects here treated of, that, by comparing the state of the Heathen world with the glorious light of the Gospel dispensation, they may gratefully acknowledge the superior mercies we are

* "The West Indies."

† "Neckar."

favoured with." It is a popular compilation from those authors who could give the best information on the subject, both ancient and modern, and considerable extracts given from them.

31. *Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies; collected from good Authorities.* By John Robison, M. A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

MR. R. having frequented the lodges of Free Masons on the Continent, found German Masonry a very serious concern, and implicated with other subjects with which he never suspected it to have any connexion. Reading a German publication, called *Religiöses Begebenheiten*, or, Religious Occurrences, he found that in France the lodges had become the haunts of many projects and fanatics, both in science, religion, and politics, who had availed themselves of the secrecy and freedom of speech maintained in those meetings, to broach their particular whims or suspicious doctrines, which, if published to the world in the usual manner, would have exposed the authors to ridicule or censure. The lodges of France had become places of very serious discussion, where opinions in morals, religion, and politics, had been promulgated and maintained with a freedom and a keenness of which we, in this favoured land, have no adequate notion, because we are unacquainted with the restraints laid on ordinary conversation in other countries. He found that the covert of a Mason's lodge had been employed in every country for venting and propagating sentiments in religion and politics that could not have been circulated in public without exposing the author to very great danger.

"I found that this impunity had gradually encouraged men of licentious principles to become more bold, and to teach doctrines subversive of all our notions of morality, of all our confidence in the moral government of the universe, of all hopes of improvement in a future state of existence, and of all satisfaction and contentment with our present life, so long as we live in a state of civil subordination. I have been able to trace these attempts, made, through a course of 50 years, under the specious pretence of enlightening the

world by the torch of philosophy, and of dispelling the clouds of civil and religious superstition which keep the nations of Europe in darkness and slavery. I have observed these doctrines, gradually diffusing and mixing with all the different systems of Free Masonry, till at last AN ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN FORMED for the express purpose of ROOTING OUT ALL THE RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS, AND OVERTURNING ALL THE EXISTING GOVERNMENTS, OF EUROPE. I have seen this association exerting itself, zealously and systematically, till it has been almost irresistible; and I have seen that the most active leaders in the French Revolution were members of this Association, and conducted their first movements according to its principles, and by means of its instructions and assistance, *formally requested and obtained*; and, lastly, I have seen that this Association still exists and works in secret, and that not only several appearances among ourselves shew that its emissaries are endeavouring to propagate their detestable doctrines among us, but that the Association has lodges in Britain corresponding with the mother lodge in Munich, ever since 1784" (p. 10—12). He proceeds to shew that the leaders of the Association disbelieved *every word* that they uttered, and every doctrine that they taught; and that their real intention was, to abolish *all* religion, overturn every government, and make the world a general plunder and a wreck (p. 12), that they might rule the world with uncontrollable power, while all the rest, even of the associated, should be degraded in their own estimation, corrupted in their principles, and employed as the mere tools of the ambition of their *unknown superiors*. "Surely a free-born Briton will reject at once, and without any farther examination, a plan so big with mischief, so disgraceful to its underlying abettors, and so uncertain in its issue. These hopes have induced me to lay before the public a short abstract of the information I think I have received. It will be short, but, I hope, sufficient for establishing the fact, that *this detestable Association exists, and its emissaries are busy among ourselves*" (p. 14).

This Association is the order of ILLUMINATI, founded, in 1775, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, professor of ca-

was first in the university of Ingoldstadt, published, 1782, by the Elector of Bavaria; revived immediately, under another name, and in a different form, all over Germany; again detected, and seemingly broken up; but it has taken so deep root that it still subsists without being detected, and has spread into all the countries of Europe. It took its first rise among the Free Masons, but is totally different from Free Masonry. It was not, however, the mere protection gained by the secrecy of the lodges, that gave occasion to it, but it arose naturally from the corruptions that have crept into that fraternity, the violence of the party-spirit which pervaded it, and from the total incertainties and darkness that hangs over the whole of that mysterious Association (pp. 15, 16).

The author supposes the Society of Masons was originally founded for the more purposes of architecture, but, when introduced into England, applied to other purposes; as, in 1648, for the keeping-up of Royalty by meetings of Royalists. The benevolent relief of their members, in various parts of the world, was an after-thought, at the close of the last century; and universal benevolence was held out as the great aim of the Order. "And this is all that could be said in public without infringing the obligation to secrecy" (p. 25). The plain tale of brotherly love was polished up to protestations of universal benevolence, and had taken place of loyalty and attachment to the family of Stuart, which was now totally forgotten in the English lodges. James and his adherents took refuge in France, and, with them, Free Masonry, where it was really cultivated, and made a means of carrying on a correspondence with the friends of the exiled King in England. The Jesuits interfered, in the hope of making use of it to restore Popery in England. At this time changes were made in some of the Masonic symbols, particularly in the tracing of the lodge, which bear evident marks of Jesuitical interference. The French refined on the orders, ranks, badges, titles, and expense, of Masonry; and the Church of Rome made use of the 15 orders of Chivalry, introduced into some of the Parisian lodges, to secure and extend her influence on the laity of rank and fortune. The declamations in the lodges on the social duties were filled

with hyperbole in their far-fetched, fanciful explanations of the symbols of Masonry; and, under the protection of Masonic secrecy, they planned schemes of a different kind and formidable associations, in opposition to the ridiculous and oppressive ceremonies and superstitions of the Church. The rigours of the Church against them only served to knit the brethren together, and provoked them to more eager exercises of their bold criticisms. The lodges became schools of Scepticism and Infidelity; and the spirit of conversion or proselytism grew every day stronger. Cardinal Dubois had, before this time, endeavoured to corrupt the minds of the courtiers, by patronizing, directly and indirectly, all scepticks who were otherwise men of talents. He gave the young courtiers to understand, that, if he should obtain the reins of government, they should be entirely freed from the bigotry of Louis XIV. and the oppression of the Church, and have free indulgence of their inclinations. His own plans were disappointed by his death; but the regent, Orleans, was equally indulgent; and, in a few years, there was hardly a man in France, who pretended knowledge and reflection, who did not laugh at all religion. Amidst the almost infinite number of publications from the French presses, there is hardly a dozen to be found where the author attempts to vindicate Religion from the charges of universal superstition and falsehood. The monks appeared only as lazy drones; while the parish-priests instructed the people, visited the sick, reconciled the offender and the offended, and were the great mediators between the landlords and their vassals; an office which endeared them to the people more than all the other circumstances of their profession (pp. 32, 33).

The cant of brotherhood, and the admission of all ranks of men into the lodge, brought about Political Equality, having a natural tendency to foster leveling wishes. The sentiments of some of the French degrees are evident allusions to the doctrine of the book called "Origine du Despotisme Oriental;" where the religion of all countries is considered as a mere engine of state; where it is declared that reason is the only light that Nature has given to man; that our anxiety about futurity has made us imagine endless torments in a future world; and that

princes, taking the advantage of our weakness, have taken the management of our hopes and fears, and directed them so as to suit their own purposes; and emancipation from the fear of death is declared to be the greatest of all deliverances (pp. 26, 37). In the "Chevalerie de l'Aigle" there is a woful explanation given of the symbols, by which a lively imagination may conceive the whole history and peculiar doctrines of the New Testament as typical of the final triumph of Reason and Philosophy over Error. And perhaps this degree is the very first step in the plan of the ILLUMINATI (pp. 37, 38). The Chevalier Ramfay, an eminent for his piety as for his enthusiasm, held singular opinions, and was listened to, when he traced the History of Masonry from the Crusades; and it is chiefly to him we are indebted for that rage for masculine chivalry that distinguishes the French Free Masons (p. 39). "None are more zealous than the apostles of Infidelity and Atheism. It is in human nature to catch with greediness any opportunity of doing what lies under general restraint. These facts and observations account for the zeal with which the patchwork additions to the simple Free Masonry of England was prosecuted in France" (p. 40). The author traces the lodges of various denominations in France into Germany, with extracts from their writings, "a strange mixture of Mysticism, Theosophy, Cabalistic whim, real Science, Fanaticism, and Free-thinking, both in religion and politics." Toland's Pantheisticon, published 1740, is an account of the principles of a fraternity which he calls *Socratica*, and the brothers *Pantheists*, supposed to hold a lodge, &c. There were, in 1784, 266 improved lodges, working under the Duc de Chartres, and issuing from the great lodge of Lyons. Sieyes, Lequino, Despremeuil, Bailly, Fauchet, Maury, Mounew, were, of the same system, in different lodges, the hot-beds where were sown and reared the seeds of all the pernicious doctrines which soon after choaked every moral or religious cultivation, and made society worse than a waste, a noisome marsh of human corruption, filled with every rank and poisonous weed (p. 50). Corruption was spread over the kingdom, under the mask of moral instruction; Voltaire and Diderot expressing, in their tragedies, the

immutable obligations of justice and truth, and the feelings of a good mind, yet, in their practice, openly contradicting them. The defect of moral instruction and public education is the greatest defect in government. The general corrupt state of France; the whole nation became infidel; the greatest part of the lodges of France converted, in the course of a very few weeks, into corresponding political societies. Abundant proof is produced that the most turbulent characters in the nation frequented the lodges (pp. 60, 61).

The first German lodge was at Cologne, erected 1716; and German hospitality made this institution an agreeable and useful passport, and an agreeable pastime to military men confined in garrisons. Singularity and wonder, and difficulty of research, are, to the Germans, irresistible recommendations and incitements; and, though they have been in the former ranks in the progress in the knowledge of Nature, they have been also dupes to Rosicrucian mysteries, of which Masonry was one of the conditions. Though Rosicrucian lodges have always been considered by other Free Masons as bad societies and gross schismatics; this did not hinder their alchemies and medical secrets from being frequently introduced into the lodges of simple Free Masonry; and, in like manner, exorcism, or ghost-raising, magick, and other gross superstitions, were often held out, in their meetings, as attainable mysteries, which would be immense acquisitions to the fraternity, without any necessity of admitting, along with them, the religious deliriums of the Rosicrucians. After a fruitless attempt, by Baron Hunde, in 1743, to make out that the true secret of Masonry was preserved by some remains of the Knights Templars in Scotland, Masonry was cultivated with zeal in Germany, and many adventurers found their advantage in supporting particular schisms. In 1756, or 1757, a complete revolution took place. The French officers, prisoners at large at Berlin, undertook, with the assurance peculiar to their nation, to instruct the simple Germans in every thing that embellished society, and to persuade them that the homely Free Masonry imported from England was fit only for the unpolished minds of the Britons; but that in France it had
grows

grow into an elegant system, fit for the profession of gentlemen. It is needless to trace the several revolutions of this absurd and perverted system, of which Anderson and Desaguliers, and, we may conclude, Hutchinson, have given neither an intelligible nor a favourable account; and which, in the hands of designing Scotchmen, Germans, and French, has been distorted to serve the worst of purposes. Why the Congregation of K-m-d-t, in Scotland, should remain unexplained, we do not comprehend. In Germany the faith of Free Masons was quite unshaken, though the rage for mysteries and wonder was not in the least abated, and the habits of their secret assemblies were becoming every day more craving. About this time there was a great revolution of the public mind in Germany; and scepticism, infidelity, and irreligion, not only were prevalent in the minds and manners of the wealthy and luxurious; and of the profligate of lower ranks, but began to appear in the productions of the press. In the competition between Protestants and Papists, for making converts, the spirit of free enquiry, which was the great boast and security of the former, was pushed to extravagant lengths; and, at length, Revelation itself was attacked, and the defenders of Bible Christianity were misrepresented, as concealed Jesuits, by Nicholai, a bookseller in Berlin, in his periodical work, the General German Library, and his romance of Sebaldus Nothanker. Against these, Heinzenan, a bookseller at Bern, published "An Appeal to my Country, concerning a Combination of Writers and Booksellers to rule the Literature of Germany, and form the public Mind into a Contempt for the Religion and Civil Establishment of the Empire;" containing an historical account of the publications, in every branch of literature, for about thirty years. Basedow, a man of talents and learning, set up, in the principality of Anhalt-Dessau, a *Philantropia*, or academy of general education, on a plan extremely different from those of the universities and academies; and, to make it agreeable to the different religious sects, banished all religion whatever. The late King of Prussia, who was, to say the best of him, a Naturalist, and, holding this life for his all, gave full liberty to his subjects to write

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what they pleased, provided they did not touch on State matters, saw the impolicy of this indifference before his death, and his successor endeavoured to support the church establishment in the civil remonstratory manner of allowing perfect freedom of thinking and speaking to the professors of every Christian faith, provided it was enjoyed without disturbing the general peace, or any encroachment on the rights of those already supported by law. His edict to this effect, a model worthy of imitation in every country, was attacked with the utmost virulence, and by none more violently than Mirabeau and the Combination of Philosophers leagued together in Defence of Truth and Reason, which no power can withstand. Enlightenment! Instruction! was the general cry among writers. The Triumph of Reason over Error, the Overthrow of Superstition and slavish Fear, Freedom from religious and political Prejudices, and the Establishment of Liberty and Equality, the natural and unalienable Rights of Man, were the topics of general declamation; and it was openly maintained, that secret societies, where the communication of sentiment should be free from every restraint, was the most effectual means for instructing and enlightening the world. Thus it appears that Germany has exposed the gradual progress from Religion to Atheism, from Decency to Dissoluteness, and from Loyalty to Rebellion; which has had its course in France. And this progress has been effected in the same manner; and one of the chief means of seduction has been the lodges of the Free Masons (pp. 90, 91, 92).

We have next an account of Baron Knigge, who, in his publications, affects to consider Christianity as a mere allegory, and a masonic type of Natural Religion; the moral duties are spun into the common-place declamations against benevolence; and the attention is continually directed to the absurdities and horrors of superstition, the sufferings of the poor, the tyranny and oppression of the great, the tricks of the priests, and the indolent simplicity and patience of the seditious and of the common people. The happiness of the patriarchal life, and sweets of universal equality and freedom, are the buttens of every paragraph; and the general tenor of the whole is, to make men

discontented

discontented with their condition of civil subordination, and the restrainers of revealed religion" (p. 93).—"For a long while, the hope of learning some valuable secret made a German baron think nothing of long and expensive journeys in pursuit of some new degrees. Of late, the cosmo-political doctrines encouraged in the lodges, and some hopes of producing a revolution in society, by which men of talents should obtain the management of public affairs, seem to be the cause of all the zeal with which the Order is still cherished and promoted" (p. 96). Just when Knigge conceived himself sure of establishing his system in a general convention of the whole Order, he met with the Marquis of Constanza, who, in an instant, converted him, and changed all his measures, shewing him that he was only doing by halves what another society had accomplished and carried to its full extent. They immediately set about undoing all that he had been occupied with, and formed a new plan of Masonry. In the mean time Weishaupt established his doctrine of ILLUMINATISM, and the order of ILLUMINATI. Four professors, examined about it, declared that the tendency of the Order was, to sturje Christianity, restore Epicurean pleasures, and justify self-murder on Stoical principles; declare death an eternal sleep; decry patriotism and loyalty; declaim on liberty and equality, as unalienable rights; besides other equally dangerous doctrines. The lodge was suppressed, and the members burnt the papers and were banished. Weishaupt, the founder, published a different account of it. The real constitution was brought to light by degrees, and is, by Mr. Robison, laid before the reader in the order in which it was gradually discovered. The detail given by Weishaupt, who pretends his doctrines are the only true Free Masonry, is trivial and general, and the process of admission and instruction mere mummery. See p. 110—132. But, since the time of the suppression by the Elector, discoveries have been made which throw great light on the subject, and a full account of the constitution of the Order published. The members took antique names; Weishaupt that of *Spartacus*, the man who headed the insurrection of slaves, which, in Pompey's time, kept Rome in terror and uproar three years. Zwach was *Calo*; Knigge,

Pbilo; Bassus, *Hannibal*; Hertel, *Marcius*; Marquis Constanza, *Diomedes*; Nicolai, *Lucian*; another, *Mahomet*. It is remarkable, that, except Cato and Socrates, we have not a name of any antient who was eminent either as a teacher or practiser of virtue. On the contrary, they seem to have affected the characters of the free-thinkers and turbulent spirits of antiquity. In the same manner they gave antient names to the cities and countries of Europe. Munich was Athens, Vienna was Rome, &c. (pp. 133, 134). There was found, in the hand-writing of Zwach, a project for a sisterhood, in subserviency to the designs of the Illuminati; and a variety of infamous and mischievous receipts and plans (p. 138).

We cannot be expected to give extracts from the correspondence here laid before the publick. Suffice it to observe, that it furnishes an admirable confirmation of the assertions respecting the design of this new institution, which, with infernal duplicity, was to carry on all possible evil under the disguise of good.

"In the mean time we may proceed with the account of the principles of the system, detailed in a letter from Spartacus to Cato. Nothing would be more profitable to us than a right history of mankind. Despotism has robbed them of their liberty. How can the weak obtain protection? Only by union, but that is rare. Hidden schools of wisdom are the means which will one day free men from their bonds. These have, in all ages, been the archives of Nature, and of the Rights of Men; and by them shall Human Nature be raised from her fallen state. Princes and Nations shall vanish from the earth. The human race will then become one family, and the world will be the dwelling of rational men. Morality alone can do this. The head of every family will be what Abraham was, the patriarch, the priest, and the unlettered lord, of his family; and Reason will be the code of laws to all mankind. This is our GREAT SECRET. True, there may be some disturbances; but, by-and-by, the unequals will become equal; and, after the storm, all will be calm. Can the unhappy consequences remain when the grounds of dissemination are removed? Raise yourselves, therefore, O men! assert your rights; and then will

will Reason rule with unperceived sway, and ALL SHALL BE HAPPY*! Morality will perform all this; and Morality is the fruit of Illumination. Duties and rights are reciprocal; where Octavius has no right, Cato owes him no duty. Illumination shows us our rights, and Morality follows; that Morality which teaches us to be *of age, to be out of wardship, to be full-grown, and to walk without the leading-strings of priests and princes.* Jesus of Nazareth, the Grand Master of the Order, appeared at a time when the world was in the utmost disorder, and among a people who, for ages, had groaned under the yoke of bondage. He taught them the lessons of Reason. To be more effective, he took in the aid of Religion, of opinions which were current; and, in a *very clever manner*, he combined his secret doctrines with the popular religion, and with the customs which lay to his hand. In these he wrap-up his lessons; he taught by parables. He concealed the preceding meaning and consequences of his doctrines, but fully disclosed them to a chosen few. He speaks of a kingdom of the upright and faithful, his father's kingdom, whose children we also are. Let us only take Liberty and Equality as the great aim of his doctrines, and Morality as the way to attain it, and every thing in the New Testament will be comprehensible, and Jesus will appear as the redeemer of slaves. Man is fallen from the condition of Liberty and Equality, the STATE OF PURE NATURE. He is under subordination and civil bondage, arising from the vices of man. This is the FALL and ORIGINAL SIN. The KINGDOM OF GRACE is that restoration which may be brought about by Illumination and a just Morality. This is the NEW BIRTH. When man lives under government, his is false, his worth is gone, and his nature tarnished. By subduing our passions, or limiting their cravings, we may recover a great deal of our original worth, and live in a state of grace. This is the redemption of men; this is accomplished by

* "Happy France! cradle of Illumination, where the morning of Reason has dawned, dispelling the clouds of Monarchy and Christianity; where the babe has sucked the blood of the unenlightened, and murder! fire! help! has been the lullaby to sing it to sleep."

Morality; and, when this is spread over the world, we have the KINGDOM OF THE JUST. But, alas! the task of self-education was too hard for the subjects of the Roman empire; corrupted by every species of profligacy. A chosen few received the doctrines in secret, and they have been handed down to us (but frequently almost buried under the rubbish of man's invention) by the Free Masons. These three conditions of our society are expressed by the rough, the split, and the polished stone. The rough stone and the one that is split express our condition under civil government—rough, by every fretting inequality of condition—and split, since we are no longer one family, and are farther divided by differences of government, rank, property, and religion; but, when re-united in one family, we are represented by the polished stone. G. is grace; the flaming torch is the star of Reason. Those who possess this knowledge are indeed ILLUMINATI. Hiram is our fictitious Grand Master, slain for THE REDEMPTION OF SLAVES; the nine Masters are the founders of the Order. Free Masonry is a royal art, inasmuch as it teaches us to walk without trammels, and to govern ourselves" (p. 160—164). Spartacus soon gave a brilliant specimen of the ethics which illuminated himself, on a trying occasion, when he got his sister-in-law with child, and endeavoured to destroy the offspring, which, however, survived, and he had a dispensation from the Pope to marry her. All these faults he admits, but justifies himself by saying that his enemies published them to ruin him. The purpose of not only abolishing Christianity but all positive Religion whatever, was Weishaupt's favourite scheme from the beginning (p. 171). A bond of secrecy was at length required of the intrants into the order (p. 174). The proposal for a Minerval school for girls is given (p. 174—176). The account of the higher degrees in the Order of Illuminati, with their impious imitation of the Eucharistical Celebration (p. 177—182), and all the other principles and practices of Cosmopolitanism (p. 182—196). The pains taken to obtain an influence in the military academies, printing-houses, booksellers shops, chapters, and, in short, in all offices which have any effect either in forming, or managing, or directing the mind of man,

are prodigious. Painting and engraving, say they, are highly worthy our care. They were strongly suspected of having published some scandalous caricatures, and some very immoral prints. They scrupled no means, however base, for corrupting the nation. Mirabeau had done the same at Berlin. By political caricatures and filthy prints they corrupt even such as cannot read. The extensive influence these *lesser* mysteries had gained in the empire are set forth in the original correspondence (p. 197—200). The author proceeds to that of the *greater*, and to refute them on their own principles, more particularly respecting their insults to the female sex, from which Miss Wollstonecraft defends them (p. 244—271).

“When such a fermentation had been excited in the public mind, it cannot be supposed that the formal suppression of the Order of the Illuminati in Bavaria, and in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, by the reigning princes, would bring all to rest again. By no means. The minds of men were predisposed for a change by the restless spirit of speculation in every kind of enquiry; and the leaven had been carefully and skilfully disseminated in every quarter of the empire, and even in foreign countries. Weisshaupt said on good grounds that, if the Order should be discovered and suppressed, he would restore it with tenfold energy in a twelvemonth. How this restoration was brought about needs not to be here detailed, nor the plan of the new Association copied at large, nor the writings, infamous life, and miserable death of Dr. Bahrde” [of whom see our p. 410]: all which occupy near 100 pages, to p. 360.

“During these dissensions and dissensions, and this general fermentation of the public mind in Germany, political occurrences in France gave exercise, and full scope for the exercise, of that spirit of revolt which had long growled in secret in the different corners of that great empire. The cosmopolitical and sceptical opinions and sentiments, so much cultivated in all the lodges of the *Philalethes*, had by this time been openly professed by many of the sages of France, and artfully interwoven with their statistical oeconomics. The many contests between the king and the parliament of Paris about the registration of his edicts had given occasion to much discussion, and had made the publick familiarly acquainted

with topics altogether unsuitable to the absolute monarchy of France” (p. 360.)—“In the attempt to ruin Britain, even the Court of France was obliged to preach the doctrine of liberty, and to take its chance that Frenchmen would consent to be only slaves. But their officers and soldiers who returned from America imported the American principles, and in every company found hearers who listened with delight and regret to the fascinating tale of American independence.” The *avocats au parlement*, a little more than barristers in the highest court of justice, came at last to plead the cause of humanity and national justice. They spoke indeed with caution and respect to the sovereign power, and had frequently the pleasure of being the means of mitigating the burthens of the people. The parliament of Paris by this conduct came to be looked up to as a sort of mediator between the king and his subjects; and, as the *avocats* saw this, they naturally rose in their own estimation far above the rank in which the constitution of their government had placed them. In the present situation of things they went beyond their former cautious bounds, and introduced in their pleadings, and particularly in their remonstrances against the registration of edicts, all the wire-drawn morality and cosmopolitical jurisprudence which they had to often rehearsed in the lodges, and which had of late been openly preached by the oeconomists and philosophers. A signal was given to the nation for engaging *en masse* in political discussion. The *Notables* were called upon to come and advise the king; and the points were laid before them in which his majesty (infallible till now) acknowledged his ignorance or his doubts. But who were the *Notables*? Were they more knowing than the king, or less in need of instruction? The nation thought otherwise; nay, the Court thought otherwise; for, in some of the royal proclamations on this occasion, men of letters were invited to assist with their counsels, and to give what information their reading and experience should suggest as to the best method of convoking the States-general, and conducting their deliberations. When a minister thus solicits advice from all the world how to govern, he most assuredly declares his own incapacity, and tells the people that now they must govern themselves.

This,

This, however, was done, and the minister Neckar, the philosopher and philanthropist of Geneva, set the example by sending in *his* opinion to be laid on the council-table with the rest. On this signal, counsel poured in from every garret, and the press groaned with advice in every shape. The patriotic counsellors of the *Notables* had ransacked all the writers of former ages. They discovered that *France had always been free*. A gentleman who was in Paris at this time, a person of great judgement, and well informed in every thing respecting the constitution and present condition of his country, assured me, that this invitation, followed by the memorial of Mr. Neckar, operated like an electric shock. In the course of four or five days the appearance of Paris was completely changed. Every where one saw crowds staring at papers pasted on the walls, breaking into little parties, walking up and down the streets in eager conversation, adjourning to coffee-houses, and the conversation in all companies turned to politics alone; and in all these conversations a new vocabulary, where every second word was Morality, Philanthropy, Toleration, Freedom, and Equalization of Property. Even at this early period persons were listened to without censure, or even surprise, who said that it was nonsense to think of reforming their government, it must be completely changed. In short, in the course of a month, a spirit of licentiousness, and a rage of innovation, had completely pervaded the minds of the Parisians. The most conspicuous proof of this was the unexpected fate of the parliament. It met earlier than usual; and, to give greater *éclat* to its patriotic efforts, and completely to secure the gratitude of the people, it issued an *arrêt* on the present state of the nation, containing a number of resolutions on the different leading points of national liberty. A few months ago these would have been joyfully received as the Magna Charta of France, and really contained all that a wise people should desire; but, because the parliament had some time before given it as their opinion, in the constitutional council of the Crown, that the States should be convoked on the principles of their last meeting in 1614, which preserved the distinction of rank, all their past services were forgotten—all their hard struggles with the former admini-

stration, and their unconquerable courage and perseverance, which ended only with their downfall, all were forgotten; and those distinguished members, whose zeal and sufferings ranked them with the most renowned heroes and martyrs of patriotism, were now regarded as the contemptible tools of aristocracy. The parliament now set in a fiery troubled sky—to rise no more," p. 360—368. The characters of Despremeuil, and Mirabeau, and Orleans. The second of these, in conjunction with the Duke de Lauzun and Abbé Perigord, afterwards bishop of Autun, sent a letter to the brethren in Germany, desiring their assistance and instruction; and, during the sitting of the *Notables*, a *deputation was sent* from the German Illuminati to catch this glorious opportunity of carrying their plan into execution with the greatest *éclat*." Nothing can more convincingly demonstrate the early interests of a party, and this a great party, in France, to overturn the constitution completely, and plant a democracy or oligarchy on its ruins. The Illuminati had no other object. They accounted all princes usurpers and tyrants, and all privileged orders as their abettors. They intended to establish a government of Morality, where talents and character were to be estimated by their own scale, and by themselves should lead alone to preferment. They meant to abolish the law which protected property accumulated by long continued and successful industry, and to prevent for the future any such accumulation: They intended to establish universal liberty and equality, the imperceptible rights of man; and, as necessary preparations for all this, they intended to root out all religion and orderly morality, and even to break the bonds of domestic life, by destroying the veneration for marriage vows, and by taking the education of children out of the hands of the parents. *This was all that the Illuminati could teach*, and THIS WAS PRECISELY WHAT FRANCE HAS DONE," p. 375—"The French borrowed from the Illuminati a maxim unheard of among other associations of banditti, that of cheating each other. Orleans, the most zealous disciple of the Order, in his oath of allegiance, declares, "that the interests and the objects of the Order shall be rated by him above all other relations, and that he will serve it with his honour,

near his fortune, and his blood." He has kept his word, and has sacrificed them all; and he has been treated in the true spirit of the Order, used as a mere tool, cheated, and ruined. For, I must now add, that his immense fortune, much above three millions sterling, was almost exhausted during the three first years of the Revolution. He acknowledges that he had spent above 50,000*l.* in corrupting the *gardes Françaises*. Mirabeau, Sieyès, Pethion, and others, led him by his wicked ambition, and the expectation of obtaining that crown which they intended to break in pieces, that they might get the use of his immense fortune, and of his influence on the thousands of his depending sycophants, who ate his bread, and pandered to his gross appetite" (p. 376, 379-380).

"Disrespect for the higher orders of the state, and disloyalty to the sovereign. It is not easy to conceive how these sentiments, and particularly the latter, could meet with toleration, and even encouragement, in a nation noted for its professions of veneration for its monarch, and for the pride of its noblesse. That they should be current in lodges of low-born literati, and other brethren in inferior stations; but the French lodges contained many gentlemen in easy, in affluent circumstances. This is all explained by M. Lefranc, in his *Voile retiré. ou le Secret de la Explication égyptique. par la Franc-Maçonnerie*, from papers of a deceased friend, which fell into his hands, and which he in vain solicited the archbishop of Paris, who afterwards renounced Christianity, to lay before the king, and suppress the lodges. The awful and gloomy rituals of Masonry, and particularly the severe trials of confidence and submission, must have a great tendency to harden the heart, and fit a man for atrocious actions" (p. 363-369).

Mr. R. goes on to shew how, "after the stupid Bavarians, as the French called them, became their instructors in the art of overturning the world, the French were the first who put it in practice. Clubs and affiliated societies rose and multiplied in their own country wherever they carried their conquests. Their effects are traced; and it may be added, as a finishing touch, that the National Assembly of France was the only body of men, that I ever heard of, who openly and systematically

proposed to employ assassination, and to institute a body of patriots who exercise this profession either by sword, pistol, or poison: and though this proposal was not carried into execution, it may be considered as the sentiments of the meeting; for, it was only delayed till it should be considered how far it might not be imprudent, because they might expect reprisals. The Abbé Dubois engaged to poison the Count D'Artois, and was himself robbed and poisoned by his accomplice. There were strong reasons for thinking that the Emperor of Germany was poisoned, and that Mirabeau was thus treated by his pupil Orleans; also Mad. de Favras and her son. This was copying the Illuminati very carefully. After all these particulars, can any person doubt that the Order of Illuminati formally interfered in the French revolution, and contributed greatly to its progress. There is no denying the insolence and oppression of the crown and the nobles, nor the misery and slavery of the people, nor that there were sufficient provocation and cause for a total change of measures and principles. But the rapidity with which one opinion was declared in every corner, and that opinion as quickly changed, and the change announced every where, and the perfect conformity of principles, and the sameness of the language even in arbitrary tracts, can hardly be explained in any other way" (p. 410-412).

We have, as well as our limits permitted, followed Mr. R. through all his detail of these detestable doctrines, and their effects; which we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves and countrymen, and to our excellent Constitution, not to hope with confidence have opened the eyes of all good men and true patriots. The *general reflections* which follow contain a fund of good inference and advice. In the first three we are directed to the conduct and principles of France. "A most worthy and accomplished gentleman, who took refuge in Great Britain, leaving behind him his property and friends, to whom he was most tenderly attached, often said to me, that nothing so much affected him as the revolution in the hearts of men. Characters which were unspotted, hearts thoroughly known to himself, having been tried by many things which search the inmost folds of feithfulness or malevolence; in short, persons whose judgements were excel-

lent, and on whose worth he could have rested his honour and his life, so fascinated with the contagion, that they came at last to behold, and even to commit, the most atrocious crimes with delight. He used sometimes to utter a sigh which pierced my heart, and would say, that it was caused by some of those things which had come across his thoughts. He breathed his last among us, declaring that it was impossible to recover peace of mind, without a total oblivion of the wickedness and miseries he had beheld," p. 452. "The unfortunate Prince who has taken refuge in this kingdom, and whose situation among us is an illustrative mark of the generosity of the nation and the sovereignty of its laws, said to one of the gentlemen about him, that, 'if this country was to escape the general wreck of nations, it would owe its preservation to religion*.' When this was doubted, and it was observed, that there had not been wanting many religionists in France; 'True,' said the Prince, 'but they were not in earnest. I see here a serious interest in the thing. The people know what they are doing when they go to church; they understand something of it, and take an interest in it †.' May his observation be just, and his expectations be fulfilled! P. 456.

The IVth observation is addressed to the female part of the nation, to hold fast their character and principles. Observation V. points out the insincerity of the fascinating picture of human life by which men have been wheedled into murder, anarchy, and rebellion. Observation VI. shews the dangerous tendency of all mystical societies, and all associations who hold secret meetings. Observation VII. the danger of declamation on universal philanthropy.

Among the memorials sent from the clubs in England to the National Assembly. M. de la Methene read two

* Mr. Wilberforce is of the same opinion. See vol. LXVII. p. 412.

† Even Dr. Priestley, who chose for his friend among the deputies in the National Assembly Condorcet, who, after all his obligations to the Duke of Rochefoucault, actually employed assassins to murder him, acknowledges, in a late publication in America, that the bulk of the people in these kingdoms retain a sense of religion. What must we then think of him, who took so much pains to make them believe a corrupted religion was imposed upon them?

(printed), in which the Assembly was requested to establish a community of wives, and to take children from their parents, and educate them for the nation. "This sum of cosmopolitical good is made to eclipse or cover all the present evils which must be endured for it. The ties of father, husband, brother, friend, all are abandoned for an emotion which we must even strive to excite universally, philanthropy. Equally ineffective are the declamations of cosmopolitanism; in a mind filled with selfish passions they just serve it for a subterfuge. The ties of ordinary life are broken in the first place, and the citizen of the world is a wolf of the desert," p. 469—475. Observation VIII. warns us of the importance of good education. Observation IX. cautions against lodges in our own country; and, X. considers Dr. Priestley as a leader of them, judging from his own printed declarations; against whom some forcible arguments are offered. There is evidence that Orleans, while in England, converted Lord Stanhope and Dr. Price to revolutionary principles; and that club of which they were members signed a letter [passages of which are here copied], to be addressed to the National Assembly, p. 495, &c.

"Nothing," concludes our author, "would give me more sincere pleasure than to see the whole proved a mistake, to be convinced there is no such plot, and that we run no risk of the contagion: but that Great Britain will continue, by the abiding prevalence of honour, of virtue, and of true religion, to exhibit the fairest specimen of civil government that was ever seen on earth, and a national character and conduct not unworthy the inestimable blessings that we enjoy. Our excellent Sovereign, at his accession to the throne, declared to his parliament, that HE GLORIED IN HAVING BEEN BORN A BRITON. Would to God that all and every of his subjects had entertained the same lofty notions of this good fortune! Then would they have laboured, as he has done for nearly 40 years, to support the honour of the British name, by setting as bright an example of domestic and of public virtue. Then would Britons have been indeed the boast of humanity; then we should have viewed these wicked plots of our neighbours with a smile of contempt and of sincere pity, and there would have been no necessity of this imperfect,

imperfect, but well-meant performance," p. 496.

A second edition of this work has already appeared with a Postscript, re-tracing one or two assertions, and confirming the excellent cautions of the first edition. It is inscribed to Mr. Wyndham.

32. *A Sermon, preached on the Day of general Thanksgiving, Dec. 19, 1797, in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans. By William Agutter, M. A. Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum.*

MR. A. endeavours to inculcate on the people of this land their many obligations to be grateful; and then forcibly paints the dreadful reverse, and to awaken us by every motive to avoid the contagion of that impiety and immorality which pervades so large a part of Europe. With great propriety he points out the divine superiority over the wickedest of human beings, and the application of them in the hand of God; and he calls upon all to serious and steady unanimity in support of all that is dear to them as Christians and Englishmen. Mr. A. speaks with merited applause of Professor Robison's Work (see p. 138); which, we agree with him, "deserves the serious attention of every friend of religion and government; and particularly suggests this caution to the young and inexperienced, how they enter into any society under the solemn obligations of secrecy, while they are ignorant what associations they may find, or what designs are carrying forward," pp. 11, 12, n. The singularity and importance of this work claims particular attention. He has fairly established these proofs. The violences and eccentricities of the French revolution, which appeared to be the effervescence of the moment, are here shewn to have been a deep and deliberate plan; a plan laid for some time, originating in a most obstinate enmity to Christianity, working in darkness; the worst policy of Jesuitism, applied to inculcate Atheism, to propagate vice, and enforce such horrid principles by cruelty. Britons, beware! you have the example of France; ye have now the plot discovered; ye may, as it were, see behind the scenes, and discover the chief actors and the moving springs. Ye cannot be so lost to yourselves and your country, so determined enemies to God and goodness, as to be indifferent spectators, much less to assist in such a diabolical work.

33. *A Sermon, preached at the Cathedral-church of St. Paul, London, before His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1797, being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving. By George Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Published by His Majesty's Special Command.*

HIS Lordship takes occasion to inculcate the doctrine of the providence of God superintending this nation, and to direct our attention to those Scripture prophecies which predicted the present confusion and distresses of Europe, and the object for which they were permitted. He makes a proper application to that conspiracy against Religion and Government, so well exposed in the preceding articles; and often feelingly representing the share which one Protestant country in Europe* has been allowed to take in the calamities inflicted by the desolating pestilence which walks the earth, he thus proceeds:

"But, as if to mark the purpose and the limits of the oppressor's power, that Protestant land, 'for the sake of the remnant that dwell therein,' has not been made the seat of war; nor have her sufferings been equal in degree or kind to those of any Popish country which has submitted to the yoke of France.

"When we consider the activity and artifice with which the agents of evil have disseminated their noxious principles, and look at the present state of England, how can we avoid concluding, that there must be some inherent qualities in the establishments of this kingdom in Church and State, which check the growing mischief, and raise the virtues and the glory of this nation above the rest of Europe? The noble fabrick of our Constitution was built up, as it were, within the precincts of our altar. The antient foundations were gradually cleared as the light of the Reformation increased; and this fortress of our liberties and happiness was erected by the temperate measures and skilful labours of men deeply sensible of the inestimable value of the Gospel of Righteousness, as it relates to 'this world as well as to that which is to come.' And to the general diffusion of religious knowledge, which their wisdom and piety secured to us by law, are we indebted for all our present blessings. Where will be found such strict adherence to public faith; such impartial administration of justice; such fidelity in the concerns of private life; such liberal attention to the poor; such kindness to the stranger; such generosity to the prisoner? The wise and understanding people of this

* Holland.

† 1 Tim. iv. 8.

great nation, knowing and feeling the value of those inseparable blessings, genuine liberty and true religion; disdainfully reject the insidious attempts to bewilder their reason, inflame their passions, and rob them of their happiness; and upon every emergency the bulk of all descriptions of men have displayed a zeal, a loyalty, and a patriotism, truly characteristic of the British nation. While our enemies have insulted the Majesty of Heaven, we have humbled ourselves before our God, and acknowledged our transgressions—while they have impiously denied his all-controlling power—we have prayed unto the Lord to give wisdom to our councils, success to our arms, and steadiness to our people. And he has heard us. The gracious interposition of his Providence has been apparent, in saving us from open and from secret enemies—from famine—from invasion—from insurrection—from treason. Our conquests are extensive; our commerce flourishing; our land in peace; the courage, magnanimity, and discipline, of our army have been most eminently conspicuous; and our fleets have been triumphant beyond the boast of former times. The banners, which you have this day seen presented at the altar of this Cathedral church of the metropolis, as the most public testimony of devout and humble gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events, are not the trophies of a single victory over one enemy, but of a series of victories, equally brilliant and important, over the three nations of Europe most distinguished for their maritime power. The commanders of our fleets have displayed an unexampled degree of zeal, promptitude, and skill; and our losses have fought with a spirit and intrepidity which we should in vain seek even in the annals of this country. Our naval strength, raised to a height unknown at any former period, not only exceeds that of every rival neighbour, but has compelled each in its turn to submit to our superiority; and has reduced them all to the degraded state of seeing a victorious fleet of England bidding them defiance in the very mouths of their harbours. But History shall celebrate the glory of our navy, and the splendor of these achievements; and while she transmits to the admiration of distant ages the professional merit of our commanders, I trust she will not fail to record the distinguished piety of one of our heroes, not only as adding lustre to his other virtues, but as an useful lesson to all posterity.

“The value of these victories will appear inestimable, if we reflect upon the allowed importance of our naval force to the prosperity of these kingdoms, and upon the nature of the contest in which we are engaged. We are not contending for the

ordinary objects of worldly ambition; The points now at issue are, whether we shall continue “to sit under our own vine”, and eat our bread with cheerfulness;” whether we shall preserve ourselves an independent and a Christian kingdom; whether we shall any longer enjoy the protection of laws, or the comforts of religion; whether our posterity shall inherit the constitution which we received from our fathers, and whether our sons and our daughters shall stand up after us in the congregation of the Lord. May this nation, now solemnly assembled by the piety of our Sovereign to give glory and thanksgiving to God for these signal and repeated instances of his mercy, unite, as the heart of one man, in repentance for past transgressions, and supplication for future aid and protection! May we here, in the house of our God, deliberately resolve to be “steadfast in the faith,” which is truly “the hope of our salvation;” to bear with fortitude our portion of the general distress produced by the general iniquity of the times; to be firm, vigilant, and persevering in the defence of our religion, our king, and our country; and ever to hold it as a sacred duty to transmit inviolate to our children the civil and religious rights which our ancestors so gloriously obtained!

“As England was formerly the bulwark of the Protestant faith, so now must she be the bulwark of Christianity itself. The horrible conspiracy to exterminate the Christian religion, first projected by the man whose apotheosis was publicly celebrated with enthusiastic rapture in the capital of France, declares, beyond the possibility of doubt, the nature of the warfare to which we are summoned. But the discovery and display of this conspiracy at this eventful period of the world are surely designed to, establish the faith of real Christians, and confirm their trust in the promises of God. They will see in this atrocious attempt the most accurate fulfilment of prophecy; and their confidence, that “the gates of hell shall not prevail against the church of Christ,” will be strengthened by this testimony to the truth of the sacred writings. It may also be graciously designed to increase the number of true believers from among that class of men who look not beyond the present world, but who are anxious to promote virtue, peace, good order, and happiness among mankind. The view of existing circumstances, presented thus clearly to their eyes, may lead them to a more serious inquiry into the origin of a religion allowed by its enemies to be the most effectual barrier against vice, anarchy, confusion, and misery; or, at least, its acknowledged impor-

rence to the safety of the state may secure them in its strenuous defence."

With this view the Bishop proceeds to encourage and enkindle the common zeal for our own interest and true religion, in a war which, both in the objects for which we are contending, and in the character of our enemy, is fundamentally different from any other in which we were ever engaged. We must concur with that Providence, whose instruments even the wicked are, to repel these attacks; and as, though "many are the virtues which distinguish this nation, our sins are also many and grievous," we must revive our sense of religion, and amend our ways, and thus sanctify this day of thanksgiving to our heavenly benefactor, by solemn vows of future zeal in his service, and future obedience to his will.

34. Barruel's *Memoirs, illustrating the History of Jacobinism.* (Continued from p. 40.)

THE proofs that the design to subvert Christianity was a real conspiracy, in all respects, are here multiplied to an extent that must satisfy the most incredulous*. Referring, therefore, to the book itself for these, which are too long for us to detail, we shall proceed to sketch the principal means used by the conspirators, as stated in the chapters ensuing:

1. The first of these means (described in chap. IV. p. 57 †) is, the compilation of the *Encyclopedie*. Every art was here exhausted to diffuse the mischief as widely as possible, and, at the same time, to insinuate it so cunningly as not to alarm suspicion. The book was held up as the treasure of all knowledge; this was to gain it an unbounded circulation. In the articles, where doctrines of religion were professedly to be discussed, they were suffered to be treated in such a manner as to satisfy the inspectors; while, by means of references to other articles,

* The late proceedings at Paris, in some measure, form a comment upon this text, and upon all which has been said and written against those diabolical principles which still threaten the destruction of Europe.

† The chapters are wrongly numbered in the French edition, chap. III. being twice marked at pp. 40 and 57. The errors of the press are indeed most abundant throughout the French; but the condition of an emigrant is a full excuse. *Rev.*

the reader was directed to all the stores of Deism and Atheism, prepared by the conspirators. The manner in which these artifices are here displayed and exposed is highly curious and interesting; and, as to the object intended to be proved, completely satisfactory. "Without doubt," says D'Alembert, in one of his letters, "we have several wretched articles in our divinity and metaphysics; but, with divines for censors, and a privilege, I defy you to make them better. There are articles less exposed, *where all is set to rights again.*" Voltaire, speaking of his favourite plan, "*écrafer l'infame,*" says, "I place all my hopes in the *Encyclopedie.*" 2. The second step in this plan is stated, by M. Barruel, to be the extinction of the Jesuits (chap. V. p. 81); and the third, the extinction of the other religious orders (chap. VI. p. 120).

On these subjects a Protestant reader will not, undoubtedly, feel so much as the author of this work; but he should consider, that, to destroy the Christian Religion in its great establishments on the Continent was the first grand object of the conspirators. Equally hostile to every sect that bears the name of Christians (except the Socinians, whom they considered as co-operating with them), the combined Sophists were to act principally where they themselves were situated; and there is no doubt that on the Jesuits, and on other religious orders, the permanence of the Roman Catholic persuasion very greatly depended. It is to be lamented, therefore, that the Jesuits, by the strange laxness and perversion of their moral system, and by their subtle casuistry, gave so fair a hold to their antagonists, and so far hastened the progress of the conspiracy, which was finally to ripen into Jacobinism. That there is much of the most genuine and fervent piety, though mistaken as to its direction, to be found within the walls of cloisters, it would be very uncautious to deny; but that, without them, the sincere love and spirit of Christianity cannot be supported, we are far from being able to grant. It must, however, be allowed, that, with respect to the countries in which they acted, these engines of the conspirators were judiciously directed.

4. The fourth particular in the plan is one which never was executed, the establishment

establishment of a colony of *Philosophists** at Cleves. That it was proposed and approved, shews, at least, the zeal of the conspirators; though, perhaps, in their secret machinations at Paris, they effected much more than they could have done by an open establishment.

5. A most powerful engine, with respect to France, was the fifth, here stated (chap. VIII. p. 137), in which the contrivers were successful beyond all imagination. This was, the appropriating to themselves the honours of the *French Academy*. Formerly, of the very suspicion of irreligion was sufficient to exclude a man from the Academy; by the intrigues of D'Alembert, it was gradually brought about, that nearly the whole number was made up of *Philosophists*, and their rewards were given only to those who could add the claim of impiety to the other merits they might possess. So far was this carried, that a Mr. Beauzet, a layman, but a sincere Christian, who was one of the forty members, once asked D'Alembert, how they came to admit him among them? D'Alembert answered, without hesitation, "I am sensible that this must seem astonishing to you; but we wanted a skilful grammarian, and among our party not one had acquired a reputation in this line. We know that you believe in God; but, being a good sort of man, we cast our eyes upon you, for want of a Philosopher to supply your place." What would be the effect of the conspiracy taking this form, in France, may easily be conceived. From private information we know that the whole party carried their zeal to such a length, that the very men whom they courted as Naturalists, while they hoped they might also be Infidels, they totally discarded from all notice, as soon as they had publicly declared themselves in favour of Religion.

6. The fabrication of books against Religion was the next method employed

* The words *Philosophism* and *Philosophist* may, in our opinion, be very happily adopted, from this work, to designate the doctrines and persons of the Deistical sect; and thus to rescue the honourable terms of *Philosophy* and *Philosopher* from the long abuse into which they have fallen. *Philosophism* may be interpreted the love of *Sophism*, and thus completely describe the sect of Voltaire; a *Philosophist* is a lover of *Sophists*. Rev.

by the conspirators; and to what a degree they inundated Europe with them, can be fully known to those only who have had opportunities of observing the publications on the Continent. Every art was here employed, on the favourite principle of Voltaire in this design, "strike, but conceal the hand." Pothumous works were fabricated for deceased writers; sketches were prepared by one conspirator and worked up by another; and impiety was insinuated in every possible form that could make it palatable and popular. "Study," says Voltaire to D'Alembert, "to crush the *arses*; I only ask five or six *bon-mots* a day, and that will be enough. He will never recover it. Laugh, Democritus, and make me laugh, and our cause will triumph." The effect given to this part of the conspiracy by M. Malesherbes*, who had for many years the superintendance of publications, was inconceivably great. If there was any difficulty in obtaining leave to publish, it was literally as to those books which defended Christianity.

7. The pretence of toleration may be considered as the seventh among the means here stated (ch. x. p. 168), under which, as is here fully shewn, the Sophists concealed as much bigoted intolerance as appeared when the Jacobins became invested with power. Having thus prepared his reader by displaying the principal means employed to promote the conspiracy, the author, in the subsequent chapters of the first volume, explains the particular part taken by each of the chiefs; the adepts whom they admitted; the protections they obtained among crowned heads, princes, nobles, and men of letter; with the farther arts which they practised latterly to corrupt even the lowest classes of society. All this gives an opportunity for drawing a multitude of characters, which render the work no less interesting and curious than it is important. Most of the persons who have figured

* It is a very curious fact, that M. Malesherbes, who had done so much mischief, and with whom M. Barruel so well remonstrates in p. 262, saw his own error when too late; and said to Mr. Edgeworth, immediately after the murder of the king, "It is this false Philosophy (of which I confess myself to have been the dupe) which has hurried us into an abyss of destruction." Barruel de Malesville's Memoirs, vol. III. p. 280.

in high fixations in France and elsewhere, as protectors and abettors of *Philosophism*, are here brought on the scene; and very much intelligence is given, which, in this country at least, was totally unknown before. With pride, though without surprize, do we see in this part the noble testimony borne by a foreigner to our own excellent Sovereign. The Sophists have not once mentioned him. "Had they fought," says M. Barruel, a king beloved by his subjects, and deservedly so; a king, good, just, compassionate, beneficent, jealous of maintaining the liberty of the laws and the happiness of his empire; then George III. might have been extolled. Their silence is above all the encomiums they could bestow. They found him too wise to coalesce with vile conspirators, who knew no merit but impiety; and hence the true cause of their silence." (To be continued.)

24. *Mr. Waddington's Considerations on the original and proper Objects of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell.* (Continued from p. 57.)

AFTER the copious extracts already given, we shall only add, that Mr. Waddington's principal object in this judicious pamphlet is to point out the inutility (to use a harsher a phrase) of the institution of Arts-masters.

"On the average of 16 years, from 1776 to 1792, the arts-masters and apprentices cost the hospital 300l. 3s. 2d. per annum, besides their houses.
This for 17 years is — 5103 3 0
Twelve houses, free of insurance and all repairs, 3s. a year each, for 17 years — 7140 0 0

12,243 3 0

"The association of so many young men, of the same disorderly age, under the same roof, in one uniform, of one community, not under the absolute controul even of their own masters, succeeding to habits and vices sanctioned as it were by prescription, and strengthened by time, furnishes an inevitable and invincible obstacle to the useful education of apprentices under any arts-masters, however able or virtuous, within the hospital."

Though Mr. W. wishes earnestly to put an end to the establishment of Arts-masters (under whom only two Apprentices now remain); he proposes some excellent substitutes for the employment of the noble fund with which the Governors of the Hospital are interested; and particularly that 100 boys (by way of experiment) may be bound as apprentices, *out of the boys*, to different trades, occu-

pations, or manufactures. On another branch of the charity, "that such prisoners as were quit at the sessions might *there* have labour," Mr. W. has wisely availed himself of the sentiments of a distinguished Divine, who ranks with the most powerful writers and most accomplished scholars of the age.

"Dr. Parr, in a note respecting the Westminster police bill, then (1792) before parliament, says, "After writing this note, I found that the members of the Bridewell Committee had proposed to lay out part of their revenue in providing the means of labour for such unhappy persons as, when dismissed from imprisonment, are destitute of employment; a situation, Heaven knows! which has long called in vain for pity and succour, and which has driven many wretches into crimes, by the impulse of a necessity for which public justice makes no allowance, though public authority should again and again have been exercised to prevent it. The proposal of which I am speaking does infinite honour to the heads and hearts of those by whom it was made; it entitles them to the thanks of the virtuous, and the blessings of the miserable; and the effects of it will be not less beneficial, nor less creditable to the community, than any Police bill that has been framed, or is likely to be framed."

35. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of St. Laurence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Liveries, of the several Companies of the City of London, Sept. 29, 1797, before the Election of a Lord Mayor.* By George Stepany Townley, M.A. Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and Chaplain to his Lordship.

FROM Micah vi. 8. Mr. T. deduces the obligations to the practice of Religion and Morality, and guards against the spirit of Sedition and Atheism; but declines, by particular décore of the then present Chief Magistrate of this great city, the general custom of delineating a personal character.

* P. 58, col. 1, l. 14, r. preserving. P. 59, col. 2, l. 21, for chiefs r. chief.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

CANDIDUS well deserves the Name he assumes; and is already attended to.

A YOUNG ANTIQUARY is referred to the Dissertation noticed in LXV. p. 857.

NORTHILL Church in our next; with SCRUTATOR; AN OBSCURE INDIVIDUAL; AN OLD FRIEND; and A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; all on "The Pursuits of Literature;" an Original Letter to Dean Stanhope; VIATOR A.; &c. &c.

HYMNS,

H Y M N,

By DAVID DICKSON,

Written about the Year 1647.

THE NEW JERUSALEM; OR, THE SOUL'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HAPPY HABITATION
OF HEAVEN.

O MOTHER dear, JERUSALEM!
When shall I come to thee?
When shall my sorrows have an end?
Thy joys when shall I see?

O happy harbour of God's Saints!
O sweet and pleasant soil!
In thee no sorrows can be found,
No grief, no care, no toil!

In thee no sickness is at all,
No hurt, nor any loss;
There is no death, nor ugly fight,
But life for evermore.
No frowny cloud o'ershadows thee,
No cloud, nor darkness night;
But ev'ry soul shines as the sun,
For God himself gives light.

Thy lust and lucre cannot dwell;
Thy Envy bears no sway;
There is no hunger, thirst, nor heat;
But pleasures ev'ry way.

Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Would God I were in thee!
Oh, that my sorrows had an end,
Thy joys that I might see!

No pain, no pangs, no hopeless grief,
No woful night is there:
No sigh, no sob, no cry, is heard,
No well-away, no fear.

Jerusalem the city is
Of God our King alone:
The Lamb of God, the light thereof,
Sits there upon his throne.

Ah, God! that I Jerusalem
With speed may go behold!
For why? the pleasures there abound,
Which here cannot be told.
Thy towers and thy pinnacles
With carbuncles do shine,
With jasper, pearl, and crysolite,
Surpassing pure and fine.

Thy houses are of ivory,
Thy windows crystal clear;
The floors are laid with beaten gold,
There Angels do appear:
The walls are made of precious stone,
Thy bulwarks diamond square;
Thy gates are made of orient pearl:
O God, if I were there!

Jehovah Lord, now come away,
And end my grief and plaints!
Take me to thy Jerusalem,
And place me with thy Saints!
Who there are crown'd with glory great,
And see God face to face:
Thy triumph fill, and thy rejoicings
Most happy is their case.

Our sweetness mixed is with gall;
Our pleasures are but pain;
Our joys not worth the looking on;
Our sorrows ay remain:
But there they live in such delight,
Such pleasure, and such play,
That unto them a thousand years
Seem but as yesterday.

O my sweet home, Jerusalem!
Thy joys when shall I see,
Thy King sitting upon his throne,
And thy felicity?
Thy vineyards and thy orchards,
So wonderfully rare,
Are furnish'd with all kind of fruit
Most beautifully fair.

Thy gardens and thy goodly walks
Continually are green;
There grow such sweet and pleasant flowers,
As no where else are seen.
Quite thro' the street, with pleasant sound,
The flood of life doth flow;
Upon the banks, on ev'ry side,
The trees of life do grow.

These trees each month yield ripen'd fruit,
For evermore they spring;
And all the nations of the world
To thee their honours bring.
Jerusalem, God's dwelling-place,
Full sore I long to see:
Oh, that my sorrows had an end,
That I might dwell in thee!

These David stands, with harp in hand,
As master of the choir:
A thousand times that man were blest
That might his music hear.
There Mary sings magnificent,
With tunes surpassing sweet;
And all the Virgins bear their part,
Singing about her feat.

Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Thy joys fain would I see.
Come quickly, Lord, and end my grief,
And take me home to Thee.
Oh! plant thy name in my forehead,
And take me hence away,
That I may dwell with Thee in bliss,
And sing thy praises ay.

Jerusalem, the happy throne,
Jehovah's throne on high,
O Sacred City, Queen, and Wife,
Of Christ eternally!
O comely Queen, with glory clad,
With honour and degree,
All fair thou art, exceeding bright,
No spot there is in thee.

No meteors need, no moon to shine,
No glitt'ring stars to light;
For, Christ, the King of Righteousness,
For ever shineth bright;
A Lamb unspotted, white, and pure,
To thee doth stand in lieu
Of light: so great the glory is
Thine Heavenly King to view;

Where

Where Love and Charity do reign,
 And Christ is all in all,
 Whom they most perfectly behold
 In joy celestial [love,
 They love, they praise, they praise, they
 They "Holy! Holy!" cry;
 They neither toil, nor faint, nor end,
 But bud continually.

Oh! passing happy were my state,
 Might I be worthy found
 To wait upon my God and King,
 His praises there to sound
 And to enjoy my Christ above,
 His favour, and his grace,
 According to his promises
 When earth his dwelling-place.

Lord, take away my misery,
 That there I may be sold,
 With thee in thy Jerusalem,
 His glory to behold;
 And soon in Zion see my King,
 My Love, my Lord, my all;
 Whom now as in a glass I see,
 There face to face I shall.

Oh! blessed is the pure in heart;
 His Saviour he shall see,
 And the most Holy Heavenly Host
 Whom of that household be.

O Lord, with haste come end my grief,
 These gins and fetters strong;
 For, I have too long dwelt in tents
 To Kedar that belong.

Yet search me, Lord, and find me out;
 Fetch me thy fold, until
 That all thy Angels may rejoice,
 While I obey thy will.

O Mother dear, Jerusalem!
 When shall I come to thee?
 When shall my sorrows have an end?
 Thy joys when shall I see?

ON THE DEATH OF
 WILLIAM DRAKE, JUN. ESQ.
 LATE M. P. FOR AGMONDESHAM.

HARK! how the voice of Woe, in
 accents wild, [peat,
 Does on the listening ear sad sounds re-
 Where Happiness unmix'd serenely smil'd,
 Now penfive Sorrow seeks her mourn-
 ful seat.

And does my honour'd Patron live no more?
 Scarce can my heart the grief-fraught
 tale believe;— [o'er,
 Too sure!—the reign of drear Suspense is
 And flattering hope no longer dares de-
 ceive. [clay,
 The Ætherial Spirit, clogg'd with mortal
 No purer heights of Virtue could attain;
 Swift at th' Almighty's word the wing'd
 her way,
 In native realms to join th' Angelic train.
 And now the lives above you ambient Sky;
 His Soul, but lent awhile to dwell below,
 A bright example beam'd on every eye,
 Now call'd where Joy's exhaustless foun-
 tains flow.

Fain would my Muse her last sad tribute pay;
 But ah, what words, what language, shall
 I find?
 The silent tear alone can force its way,
 Alone can speak the anguish of my mind:
 Long shall this tear of gratitude be shed;
 The sigh be heav'd to worth departed due;
 While Virtue wails her favourites vot'ry
 bed, [shall view,
 While Memory's eye his generous deeds
 Oh! to each honour'd mourner's grief-torn
 heart, [to heal,
 Now doom'd Affliction's poignant shaft
 Could but my verse one soothing sound im-
 part, [shall heal—
 Till lenient Time the wounds of Woe
 But, lo! Religion's voice, divinely sweet,
 Shall o'er the mind her balmy accents
 pour: [shall meet
 Him now you mourn, she cries, your soul
 Where Faith and Hope on Angel Pini-
 ons soar.

Each Christian grace, that did his life adorn,
 Dejected speaks, while sorrowing o'er
 his bier;
 "Ah! Son of Piety from Earth withdrawn,
 Long shall the feeling heart thy name
 revere.

Supreme Creator! Heaven's Almighty Lord!
 Ne'er be thy sacred will by man with-
 stood! [word,
 Say, shall weak mortals murmur at thy
 That calls thy servants to their best
 abode?
 No! may our hearts, by fair example fir'd,
 The same unspotted path on Earth pur-
 sue,
 With ardent steps by Heavenly zeal inspir'd,
 Attain th' eternal meed to Virtue due.

E. H.

A BAGATELLE TO A LADY.
 WITH A PRESENT OF EAR-RINGS.

TIS held, by Cupid's sage decrees,
 A trifling gift but claims to please,
 Just as the Donor's self we prize,
 Not as intrinsic values rise;
 The artist's skill, the polish'd gold,
 The brilliant gem, that decks the mould,
 Boasts not delusive magic's art
 To wake an int'rest in the heart,
 If there not fancy lurking dwells,
 Or brighter hope, from inmost cells,
 With gentle impulse, void of guile,
 Still marks the trinket with a smile.

Thus he, the happiest he we deem,
 Blest with some gentle maid's esteem,
 As round the Halcyon seasons fly,
 Untinctur'd with desponding sigh,
 May boldly bear to Beauty's shrine
 A gift of little cost as mine;
 For, prulish maxims, cold and coy,
 Are banish'd; favour waits the toy,
 And friendly thanks; whilst he who'd bring
 Ambition's peerless offering,

Not

Not glare of flattery grants awhile
The pleasing sanction of a smile.

Yet, ere the baubles to your face
Shall vainly strive to add a grace,
To guard the confines of the ear
From sounds unhallow'd, insincere,
Their task assign—to desist turn,
Should some licentious coxcomb burn;
For Folly's wild unmeaning strain
(Whilst Reason barbers cold disdain)
Reflection haply weigh, to prove
The truth of Friendship, warmth of Love,
And grant the boon, that yet awhile
May charm the Donor with a smile.

Conduit-stress.

J. H.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT POEM UPON
WINDERMERE STATION,
ABOVE THE GREAT ISLAND.

IN Calgarth's* sole domain a mansion
stands, [mands.
Which down the lake a partial view com-
Young fatt'ning herds the rounded pastures
fill;

Each flank is cover'd by a wooded hill,
Near whose gay sides the silver Troutbeck
flows, [arose,
Scarce having left that source whence the
Impetuous rushing her rough rocks among,
And in the lake's deep bosom glides along;
Pleas'd to partake in her extended fame,
She yields her tribute, and becomes the same.

'Midst Calgarth's groves, in undisturb'd
retreat,

Learning and Contemplation love to meet:
Mem'ry unlocks the treasures of the mind,
And Order is with mental force combin'd
With all the influence which such pow'rs
impart, [heart.

Caus'd by research, and softened by the
Hence sprang those Truths, in holy candour
dress, [breast,

Which warm with comfort the Believer's
Tear from the scoffer's sting the deadly
harm, [alarm;

Prove his untruths, and mildly found th'
Strengthen the weak against the Deist's
plan,

"And vindicate the ways of God to man."
Health to such Truths! may they through
climes expand,

And, like the sacred manna, feed the land!

"Religion solely is the rule of life,
To guard the public mind from public
strife †." [vere]

So says the Man (whom all men must re-
Who turns to chaff the lawless Deist's sneer.

SONNET; TO THE REV. H. MICHEL,
OF BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

FRRIEND, Guide, and Guardian, of the
pe-sive Bard, [prov'd

Whose priny lays thy fostering eye ap-
Whilst on the Ocean's side, in safest guard,
Thy halcyon wing protected what it lov'd.

On them still cast thy ever-genial beam,
Discerning pow'rl which all the learn'd
revere, [theres,

Whilst high-low'd HOEL is the Muse's
And amorous EDGAR's vengeance, too
severe!

Repel all blasts—should four-fac'd blasts arise,
Which oft disturb the calm poetic rest:

The downy plume, which from the cygnet
flies, [bleast,

Sports happy, unattack'd, on Ocean's
Free, unambitious of the common eye,

Our well-found bark—sea-worthy in its
store,

Spreads its white sail to a sequester'd sky,
The fearless of the tempest's idle roar.

Of Fame while careless, proud our joy to
spy [yore,

WALPOLE applaud, as MICHEL did of

ON MISS MARY ROBERTS,
OF LIGMILL, NEAR STROUD,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Written by Sir JOSEPH MAWNEY, Bart.
in the 19th Year of his Age.*

WHILST gay coquets each method try,
By affection to excel,

Distort each feature, air, and eye,
Contenting who shall bear the belle:

Roberts, desp'ring all the arts,
By which their want of sense is shewn,

Daily attracts and conquers hearts
By simple Nature's help alone.

With Sense, Good-nature, Virtue fair,
And Innocence, with Beauty join'd,

She reigns, with unaffected air,
And charms alike with form and mind.

VERSES

ADDRESSED TO LADY MANNERS,
ON READING HER POEMS.

By the Rev. EDWARD HANKIN, M.A. M.D.

BLANDA matronam aëa virginique dulces
Dum tenet, cantus, choreæque dulces

Tu, memor famæ, leviora spernis
Futilis ævi.

Sive per montes juvat ire celos,
Unde decurrunt sinuante cursu

Flumina, aut vallis loca per reclusæ
Ruris amantem;

* The Bishop of Lanca's.

† The last page of "An Apology for the Bible." "I pray God, that the rising ge-
neration of this land may be preserved from that evil Heart of Unbelief, which has brought
ruin on a Neighbouring Nation; that neither a neglected education, nor domestic irreligion,
nor evil communication, nor the fashion of a licentious world, may ever induce them
to forget, that Religion alone ought to be the Rule of Life."

Sive prospectus resonantis urbis
Te trahit moerens populo gerentem,
Attamen semper, studiosæ, sacræ
Tempora Musæ.

Nunc virtutis sumis celebrare causam *,
Finitibus pulvis patrum domoque,
Quos manus facit scelerata regis
Morte perire.

Nec minds tangit, generosa, pectus *,
Quid vides Gallos animo furentes
Ire subversam veneranda cultû,
Frænque legum.

Civium pugnas, rabiemque diram †,
Jam juxta testem memorare Musam,
Morte quis nullus cessidit dolendus
Fortior heros.

Quas domos altæ pietas verenda ‡
Posuit, tempusque facit labare,
Virgines, quas durus amor peredit §,
Carmine laudas.

Prata Lehenæ || habitare dulce est,
Et piæ matris meminisse curas ¶,
Quæ frui vitæ docuit beatâ,
Moribus ornans.

Aspicis prolem facie decoram **
Læta; jam salsus trucidare terror
Cogit, incertos animoque rerum
Volvere casus.

Ergo, quæ temnas periturâ scæli,
Divkis fidens animi vigore,
Et petas altum sapiens decus, post
Funera vives.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Play of ENGLAND PRESERVED, per-
formed at Covent Garden Theatre Feb. 8,
1798, in Aid of the VOLUNTARY CON-
TRIBUTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF
THE COUNTRY.

By WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. HOLMAN.

WHEN Persia's Tyrant to th' Athe-
nian coast

Sent forth, indignant, his barbarian host,
At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band,
Undaunted, rose to guard their Native Land:
Their valour forc'd unnumber'd foes to
yield,

Pursued o'er Marathon's immortal field.
When Rome, superior to the storms of Fate,
Saw Affic's Chief stain thund'ring at her gate,
With dauntless soul she brav'd th' impend-
ing blow,

Nor stoop'd to parley with the hated foe.

* See Verses on the late Partition of
Poland. † On Barnet Field.

‡ On Leicester Abbey.

§ Albert and Cecilia, Osmond and Matilda.

|| On leaving Lehenæ, in Ireland, the
native place of Lady Manners.

¶ Lines addressed to a Mother in Ire-
land. ** On a Child.

Lives there a Briton, blest with Freedom's
laws,

Less firm, less faithful, to his Country's
Breathes there a soul, which Patriot zeal
inspires,

But feels her wrongs, and glows with equal
While, with gigantic stride, o'er Europe's
plans,

Fell Rapine stalks, and Desolation reigns;
While fierce Oppression, with insidious
claim,

Mocks Freedom's rights, yet rules in Free-
This envied Isle alone its fury braves,
Safe in her valiant Sons and circling waves;

Crown'd with the bliss that genuine Free-
dom knows,

She spurns th' insidious boon of treach'rous
And hears, unmov'd, the gab'ring tempest
roar,

Though hoofs unnumber'd threaten her sea-
Oh then, let each prepare, with daunt-
less heart,

At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
Ye ge'rous Youths, whom active vigour
fires,

Stand forth, and emulate our glorious Sires!
Like them, inspir'd your Country's rights
to shield,

Remember Agincourt and Blenheim's field!
Ye titled Great, display your native worth!
Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!

Ye Sons of Wealth, with beauty cheer the
train,

Who guard our shores, or thunder on the
Ye Fair, for whom we toil, for whom we
bleed,

With smiles reward each bright heroic deed!
So shall one heart, one soul, inspire all,
Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall:

So, crown'd with glory, may our perils
cease,

And reap their harvest—a Triumphant
[Peace!

THE HERO'S REWARD.

RECITATIVE.

SOUND the potent trump of Fame;
The Hero's martial deeds proclaim;
Braid the wreath, the car prepare,
And smile applause, ye British Fair!

Aria.

When courage fires the Hero's breast
To dare the foe through fields of war;
Deep is his country's love impress;
But Beauty's safeguard deeper set.

Warm in his manly bosom roll
The social joy and kindred tie;
And, as affection fills his soul,
He fights to conquer or to die.

He lives!—blest Peace resumes her sway;
He shares her sweets, nor thinks of toil;
For, Honour gilds his latest day,
And his is Beauty's partial smile.

Mon. va.

EPIGRAM

ON A FRIZZLED OLD WOMAN.

MEDUSA'S looks and matted locks
You reach by Nature, not by Art;
But, to deceive poor headless folks,
You hide her snakes within your heart.

LINES

Sent to Joseph Skinner, Esq. with a Packet of HELLEBORE SNUFF, which was highly recommended, from Experience, by a Welsh Bard, to him and the Author, as a grand Specific for Writers of every Description, in clearing the Brain from Fogs and Crudities, assisting the Flight of Fancy, &c. &c.

By DAVID SAMWELL, Esq.
"Experto crede."

"But should drudge Dryden this example take,
And Absaloms for empty glory make,
He'd soon perceive his income scarce'd enough
To feed his nostrils with inspiring snuff."
PRIOR.

UNJUST Matt Prior!—but 'tis well—
We learn from this how Dryden fell
From towering heights sublime:
'Twas not the want of brain, but powder,
To sound the nasal trumpet louder,
And modulate the rhyme.

Therefore, dear *Ye*, to you I send
That which you heard the Bard commend,
Who keeps it in his study,
And sweats, on Heliconian ground,
A better *arsura* ne'er was found
To clear a brain that 's muddy.

Experto crede!—who denies
Experience only makes us wise?
And here's a case to shew it:
A Prophet, so! from Cambri's shade,
Proclaiming man is always MADE,
And never born, a Poet.

Edna cry! the secret 's found!
I'll hold you fifty thousand pound,
For Bards large stake enough—
The magic mystical *arcanum*,
To make a Bard, 's *Nestorum*,
With Hellebore in snuff.

And yet, my Friend, 'twixt I and you,
I cannot think the axiom true,

Perhaps from want of wit;
Maintaining, spite of Johnson's † thesis,
The genuine poet, in all cases,
O!—*no scitar, non fit.*

Most Writers dread the Critic's rod,
And some believe 'tis very odd
How few of us content 'em:
The fault is in the pinal ‡ gland,
But here's a remedy at hand;
Fiat experimentum.

There's many a rhyming poet-lad,
Who cannot soar to prose, run mad,
Until he takes his dose;
Who seeks and fumbles for his brains,
But not a glumple of them he gains,
Till shaken by the nose.

A single pinch will do, I gness;
Far, if you take it to excess,
It acts without controul;
And, mangle each preventive art,
It plays a diabolic part,
And shakes the very soul.

In all things moderation tends
To keep the soul and body friends:
Tho' Johnson § could not think
He ever penn'd an ardent line,
Or felt the energy divine,
But when inspir'd by drink.

Peace to the manes of old Ben!
We all may differ now and then
About poetic matter:
'Tis not for me to bo of wine,
Who cannot write a single line,
Unless inspir'd by water ||.

Then heed not we that maudlin rule;
Which at the Devil ¶ made Ben a fool,
With Cornus in his train,
Intemperance, when in snuff you'll find,
Will never purify the mind,
But paralyze the brain.

If *quantum sufficit* the dose is
To tackle our poetic noses,
And sluggish nerves to shake;
Should drink and fumes as lurk,
Asleep, or stupor'd to work,
'I will rouse them all awake.

But, since our modern schools exist,
That all things should be prov'd by fact,
No prohibitions need be sent 'em.
So, good Poetic Friend of mine,
Forget not Bacon's lucid line,
Fiat experimentum.

* See Poems by Edward Williams, the ingenious Welsh Bard, printed in 1794.

† Dr. Johnson has expressed himself much of the same opinion with Mr. Williams.

‡ The seat of the soul, as incontrovertibly prov'd by anatomists. § Ben.

|| One of our first Welsh Poets contradicts this opinion in the following couplets:

"Ni fu ddioeth a yfoddw
Na hwd adlas Brydydwr." *The Rev. William Wynn.*
"He is not wise, nor feels the flame divine
Of Bards, who water can prefer to wine."

¶ The Devil Tavern, Fleet-street.
GENT. MAG. February, 1798.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 29. Copy of a letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Lisbon, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, Jan. 10, 1798.

I inclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters I have received from the Captains of his Majesty's ships L'Aigle, Blanche, and Mercury, and Speedy sloop, acquainting me with the captures they had lately made: three of those taken by L'Aigle, (the fourth being retained as a tender,) Le Bayonnois, taken by the Blanche, and Le Benjamin, by the Mercury, are safe arrived in this river. ST. VINCENT.

Extract of a letter from Captain Tyler, of his Majesty's Ship L'Aigle, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, dated off Cape Frisliere, December 28, 1797.

On the 26th instant I chased into the bay of Corunna three vessels, and captured them, the Aurora in company. I left her in charge of the prizes, while I chased a suspicious sail to the Westward. This morning I fell in with two of the prizes; the third, a brig laden with timber, unfortunately overboard this morning, while I was in chase of them; however, the men were saved; the other two have hemp, coals, and nails. On the 30th of last month I captured a French privateer, of four guns, and 52 men; she had taken three English merchant ships, and sent one into Lach Bay. I sent Mr. Tritton, the Master, and 20 men, to cut her out. The same evening he captured a Spaniard, laden with Sardinia, and sent her for Lisbon.

I am, &c. CHA. TYLER.

Copy of a letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c. dated at Sea, January 6, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, that yesterday, proceeding to cruise in obedience to your orders, I fell in with, twenty leagues W. N. W. of the Rock of Lisbon, Le Benjamin French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns, but mounting 16 four and six-pounders (ten of which he threw overboard), and 132 men, which I captured after a chase of thirty-six hours; the Alcmena, Lively, and Thalia, under the orders of Captain Hope, joined company during the chase. The privateer sails extremely well, and is a very desirable ship for His Majesty's service; she is copper-bottomed and perfectly new, this being her first cruise, during which she captured the Governor Bruce English Brig, from Bristol, bound to Faro; a Portuguese schooner; and was beat off by an English Letter of Marque. I have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS ROGERS.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 30, 1798. Copy of a Letter from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Cawland Bay, the 27th of January, 1798.

Sir, you will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 23d inst. in lat. 50 deg. North, long. 12 deg. West, after a close but short action, we captured La Volage, a French ship corvette, lent to the Merchants, mounting 20 nine-pounders and 2 eighteen-pounders, and 195 men, commanded by Citizen Desageneaux, Captain of a frigate.

I am sorry to say, that two of the Melampus's seamen were mortally wounded, and 20 since dead, and three more dangerously wounded. The enemy had four killed and eight wounded.

The Officers and ship's company of his Majesty's ship under my command behaved perfectly to my satisfaction.

La Volage was three weeks from Nagts, fitted for a three-months cruise, but had only taken an American ship, and destroyed an English Brig from Belfast, bound to Lisbon with coals.

The Captain and all the Officers of La Volage are Navy Officers, with acongé for three months.

I am, &c.

GRANAM MOORE.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the captures of the following French privateers: Le Bayonnois brig, of 6 guns and 40 men, by his Majesty's ship Blanche, Captain Hotham; Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men; and Le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, of 10 guns and 75 men, by his Majesty's ship Tamer, Captain Western; and La Venturer, mounting 2 three-pounders, 6 swivels, and 6 small arms, pierced for 8 guns, carrying 33 men, by the Penelope cutter, Captain Burdwood;—also, two Spanish privateer luggers, and a schooner, by the Speedy, Captain Downman.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 6, 1798. Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris in the Tagus, on the 10th Jan. 1798.

Sir, I inclose letters from the Captains of L'Aigle, Alcmena, and Mercury, Speedy and King's Fisher sloops, reciting the captures of French and Spanish privateers, made by the ships and sloops under their commands. The judgment displayed by Captain Pierrepoint, joined to his spirited conduct, and that of the officers and crew of his Majesty's sloop King's Fisher, in the action with the Betsey, does credit to them, and honour to his Majesty's arms; and the

activity of all the cruisers under my command is worthy of commendation.

I am, &c. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord, *Mercury at Sea, Jan. 15.*

I had the honour to acquaint you, in my letter of the 6th inst. of having captured Le Benjamin French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux. I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that, this morning, Cape Finisterre bearing East half North 40 leagues, we discovered two sail to seaward, and, upon chasing them, soon found they were armed vessels. They continued near together until the Mercury came almost within gunshot of the sternmost, insending, as I supposed, to support each other; but, upon being close pressed, they steered different courses, and I was enabled to come up with only one of them, after a chase of eight hours, who fired a few shots, and struck his colours. She proves to be Les Trois Sœurs French brig privateer, belonging to Rochelle, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 16 six-pounders, and 100 men, copper-bottomed, sails remarkably well, and only five days out of port on her first cruise. I have the honour to be, &c.

TWO ROGERS.

King's Fisher, Tagus, Jan. 12.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 8th instant, the Burlings bearing East, distant fifty leagues, at day-light we discovered a ship in our weather quarter, and soon after perceived her to bear up, and stand towards us; at nine we tacked, and at half past she hoisted French colours, and began firing, which we returned as we galled on different tacks, but at too great a distance to do much execution; she then wore: finding we could not weather her as I wished, we shortened the sail for her to get ahead of us, when we began to engage, and continued for an hour and a quarter; falling little wind, and our jib-booms being carried away, she shot a-head of us, and endeavoured to make off, crowding all sail, and firing her stern chasers.—Having got out another jib-boom, and the wind freshening, at one P. M. we were enabled to renew the action, which was continued for half an hour, when she struck. She is called La Betsey, a Ship Privateer, fitted out at Bourdeaux, copper-bottomed, pierced for 20 guns, but mounting only 16 six-pounders, and had on board 123 men, one of whom was killed; the first and second captain and six seamen wounded; the second captain and three seamen since dead of their wounds. She had been out fifteen days, but made no capture.

The damages sustained by the King's Fisher in hull, sails, and rigging, are trifling; and I am happy to add, that our own only is slightly wounded.

I beg to express my entire approbation

of the steadiness and good conduct of the officers and ship's company during the action, and have the honour to be, &c.

CN. H. PIERREPONT.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, in the River Tagus, Jan. 20, 1798.

Sir, I inclose a letter I have received from Captain Williams, commander of his Majesty's store-ship the Gorgon, whose judgement, in bearing away for Lisbon, upon the intelligence he had obtained, meets my full approbation; and you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with his subsequent success.

I am, Sir, &c. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord, *Gorgon, Tagus, Jan. 16.*

I have the pleasure of acquainting your Lordship, that at half past noon, on Saturday the 13th, in lat. 46 deg. 9 min. long. 7 deg. 33 min. Cape Finisterre bearing S. 20 W. distance about seventy leagues; I fell in with and retook the Anne brig, of Dartmouth, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon. She had been taken fifteen days by a French privateer; and whilst exchanging people, another brig, under National colours, bore down upon us, who, after a few shot being fired at her, struck to his Majesty's ship under my command; she proves to be Le Henri, a French privateer, from Nantes, carrying 24 guns, and 108 men; she had thrown five of her guns overboard, had been out five days, and taken nothing. I immediately ordered my first Lieutenant Archbald, with Mr. Tritton and sixteen other supernumeraries belonging to L'Aigle, to take possession of her, and proceed in company with me to Lisbon, where I have the additional pleasure to inform your Lordship she is safe arrived, and have every reason to expect the brig will shortly join us.

I am, &c. RICH. WILLIAMS.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the captures of a French Privateer ship, of 20 guns and 90 men, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer, by his Majesty's sloop L'Aigle, Captain Tyler; le Buonopate French Privateer, carrying 2 guns, some swivels, and 40 men, by the Lively, Captain Hope; a Spanish schooner privateer, mounting 4 carriage guns and 12 swivels, with 40 men, new and coppered, by the Sneydy, Captain Downman; and L'Henriette Nouvelle French ship privateer, of 22 guns, and 130 men, by the Indefatigable, Captain Sir Edward Pellew.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 13, 1798. Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 4th inst.

Sir, please to lay before my Lords Commissioners

missioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter to me from Captain Fraser of his Majesty's ship Shannon, giving account of his having captured, off Cape Clear, on the 20th inst. a large French ship privateer, mounting 24 guns and 150 men, with which he arrived here last evening.

I am, &c. R. KINGSMILL.
Sir, *Shannon, Coast of Cork, Feb. 3.*

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at three P. M. being six or eight leagues to the southward of Cape Clear, with his Majesty's ship under my command, I saw an. . . gave chase to a ship in the N. E. She at first hoisted English colours; but, on the Shannon's firing a shot towards her, she hauled them down, and hoisted the National flag, and fired her stern chaises, continuing to do so (without effect) until the Shannon's shot fell far beyond her, when she struck her colours, and brought to at five P. M.

She is called *Le Duguay Trouin*, a privateer of St. Malo, commanded by Citizen Legue, mounting 24 six-pounders, several of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and armed with 150 men.

She sailed from St. Malo the 31 of November, but, having been forced into the River Benou, in Brittany, by bad weather she had been only eight days from thence. She had taken nothing until early in the morning of the day I fell-in with her, when she captured the *Wilding*, of Liverpool, Henry Ward, Master, from Jamaica, 23 of whose crew I found on board on her. I have to regret the extreme haziness of the weather all day, which prevented any object from being seen at more than four or five miles distance, otherwise I think I must have seen and re-captured that ship; but it blowing very fresh at West, it was late in the night before the prize could be secured and the prisoners sluffed; which having done, I thought it necessary, from the number on board, and the state of the Shannon's rigging, which had suffered much in the late gales, to proceed for this port. *Le Duguay Trouin* is 112 feet long on the gun deck, and 30 feet broad; she is very well found in every thing as a privateer, and fit to last.

I am, &c. ALEX. FRASER.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of *La Catalued* Spanish letter of marque, schooner-buoyed, mounting 6 guns, and 17 men, from Ysidro Orneze, commander, 47 days from Caracas, with a cargo of cocoa; by his Majesty's ship *Auton*, Captain Digby.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 17. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of *Le Mars*, a fine full-rigged privateer, from Nantes, mounting 20 guns, and mounted 12 twelve, 8 eight-pdrs, and 2 twelve-pound carronades, with 222 men; had

been out forty-nine days, and not captured any thing; by his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Captain Lord A. Braucher.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 20. Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bredford, to K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 16.

You will here-with receive, for their Lordships information, a copy of a letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship *Arion*, stating, his having captured *Le Jason* ship privateer, of Nantes, coppered, mounting 12 guns, and 108 men.

You will also receive a copy of a letter from Captain Heiberg, of his Majesty's ship *Anelia*, dated the 19th inst. stating his having captured *Le Branche d'Olive*, a French Merchant Brig, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy; and with his having fallen-in with a small convoy in the *Passage du Raz*, and captured *Le Cultivateur de Rochelle* brig, and an armed *casse mancee*; but the latter having struck upon a rock, he was obliged to destroy her. I am, &c. BRIDFORD.

My Lord, *Anson, at Sea, Feb. 8.*

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I have this day captured *Le Jason* French Privateer, of 12 guns and 108 men, belonging to Nantes, copper-bottomed, out two days, and made no captures. I am, &c. P. C. DURHAM.

Anelia, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 14.

My Lord, I have to inform your Lordship of the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Anelia* here this morning. Your Lordship will, from Captain Stirling, have heard of my parting from him, in a heavy gale of wind, on the 31st ult. As soon as the weather made it possible I returned off Ushant, according to my orders. I made a night attempt to destroy a man of war, brig, and cutter, just to the Northward of Point St. Matthew's, but quitted it almost immediately, finding from their situation it was impossible to effect it. At dark I came to an anchor off the *Cip-de-Cherri*, and sent all the boats armed close into Point St. Matthew's, in hopes of taking part of the convoy under the protection of the vessels abovementioned, if they attempted to go into Breck that night. One boat, however, only fell-in with and captured *La Branche d'Olive*, a French merchant brig, of about 170 tons, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy. The next day, having seen her safe to the Northward of Ushant, I got in by dark, close to Point du Raz, and at day-break saw a convoy, of one brig and some chaises *morcee*, under protection of a small lugger, coming through the passage. The lightness of the wind enabled the lugger and most of the chaises to escape, but the brig, *Le Cultivateur de Rochelle*, and an armed *casse mancee*, *Le S. Pieux's*, were captured. The latter having struck

on a rock in the prison. I was obliged to destroy her, having taken out the part of the cargo, consisting of officers' baggage. The brig is about 133 tons, laden with brandy, wine, and groceries.

I am, &c. CHARLES HERBERT.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 21. This Gazette

contains an account of the capture of La Cointance French privateer, belonging to Nantes, a remarkable fine vessel, pierced for 18 guns, but had only 2 six-pounders on board, and 66 men, copper-bottomed, quite new, and in the best state: by his Majesty's ship the Mercury, Capt. Thomas Rogers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Venice, Dec. 15. The French left this port on Sunday the 14th, on board of Venetian transports, accompanied by two of the Venetian frigates for Corfu. Yesterday they took down, and embarked, the four fine horses which stood over the great door, amidst the murmurs of the people, several of whom were ill-treated by the French, for testifying their sorrow at such proceedings.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 8. This city was covered with such an immense fog as the wisest men do not remember to have seen. Although the country round was in a great measure free from its influence, yet in the streets it was at one time so thick, that persons in conversation could hardly distinguish each other's faces. The carriage of Mr. Taylor Rowley was driven into the Liffey, near Castle-bridge. Mr. Rowley and his coachman had the good fortune to escape, by having the presence of mind to throw themselves from the falling carriage into the street; but two fine horses which drew the carriage were drowned. At night it was scarcely possible, even with the aid of lighted flambeaux for passengers to expect their way along the street without danger or accident. The fog was attended by a faint easterly wind; and, although it appeared to be very damp, the barometer was, during the whole day, so high as 30 deg. 6 min. and continued to rise as the evening approached.

Dublin, Feb. 12. By an express which arrived in town yesterday, at one o'clock, it appears that Colonel Mansfield St. George, and Gaspar Umacke, Esq. were cruelly butchered at the house of the latter. The Colonel had gone to his friend's on a visit; and their attention to the delinquencies of the conspirators in all parts of the kingdom being well known, procured their death by order of the assassination committee in Dublin. It is remarkable, that Colonel St. George was scalped by the Savages in North America, but escaped with life—which was thereby more than is experienced from the barbarians of this country, when the victim falls within their power. Col. St. George had an estate in, and was a magistrate of the County of Cork. Mr. Umacke was his tenant and agent; the Colonel, on the first rumour of the tenantry having been misled by

traitors, went to reside among them—unlike other great officers, he endeavoured to support the laws, and to quiet the neighbourhood by exertion and expostulation. He slept at the house of Mr. Umacke; on Friday last he dined at the seat of Lord Mountcashel—returned to Mr. Umacke's house at an early hour—went to bed, and was shortly after butchered by a gang of United Irishmen, who had been lying in wait, but were too cowardly to attack him on the road. Mr. Umacke shared the fate of his patron and guest. Mrs. Umacke died the morning after Mr. U's death of a wound received, endeavouring to save him.

The elden and deputed agents of these infamous murderers had lain in wait upon the road by which the lamented Colonel returned from the Earl of Mountcashel's house. Col. St. George had (perhaps too unguardedly) expressed his detestation of treason and rebellion at the table of the noble Earl. It is a melancholy consideration, that, since the circulation of *The Pig* throughout this country, the ties of gratitude in servants are completely dissolved, and that no man can be sure that his most private conversations may not be immediately transmitted to the committees of Assassination. So was it unhappily in this case; the expressions of the many and honest feelings of Col. St. George had been reported to his murderers, even before he left the house of Moor Park. It is some consolation to state, that many of the ruffians are likely to answer for this horrible assassination; that the unhappy widow of Mr. Umacke had identified his murderers, and that the activity of the Yeomanry of the neighbourhood has already secured those whom she had accused. The most vigorous measures are about to be adopted by the General commanding that district, to restrain future outrages, and punish those which have already disgraced the County of Cork.

Dublin, Feb. 22. Yesterday, the Earl of Moura, in the House of Lords, made a long and pointed speech on the subject of the distracted state of Ireland, pointing out the impolicy of the system of terror; and insisted much on, what he termed, the most unprovoked and wanton acts of cruelty which have been committed under the sanction of the Government of that country. He concluded with moving—"That an humble address be pre-

sented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to state, that as Parliament had confided to his Excellency extraordinary powers in order to support the laws and avert traitorous combinations in this country, we feel it our duty—as those powers have not produced the desired effect—to recommend the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay apprehension and discontent.”

After a long debate, there appeared for the motion—Contents 9, Proxy 1, Teller, Earl of Moira. Total, 10.—Against it—Not Contents 44, Proxy 1, Teller, Lord Glentworth. Total, 45. Majority against the motion, 35.—At half past two this morning the House adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 30. A most tremendous and destructive fire broke out, this evening, in the extensive cotton-manufactory belonging to Messrs Wood and Brumell, situated on the west side of English street, *Carlisle*; which, in the space of three hours, consumed the whole of the buildings and stock; a few bales of cotton, and some broken pieces of machinery, being the only articles which escaped its ravages. Amongst other things to be deplored in this great calamity, is the circumstance of more than two hundred people being thereby thrown out of employment.

Feb. 2. This evening, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Elliott, hatter, in Dean street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, which in a few minutes communicated to the dwelling-house above, occupied by Mr. Brown, printer, and in a very short time extended to that of Mr. John Rankin, both of which were entirely destroyed, the flames spreading with such dreadful rapidity, that only a few articles could be secured. Mr. Brown's family did not even save any of their cloaths, except those they wore when the fire was discovered.

Shrewsbury, Feb. 7. About three weeks ago, as Lord Belwick's workmen were employed in digging his Lordship's new piece of water, between *Tombidge* and the river Severn, in a ploughed field, yet at a very little more than plough-depth, beneath the surface of the earth, they came to an enclosure of large stones, within which were ranged three large glass urns of very elegant workmanship, one large earthen urn, and two smaller ones of fine red earth. Each of the urns has one handle, and the handles of the glass urns are elegantly ribbed. The glass urns were about twelve inches in height, and ten in diameter. The large earthen urn is so much broken that its dimensions cannot be made out: but on its handle are stamped the letters S. A. H., which are supposed to be the workman's mark; the small urns are about nine inches high. Within the glass urns were the remains of burnt bones

and fine mould; and in each a fine glass lachrymatory, consisting of the same materials as the urn, which are a most beautiful transparent light green. Near one of them was a part of a jaw-bone, with a grinder quite perfect therein. An earthen lamp, and a few Roman coins of the lower empire, of no value, were discovered in the same place. The whole was covered with large flat stones, whereon was laid a quantity of coarse rock stone; from which extraordinarily care to preserve these remains, as well as from the fine quality and colour of the glass, it may be presumed to have been the burial-place of some family of distinction, resident in the neighbouring colony of *Uriconium*. One of the glass urns, and part of another, the fragments of the larger earthen urn, one of the small ones, one of the lachrymatories, the lamp, and a few coins, are the only parts of this most curious discovery which were rescued from the spades of the workmen. These are at present at the Talbot Inn, in *Arbam*; but it is intended to put them in the library at *Attingham*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

WE present our readers with a singular curiosity; an extract from the official orders of Colonel Tate, delivered to him by General Hoche, preparatory to his landing in Wales. It is not our design to enter into an examination of those instructions. If we did not know that the French had constantly succeeded, more by the baseness and treachery of their opponents, than by their own courage and conduct, we should be inclined to treat them with levity; but when we recollect that more than half the States of Europe have been convulsed by means totally inadequate to the end proposed, we cannot too seriously call the attention of our countrymen to the great lesson afforded them by the termination of this extraordinary event. They will find that the enemy placed their chief reliance on the assistance they expected to derive from the inhabitants. Experience on the continent, unfortunately, had convinced them that this was no improbable speculation. But they had now to contend with Britons; with men, attached to their Country, and resolute in its defence. The consequence was inevitable—" *Et Seconde Legion des Français*,"—"all determined men,"—"who were to undertake every thing;"—"to spread death and desolation through the country, to burn our dock-yards, to annihilate our commerce, and to disarm our military;—finding that no one repaired to their standard, laid down their arms without firing a single shot, to about 300 militia, hastily assembled.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLONEL TATE.

There will be placed, under the command of Col. Tate, a body of 4000, completely organized,

organized, to the number of nine thousand and fifty, all resolute determined men, with whom he may undertake any thing; they are to be called, "*La Seconde Legion des Francs*." The destruction of Bristol is of the very last importance, and every possible effort should be made to accomplish it. For this purpose, it will be proper to reconnoitre the mouth of the Severn in the day-time, and to sail up the Avon at night-fall, within five miles of the town, where the landing should be made; on the right bank, in the greatest silence; and, the troops being supplied with combustible matter, Col. Tate is to advance rapidly, in the dark, on that side of Bristol which may be to windward, and immediately to set fire to that quarter. If the enterprise be conducted with dexterity, it cannot fail to produce the total ruin of the town, the port, the docks and the vessels, and to strike terror and amazement into the very heart of the capital of England. The expedition under command of Col. Tate has in view three principal objects: the first is, if possible, to raise an insurrection in the country; the second is, to intercept and embarrass the commerce of the enemy; and the third is, to prepare and facilitate the way for a descent, by distracting the attention of the English Government. In all countries, the poor are the class most prone to insurrection; and this disposition is to be forwarded by distributing money and drink, by inveighing against the Government as the cause of the public distress, by recommending and facilitating a rising to plunder the public stores and magazines, and the property of the rich, whose affluence is the natural subject of envy to the poor. It is, notwithstanding, to be observed, that, however defective may be the morality of the English people, they have still a respect for the laws and their magistrates, even in the moment of insurrection; it will be therefore advisable to spare, as much as possible, the property of those who may be in any civil function, and even of the country gentlemen, and all impositions should be laid on the Peers, the men of rank and high fortune, the clergy, those who serve as officers in the army and navy, and especially in the militia; of all such, the country seats, farms, woods, cattle, and corn, should be given up to be plundered by the people. These predatory excursions should be made in different, and even distant quarters, by detachments of two or three hundred men each. The commerce of the enemy, in the country, is to be interrupted, by breaking down bridges, cutting dykes, and running canals, which is, at the same time, essentially necessary for the preservation of the army;—by plundering all convoys of subsistence, the public magazines and magazines, and even private carriages; the

cutting off the supplies of provisions from the principal towns, burning all vessels and boats on the rivers and canals, destroying magazines, setting fire to docks and coal-yards, rope-walks, great manufactories, &c. &c. It is to be observed likewise, that by these means a crowd of artificers will be thrown out of employment, and, of course, ready to embark in any measure which holds out to them subsistence and plunder, without labour or fatigue. The success of the expedition will likewise be materially forwarded, by disarming the militia, by burning the arsenals in the harbours, by stopping the couriers of Government, by seducing the enemy's troops to desert, and by the terror which the success of the legion, and the progress of the insurrection, will carry into the bosoms of the unwearlike citizens. In order to spread the panic as generally as possible, the legion is to be divided into several columns, having scouted a common rendezvous where they are to assemble every four, six, or eight days. The inhabitants must be obliged to serve as guides, and any who refuse are to be punished on the spot; the magistrates, or some of their families, are always to be employed in preference on this service, that they may not accuse or punish the others. All denunciations against those who join in the legion are to be punished with death. Wherever the legion, or any of its columns, is posted, if the neighbouring parishes do not give instant notice of the approach of the enemy, whether by ringing of bells or otherwise, they are to be given up to fire and sword. Col. Tate will not omit to observe, that there are in England numbers of French, who will be eager to join him, such as prisoners of war, soldiers and sailors, privates in the English emigrant regiments, and a crowd of others, whom war and the desire of vengeance will draw to his standard. He may admit such Frenchmen into the legion; but he will observe to be on his guard, that the newcomers may not raise clubs or factions, especially if there should be among them any nobles or priests, whose ambition is only to be exceeded by their cowardice; should any such attempt be made, he will take care to punish it most severely. Col. Tate will encourage all deserters and prisoners to enter into the new companies before mentioned; should such prisoners refuse, he will shave their heads and eye-brows; and if they are taken again in arms, they are to be shot.

L. HOCHE.

To Colonel Tate, on his military operations and marches.

With boldness and intelligence combined, you may easily possess yourself of Chester or Liverpool, which you will ruin by burning the magazines, and filling up the posts, or at least you may cut off all communication

munication between those cities and the interior. There is another object which should likewise decide you to enter those countries, as you will be joined there by two other columns of French troops, to which you will unite that under your command, if the General commanding the expedition in chief shall desire it. In order to spread the co-operation and astonishment as wide as possible after the destruction of Liverpool (for this point is capital), you must follow your blow, at first, no longer tenable, or that superior forces should compel you to quit the country bordering on the Channel, you must not lose an instant to join two French parties sent into the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland. In that case, you must send me notice into Ireland, that I may be enabled to execute a diversion in your favour. An officer in disguise may reach me, either by seizing a fishing boat on the coast of Wales, or else by the route of Scotland. L. HOCKER.

In these instructions there is none more deserving of notice, and which calls more for the utmost vigilance on the part of Government, than that which concerns the French prisoners in this country, on whose revolt the Directory seems to place great reliance. This circumstance fully justifies the measures of precaution lately adopted by Government, and which have excited such violent outcries from the actual rulers of France. Independent of these prisoners, there are a great many foreigners in this country, who fall under the description of vagrants, and who are ready to excite commotions, and to profit by public disturbances. We understand that a proclamation will shortly be issued, purporting, that all persons, unable to prove that they subsist by honest means, shall quit the country. Some such measure seems indispensably necessary under the present circumstances.

War-Office, Jan. 25.

The following is a circular letter, addressed from this Office, to the Commanders of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line, on pay of Field Officers, &c.:

"SIR, I have received his Majesty's commands to acquaint you, that, in those corps wherein the new system regarding pay-matters has been established, the Field Officers and Captains will not be held generally responsible, as such, for the future regimental accounts of their respective corps.

"The establishment of the said system

has enabled his Majesty, with safety to the Public, to shew a further assistance of his Royal consideration for the Field Officers and Captains above mentioned, by ordering that their whole pay shall in future be issued monthly, instead of being divided into subsistence and arrears, and be subject only to the usual deduction on account of poundage, hospital, and agency.

"You will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of making known these marks of his Majesty's gracious attention to the Field Officers and Captains of the Regiment under your command; and of acquainting them with the respective rates of their pay, as it is hereafter to be issued by his Majesty's order according to the annexed state; in which you will observe that the Surgeon is also comprehended: these daily rates have been calculated upon the total amount per annum of the sums which the Officers have heretofore received under the denomination of subsistence and nett arrears; excluding minute fractions, which would have greatly tended to complicate the general accounts of the Regiments, as well as the particular accounts of the officers themselves.

"I am to add, that, in the issue of pay to be made by the Pay Office on the 14th of next month, the difference between the old and new rates for the two preceding months (viz. from the 25th of December, 1797, to the 23d of February, 1798) will be included.

"W. WINDHAM."

The same letter, with the exception of the words in Italics, has been addressed to the Commanding Officers of the Fencibles and the Militia.

Rates of pay to be issued to the Field Officers and Captains of the Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Fencible Cavalry, Infantry of the Line, Militia, and Fencible Infantry; and to the Surgeons of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line; commencing from the 24th of December, 1797:

	Per diem.		For 365 D.	
	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
<i>Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Fencible Cavalry.</i>				
Colonel	1	12 10	399	4 2
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	3 0	419	15 0
Major	0	19 3	351	6 3
Captain	0	14 7	266	2 11
Surgeon of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	0	11 4	266	16 8
<i>Infantry of the Line, Militia, and Fencible Infantry</i>				
Colonel	1	2 6	410	11 6
Lieutenant-Colonel	0	15 11	290	9 7
Major	0	14 1	257	0 3
Captain	0	9 5	171	17 1
Surgeon of the Line	0	9 5	171	17 1

By his Majesty's command,

W. WINDHAM.
DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

This night, between 6 and 7, as the Nottingham waggon was passing through Ba-bican on its way to Nottingham, it was beset by some thieves, who, on discovery, presented a pistol to one of the attendants heads, the contents of which was unfortunately lodged. The poor man was conveyed to the hospital, where he immediately expired. The villains effected their escape with their booty, which they conveyed away in a coach, placed at the tail of the waggon for that purpose.

Friday, Feb. 9.

This day, at one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by a numerous body of respectable merchants, bankers, &c. appeared upon a temporary hutings erected in the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary contributions for the service of the country. The whole area of the Exchange was crowded with the most respectable merchants and traders of London, to the number of many hundreds. The Lord Mayor, in a short speech, having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Bofanquet said, they were now called upon, in a crisis of danger and difficulty, to step forward in defence of their country. It was not necessary for him to remind them of the contest in which we were engaged; it was admitted by the merchants of London, that we were struggling for the preservation of a constitution diffusing invaluable blessings, and protecting all ranks of men from oppression and tyranny. The merchants of London, he was certain, would ever support the high character for patriotism and liberality, which they had so successfully established; and he hoped, that the present subscription would not only aid the public service in a very material degree, but, as a proof of the general feeling and sentiments of the country, would be universal. He wished it to extend from one end of these kingdoms to the other, that the whole world may be convinced, that Britons are unanimous in their determination to defend their constitution and government, as by law established, against the unmitigated efforts of a ferocious and inveterate enemy. Mr. Bofanquet concluded his speech with proposing several resolutions, stating the necessity of the subscription, from the conduct of the enemy; and proposing that books should be opened at the Exchange for subscriptions, to be afterwards forwarded to the Bank of England; recommending at the same time to all bodies corporate, mayors and chief officers of cities and towns in the kingdom to call meetings, and promote subscriptions, in their respective districts. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and loud shouts of applause. The books of the meeting were then returned

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to the Lord Mayor, and books were immediately opened, to which great numbers appeared crowding to enter their names.

Before the meeting broke up, Mr. Alderman Watton stepped forward, and exclaimed—"Oue cheer for Old England," which was immediately given with great enthusiasm; and it was followed by another—for "The King."

As soon as the meeting was dissolved, four separate books were opened on the Hutings; and at the close of the day, the exact sum subscribed in each was 45,574. 24s. 6d. which, if calculated for the time the books were open, is at the rate of 400l. a minute. The number of subscribers was 218, and the subscriptions from one guinea to 3000l. which left sum was the duration of the house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. with the promise of continuing it annually during the war. Several other subscriptions were also set down as annual; and the whole are free gifts, without any reference to a composition in lieu of taxes.

The manager of Covent Garden Theatre, with a laudable spirit of patriotism, devoted this profits of this night's entertainment to the voluntary subscription for the defence of the country. The dramatic piece represented on this occasion was the historical play of *England Preserved*, brought forward three or four years ago, and written by Mr. Watton, first clerk of the Lower House of Commons. After the play an interlude, consisting of loyal and patriotic songs, was given. There was not a crowded house, but a large and elegant audience; and as the price of admission to the boxes and pit was advanced, and all the performers and servants of the house played gratuitously, the profits must have been considerable. (See Prologue, p. 156.)

Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cathell, a respectable Bookseller of Middle-row, Holborn, was taken into custody this evening, in consequence of a bill of indictment being found against him by the grand Jury for Middlesex, for publishing Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Remarks on Bishop Watson's Address to the people of Great Britain.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Our readers may perhaps recollect the public meeting called under the auspices of the Corresponding Society, on the 31st of July last, in a field near Pancras; at which Sir W. A. Kingston took into custody a young barrister of the name of Ferguson, who thought proper to appear there in a very conspicuous situation. For this, Mr. Ferguson brought an action against Sir William, which was on Tuesday tried in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. F. conducted his own cause; and, after a very long speech, in an irregular manner, brought forward some evidence of the transactions of the day, previous to produ-

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cing a copy of the notice served on Sir William, of Mr. F.'s intention to commence the action. This irregularity was slightly objected to; but when the notice came to be produced, which had been prepared by the young barrister himself, it appeared that it was *informal*; and he was *non-suited* Mr. F. had laid his damages at 5000l.

The British Factory at *St. Petersburg* has transmitted a donation of 1000l. for the use of the Royal Humane Society in London; and a similar institution has been lately established there for the preservation of the lives of the inhabitants.

A young woman, of the name of Carver, house-maid to Capt. Sir Richard Pearson, of Greenwich Hospital, proves to be the daughter of the late Capt. Carter, of great Transatlantic celebrity, who acquired a vast tract of country in the Back Settlements of America: this the Indians have faithfully guaranteed, and preserved for his legal representative, who is, at length, indisputably found in the fortunate young woman above mentioned: the territory, in times of peace, is estimated at the value of 100,000l. sterling!

Monday, Feb. 26.

Last night, in consequence of information given to the Magistrates of Bow-street, that a disorderly meeting was held at the Angel, in Cecil-court, St. Martin's lane, a number of the police officers attended, and taking the president and 57 other persons into custody, they were conveyed to St. Martin's, St. Anne's, St. Giles's, Covent Garden, and other watchhouses.—This morning the landlord of the house was also brought before Sir W. Addington; and being questioned by him as to the nature of the meeting, deposed, that religious and moral subjects only were discussed, as at other debating societies; and that it was entirely composed of mechanics, mostly shoe-makers and tailors! On examination of the prisoners, in order for their procuring bail, the Magistrate seemed to express his surprize that a *W. Hamilton Reid*, professing himself a *Translator of Languages*, should be found among such men. He was held to bail with the rest. The landlord was obliged to find extraordinary sureties, and informed that the license of that house should certainly be withheld in future. It appeared that though the debate, at the house alluded to, had been held upwards of a twelvemonth, and was confined to religious and moral subjects, the use of the appellation of *Citizen* among the company had been the principal cause of deeming it a political and obnoxious meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

On consideration of the various reports of the finance committee, the board of Treasury has determined to adopt the most scrupulous economy in every department of the public expenditure, by abolishing

all useless offices as they fall vacant: by insisting that the officers employed in the several departments should do their own duty; and by enforcing the regular transmission of the public money to the Exchequer as speedily as possible after it comes into the hands of the receivers.

A *Devonshire* correspondent says, "By the care of Mr. Trewman, we have had the advantage of seeing, in his Exeter paper, the chief part of the excellent address of the worthy Bishop of Llandaff; and the advice of Mr. le Meaurier, as to the proper mode of defence and conduct in case an invasion should take place on the Western coasts. These having been thus timely circulated, much good will doubtless result from the principles and admonitions therein enforced: they are in the hands of every one, and as they are inculcated in the most intelligible manner, and adapted to every comprehension, so as to be super-added, by way of explanation, I shall drop the subject with the exhortation of the Roman orator, which seems to be appropriate to the exigency of the present times. "In 'rebus aperiis' cogitandum nobis est, quid fortitudine, quid magnitudine animi dignum sit: et maxime providendum ne quid abjecta, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter faciamus." Will you permit me to say, that were you to introduce some of the principal parts of these addresses of the Bishop and Mr. le Meaurier into your widely circulating Magazine (the Repository of the *nona wisoria*), which, fugitive as they are, would (however valuable) soon be lost to the world, the benefit would be more diffusive, and of greater duration." *This shall be attended to.*

FREDERICK WILLIAM, KING OF PRUSSIA, TO THE REGENCY OF EMMERICH.

"We have learnt with the utmost satisfaction that our subjects on the left bank of the Rhine, and principally those in the province of Cleves, have discovered a particular attachment to our person and house, and at a moment when preparations are made, though in appearance only, for a change in the form of their Government, with a view to place them under a foreign dominion, and that they have testified a dislike to such a change. As the attachment, love, and fidelity of our subjects, are precious to us, and as we behold with pleasure the testimony of their sentiments, we send you the most positive orders to tranquillize, as soon as possible, the minds of our faithful subjects on this head, and to assure them, that they have nothing to fear from these apparent changes, and that, in every thing which concerns them, the existing Government will retain the entire and absolute influence."

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
Rastadt, Feb. 2.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1798.

- Berks.* Richard Palmer, of Hurst, esq.
- Bedfordshire.* John Fox, of Dean, esq.
- Bucks.* John Penn, of Stoke Park, esq.
- Cambridgeshire.* Sir Richard Hodgson of Carlisle, knt.
- Cheshire.* Robert Hibbert, of Berties, esq.
- Cambr. and Hunt's.* John Tharpe; of Chippenham, esq.
- Devon.* Arthur Tremaine, of Sydenham, esq.
- Dorset.* Edward Berkely Portman, of Brianstone, esq.
- Derby.* John Leaper Newton, of Derby, esq.
- Essex.* John Perry, of Moor-hall, esq.
- Gloucestershire.* Thomas Vernon Delphin, of Eyford, esq.
- Hertfordshire.* Felix Calvert, of Hunfdon-house, esq.
- Hertfordshire.* John Stedman, of Bosbury, esq.
- Kent.* John Plumtree, of Frestville, esq.
- Leicestershire.* Renee Payne, of Danton Bassett, esq.
- Lincs.* Postponed.
- Monmouth.* Joshua Morgan, of Llanwenarth, esq.
- Northamptonshire.* Adam Askew, of Ellington, esq.
- Northampton.* Thomas Reeve Thornton, of Brock-Hill, esq.
- Norfolk.* George Stone, of Bedenham, esq.
- Nottingham.* Nathanael Stubbins, of Holme Pierrepont, esq.
- Oxford.* John Atkins Wright, of Oxford, esq.
- Rutlandshire.* William Sharard of Langham, esq.
- Shropshire.* Andrew Corbett, of Shawberry Park, esq.

- Somerset.* Samuel Rodbard, of Ever Creech, esq.
- Stafford.* Richard Dyot, of Freeford, esq.
- Suffolk.* John Sheppard, of Campsey Ath, esq.
- Southampton.* Richard Meyle, of Crawley, esq.
- Surrey.* James Trotter, of Epsom, esq.
- Suffex.* Richard-Thomas Streatfield, of Uckfield, esq.
- Warwick.* Robert Harvey Mallery, of Woodcot, esq.
- Worcestershire.* John Addinbrooke Addinbrooke, of Woolaston-Hall, esq.
- Wilt.* John Bennett, of P.thouse, esq.
- Yorkshire.* Sir Thomas Pilkington; of Cheviotte, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

- Coermarthen.* John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, esq.
- Pembroke.* John Taiker, of Upton Castle, esq.
- Cardigan.* Pryce Loveden, of Gogerthen, esq.
- Glamorgan.* Samuel Richardson, of Henfol, esq.
- Brecon.* John Lloyd, of Dincis, esq.
- Radnor.* John Benn Walsh, of Kevenleece, esq.

NORTH WALES.

- Caernarvon.* Sir Thomas Mostyn; of Gloddeath, bart.
 - Anglesea.* Williams Evans, of Glen Claw, esq.
 - Merioneth.* Robert Watkin Wynne, of Cwimmeer, esq.
 - Montgomery.* Ralph Leake, of Criggon, esq.
 - Denbighshire.* John Jones, of Penybrin, esq.
 - Flint.* John Jones, of St. Asaph, esq.
- SHERIFF** appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for the Year 1797.
- County of Cornwall.* James Buller, of Shillingham, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.						
LENT CIRCUIT. 1798.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
		L. Kenyon J. Rooke	L.C. Justice. J. Athhurst.	L. C. Baron. J. Grose.	B. Hotham. J. Buller.	B. Perryn B. Thomson.
Frid. Mar. 2				Hertford		
Saturday 3		Aylebury.				Reading
Monday 5				Chelmsford	Winton & Southamp.	Oxford
Wednesf. 7						
Thursday 8		Redford				
Saturday 10	York & City	Huntingdon			New Sarum	Worc. & Cit
Monday 12			Northampt.	Maidstone		
Tuesday 13		Cambridge				
Wednesf. 14						Glou. & City
Thursday 15					Dorchester	
Friday 16		Thetford.	Oakham			
Saturday 17			Linc. & City			Monmouth
Monday 19				E. Grinstead	Exeter & city	
Tuesday 20						Hereford
Wednesd 21		Bury St. Ed.		Kingston		
Thursday 22			Nott & Town	[upon Th		
Saturday 24	Lancaster		Derby		Lauceston	Shrewsbury Stafford
Wednesf. 28			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 29					Launton	
Saturday 31			Coventry & [Warwick			

Vol. LXVII. p. 443. The death of Dr. Tiffot was attended with a circumstance which deserves to be noticed: On the first attack of his disorder, which terminated in his dissolution, he submitted to take the remedies proper for his cure, for three or four days. After that short interval, he peremptorily refused to receive any medical assistance till the evening prior to his decease, when he sent to request the attendance of his learned colleague, Dr. Odiar, of Geneva. This gentleman repaired, with all promptitude, to visit his friend; but his services were solicited too late; Tiffot's strength was totally exhausted. From the first commencement of his illness, Tiffot desisted of recovery. His spirits appeared to be considerably depressed by the dying words of a child, whom he had attended during the small-pox, and who said to him, very emphatically, "In seven years you will follow me." These words of a child, to whom he was strongly attached, Tiffot could not be dissuaded from regarding as a prediction of his death, which happened in his 70th year.

Vol. LXVIII. p. 82, col. 1, l. 50, for *Jan. 9, read Dec. 9.*

BIRTHS.

Jan. **T**HE wife of David Cook, weaver, at Hellingham, co. Lincoln, a son and two daughters.

21. Mrs. Banting, of Little Risington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, co. Gloucester, a daughter, being the thirty-second child (including some miscarriage) by the same husband.

28. At her house in Bruton-street, Lady Charlotte Greville, daughter of the Duke of Portland, a son.

At the house of Col McLeod, on Woolwich common, in Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Emily McLeod, a daughter.

Lately, at Glasgow, the wife of a coach-driver, one son and two daughters.

Feb. 2. At his house in Great Cumberland-place, the wife of Matthew Montague, esq. a son.

5. At Bridgewater, the wife of Capt. Jones, of the army (now serving in the militia), a daughter.

9. At Warwick, Mrs. Gertrude Buller, wife of Capt. Edward B. of the royal navy, a son.

18. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Price, of the Church at Salisbury, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1777. **A**t Dinapore, in the East-India Company's service, Major West George Wyndham, of the 27th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Catharine Harris.

July 25. At Cawnpore, D. S. Freeman, esq. militia surgeon, to Miss Black, widow of the late Lieut. A. B.

Aug. 3. At Cawnpore, Lieut. T. W. Howard, nephew to the Earl of Suffolk, to Miss Rawlstone, daughter of Major-general R.

Aug. 16. At Vallore, in the East Indies, Major Blade, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Sale, daughter of Col. S. commanding at the station.

1798. Jan. 15. At Leeds, Sir Francis L. Wood, bart. of Bowling-hall, co. York, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel B. esq. of New Gange, near Leeds.

20. Lancelot Cooper, esq. of Snenton, to Miss Waite, daughter of the late Mr. J. W. of Hull.

22. At Slawston, co. Leicester, Mr. Wm. Warner, a reputable farmer of Cranoe, to Miss Anne Talby, sister of Mr. John T. of Slawston.

23. George Culling, esq. of Greenwich, in his 78th year, to his fifth wife, Miss Hannah Baildor, of Deptford, aged 22.

At Lincoln, Major Russell, of the Durham militia, to Miss Tennyson, eldest daughter of G. T. esq.

27. Francis Johnston, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Collingwood, of Great Ormond-street.

28. Colquhoun Grant, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Abercethie, daughter of the late Dr. A. physician in Banff.

At Ipswich, Capt. Tuffie, of the 44th regiment, to Miss Hall, daughter of Capt. H. adjutant to the East Essex militia.

29. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Andrew Waid, of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Grant.

Mr. Emanuel Silva, of Kennington-croft, to Miss Anne Wix, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry W. of Billiter-lane, banker.

30. Mr. W. P. Hayward, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss E. Rotton, of High Wycombe.

At Camperdown, in Zealand, Alex. Ferrier, esq. of Middlebury, to Miss Jones, of Demerary, niece to H. J. esq.

Mr. Thomas Bullop, master of the Golden Lion, at Chatham, Kent, to Miss Mary Hodgmen, daughter of Mr. H. of the dock-yard there.

Feb. 1. Edward Gaarkin, esq. to Miss Octavia Harbage, daughter of Col. H.

At Leeds, Alex. Key, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Pacey, daughter of the late James P. esq. merchant, of Leam.

At Alvingham, co. Lancaster, James Losh, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Cecilia Baldwin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of that place.

Thomas William Smart, esq. of Bridewell hospital, to Miss Wake, eldest dau. of the late Wm. W. esq. of Primrose-street.

At Bath, John Payne, esq. of Wells, to the Hon. Mrs. Hyde, relict of John H. esq. late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

At Tillington, Suffex, Mr. Wm. Bishop, attorney, of Haling, to Miss Sarah Puttie, of Tillington.

At Northampton, Mr. Thomas, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Hollis.

1. Wilson, esq. of Webrwauke-house, near Sheffield, to Miss Pearson, daughter of Henry P. gent. of Nottingham.

2. At Hill, John C. Cankrien, esq. to Miss Kerr, dau. of the late Hugo K. esq.

3. At Wanstead, Essex, F. H. Du Baully, esq. of London, to Miss Eliz. Paris, daughter of J. P. esq. of Wanstead.

Mr. Gerard Hullman, of Great St. Thomas the Apostle, to Miss Anne Charleson, of Crutched-friers.

4. Peter Colombine, esq. jun. of Norwich, to Miss Brunton, sister of Mrs. Merry, the actress.

5. At Dumfries, Archibald Gordon, esq. of Halleaths, to Miss Margaret Ponsonby, second daughter of the late John P. esq. of Egremont, co. Cumberland.

Lieut.-col. George Duke, of the 26th infantry, to Miss Emily Freeman.

Mr. Sharpe, merchant in Leeds, to Mrs. Eagle, of Kirby Moor-side, daughter of the late Mr. E. of Bradford.

7. Mr. Thomas Eve, to Mrs. Heath, both of Artillery-lane, Bishopgate-street.

Rev. Henry Wise, rector of Charlewood, Surrey, to Miss Porten, daughter of the late Sir Stanier P. of Kensington-palace.

Mr. Eley, of Wymondham, co. Leicester, to Miss E. Robinson, of Ashwell.

8. At Lewes, Sussex, John Vernon, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Cranfoun, dau. of the late Capt. C. of the royal navy.

At Kensington, James Trebeck, esq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George B. esq. Wm. Chester, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Peacock, of Margate.

Mr. John Cooks, of Pallteney-street, to Miss Blakay, of Mile-end.

9. Mr. Hodgkinson, of New Bond-st. to Miss Keenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane.

10. Wm. Stanton, esq. to Miss Smeatart, daughter of Osborne S. esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

12. Mr. Hulman, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miss Hamilton, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick H. of Richmond, co. Surrey, grand-daughter of Lord Archibald H. and, consequently, great-grand-dau. of one of the Dukes of Hamilton.

By special licence, at Averham, co. Nottingham, John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard S. bart. of Norwood-park, in the same county, to Miss Sophia Chaplin, youngest daughter of the late Charles C. esq. of Tathwell, co. Lincoln.

At Kinolton, co. Nottingham; Mr. Timson, of Hambleton, near Uppingham, to Miss Pockington.

13. At Hendon, Middlesex, John Milward, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Eleonora Bond, youngest daughter of John B. esq. of Hemlin.

At Greenwich, Jessna Haworth, jun. esq. of Halk, to Miss S. Larkins, second dau. of the late T. L. esq. of Blackheath.

At Ter-Abbey, co. Devon, William Throgmorton, esq. of London, to Miss Gifford, dau. of Mrs. Carey, of Ter-Abbey.

Mr. Parkinson, of Quorn, co. Leicester, to Miss Jovett, of Clavcote, co. Dorset.

Mr. Brockton, a respectable farmer, of Postland, co. Lincoln, to Miss Turnell, of Eastfield, near Peterborough.

14. Samuel Phelps, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Tyndale, only daughter of the late Thomas T. esq. of North Cerney, co. Gloucester.

At Mary-le-Bonne church, Capt. Frost, to Mrs. Geale.

George Medley, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-place, aged 60, to Miss Lockhart, aged 23, organist of the Magdalen.

At Londonderry, Col. Leith, of the Aberdeenshire fencibles, to the Hon. Lady Augusta Forbes, sister to the Earl of Granard.

15. Mr. Cancellor, of Bedford-street, Bedford square, to Miss Hall.

At Plymouth, Mr. Taylor, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, to Miss G. Scardon, second daughter of — S. esq. of the South Down brewery.

16. At Islington, John Byron, esq. of Great Surrey-street, Mrs. Eliz. Oxton.

Mr. Blydettyn, of Harp-lane, Tower-street, brandy-merchant, to Mrs. Tebb, widow of Richard T. esq. of Ham-lane.

17. Thomas-William Hearne, esq. in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Crauford.

Mr. John Moron, linen-draper, Oxford-street, to Miss Sophia Howard, of Brentford, Middlesex.

Capt. Yonge, of the 16th regiment, to Miss Pirmer, eldest daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Arlington-street.

John-George Skurray, esq. of Thread-needle street, merchant, to Miss Pownall, dau. of James P. esq. of Islington.

18. At Blaby, co. Leicester, John Clark, aged 72, to Miss Hunt, aged 26.

Mr. William Hadden, of Hinckley, to Miss Martin.

19. Stewart Majoribanks, esq. to Miss Paxton, daughter of Archibald P. esq. of Buckingham-street.

Henry Deacon, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Lill, grand-daughter of the late Sir Francis Hea, bart. of Hermitage, Kent.

At St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Watkin Watkins, esq. of Shotten, to Miss Anne Eddowes, daughter of Mr. E. printer, Shrewsbury.

Mr. Cartwright, master of the White Hart inn at Okehampton, Devon, to Miss Hocking, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. H. of that place.

Mr. Wm. White, of Enfield, tallow-chandler, and inventor of the patent air-machines, to Miss Eliz. Saubank, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert S. late of Cufford's inn, attorney.

20. Lord Hervey, to the Hon. Miss Upton, eldest daughter of the dowager Lady Templetown.

At Bigton, Haats, the Rev. Francis North, M. A. eldest son of the Bishop of Winchester, to Miss Esther Harrison, youngest daughter of the Rev. John H. rector of that parish.

At Carleton-le-Moreland, Rev. William Brocklebank, of Stapleford, to Mrs. Halblay, widow of Mr. H. and only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seddon.

Mr. Flame, cooper, of Enfield, to Miss Susan Fielding, third daughter of Mr. F. butcher, of that place.

22. At St. George's, Honover-square, William Fellowes, esq. to Miss Frances-Anna-Maria Powell, third daughter of the late Wm. P. esq. of Lugerden, co. Hereford.

DEATHS.

1797. **A**T Florence, Alexander Bicchieri, M. D. Clinical professor in the great hospital di Santa Maria Nuova.

April 2. At Darmstadt, Lewis Julius Frederick Höpfner, one of the counsellors of the tribunal of that city, and formerly professor of jurisprudence at Gießen. He was born at Gießen Nov. 3, 1741, and was author of "Antiquum jus publicum Romanorum in usum Auditorii delineatum," printed at Gießen, in 1776, 8vo. He likewise published, in 1775, at Göttingen, an edition of the "Elementa Juris Civilis" of Heineccius, to which he added a preface and notes.

June 6. Capt. Cowley, husband of the celebrated dramatic writer of that name. His death was attended by an affecting circumstance: he had been long suffering under the country disorder, and was ordered a water-excurion. He determined to go to Calcutta, to visit his daughter, hoping to recover, or at least to die under her roof; but he expired in his budgerow, near Dinapore, on his passage from Chunar, in the East Indies.

July 21. At Paris, of a pulmonary consumption, Bertrand Pelleter, a distinguished chemist, and member of the National Institution. He was born at Bayonne, in 1761.

Aug. 9. At Chunar, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Capt. Edwin L.

17. At Masulipatam, Major Thomas Price, who had been heard to say, that, for 17 years past, when awake, he never knew one hour in which he had not suffered severe illness.

22. At Dr. Anderson's garden-house, Madras, Mr. Andrew Ross, the oldest European inhabitant in India. He arrived at the settlement in 1748, and is mentioned in the first charter of the mayor's court as an alderman, in 1752.

Oct. 11. John Hutchinson, esq. resident at Anjengo, in the East Indies.

Nov. 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major M^r Kenzie, of the 75th regiment.

1798. Jan. 5. At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Flackton, upwards of sixty years an eminent book-seller and stationer in that city.

If, to the witnesses of an exemplary life, spent in the practice of virtue and religion, it is an happiness to observe a death most truly comfortable, it was the lot of those who best knew him to be fully gratified. He departed this life, after a short illness (succeeding a gradual decay), without a groan or struggle, beloved, esteemed, and regretted by all who knew him, at the age, nearly, of 89 years, possessing, till within a few hours of his death, his faculties, both of mind and body, in a very superior degree to most persons of his years. He was the last of an ancient and reputable family, and of a decent, though not learned, education. But he had much cultivated his mind by reading, which, with music and gardening, formed, almost to the very last, the solace of his leisure hours. His conversation was instructive, pleasant, and intelligent; and the cheerfulness of his temper never left him till the lamp of life was extinguished. During the course of his long life he was honoured with the patronage of many good and respectable characters; amongst others, the late pious and excellent Bp. Horne (while dean of Canterbury) was often his visitor, and esteemed him much. In an earlier part of his life he was on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the ingenious and facetious Capt. Grose, and, like him, was possessed of a very happy vein of pleasantry and humour, bounded always with neatness and propriety. The late Sir William Young, while he resided near Canterbury, honoured him with his friendship, and ever treated him with marked partiality, which has been continued by his very respectable family and descendants to his latest years. As a bookseller of the old school, he deserves to be spoken of with great respect; as a member of the Church of England, and sincerely and firmly persuaded of the great truths of Christianity, he would not suffer his shop to be polluted with impious or profligate publications. His turn of mind was extremely liberal; but he ever conceived it to be his duty to exert himself, both in public and private, to promote to the utmost the interests of Religion and Virtue. "Perhaps a truly religious and conscientious bookseller can do more good than some are apt to imagine." His knowledge of scarce and valuable books was in general very good, though it suffered some ridicule in Gent. Mag. some years since, by his permitting a copy of "The lamentable Tragedy of Queen Dido" to be sold for two shillings.

The

The writer of *this* article knows not the reason why this book sold afterwards for so enormous a price; and probably the writer of *that*, who called him "the ignorant bookfeller," was indebted for his knowledge to the stir made about it afterwards. In the early part of his life Mr. F. much studied and practised musick, and, in his day, was reckoned a fine performer on the organ and violin. His compositions, though not suited, perhaps, to the taste of the present age, were looked upon, by his contemporaries, as possessing a refined and elegant taste. He was passionately attached to sacred musick; and, in the choir books of Canterbury cathedral, are to be found several of his anthems and services, bearing evident marks of judgement and feeling. The institution of Sunday-schools in that city owes much to his early support and encouragement. He selected and composed those beautiful hymns and psalms which are now used by them, and generally admired for their simple and affecting melodies. In pecuniary aid, also, he was not wanting to that as well as other charities, private and public; and we may conclude his character by affirming, that he lived and died a warm friend, an honest and upright man, and a sincere Christian. His very curious collection of English and foreign heads, and other scarce and valuable prints (chiefly antient), will most probably be offered to the publick.

13. At Horsea, in Jutland, where he had resided since 1780, the Russian Prince Peter, brother to Ivan, murdered in 1780.

14. At Hull, Mr. Rawcliffe, sen. many years proprietor of the stage-waggon between Hull and York; and, on the 23d, his only son, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-veffel.

15. At Cantraydown, parish of Croy, and county of Nairn, Alex. M'Intosh, esq. factor to the Lord of Mackintosh.

16. At Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Joshua Yeatherd, son of Mr. John Y. of Lothbury.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, which she supported with great fortitude, Miss C. Oaks, second daughter of James O. esq. banker, at Bury.

20. In Chatham-place, Mr. Samuel Brooke, printer of the London Gazette.

Mr. Thomas Rankine, manufacturer, of Glasgow.

At Mylnfield, Miss Margaret Graham, second daugh. of Rob. G. esq. of Finty.

21. At Salfker, near Wexford, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, Lieut. Robinson, of the 13th reg. of foot.

After a long and severe illness, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Peter D. esq. of Googefreet, Rathbone-place.

At Clifton-court, after a few hours illness, Sir David Williams, bart. of Goldington, in Hertfordshire.

At Inverness, Mrs. Grant, spouse of Mr. James G. the younger, of Bught, commissary-clerk of Inverness.

At his lodgings in Stamford, co. Lincoln, in a fit, aged 47, Mr. Ralph Dodsworth, a near relation of Dr. D. of that place.

22. Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Samuel P. of Vauxhall, late of Honey-lane, Essex.

At Reading, Berks, Mr. Baker, surgeon and apothecary.

23. At Malden, Essex, Mr. Jonas Malden, the oldest burghs of that corporation, and last member.

At Bristol, after a severe illness, Mr. John Corri.

At Horncastle, co. Lincoln, aged 19, Miss Eleanor Stephenson, an amiable and accomplished young lady.

At the Dog and Duck public-house in Stanton, co. Derby, Mr. Francis Brewin Davenport.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, of an apoplexy, aged 70, Mr. Richard Bartholomew, alderman of that corporation, and formerly a surgeon and apothecary there.

24. At Reading, Berks, in his 88th year, Richard Simeon, esq. many years a considerable attorney of that town, and father of John S. esq. M.P. for Reading, and of Edw. S. esq. merchant in London.

25. At her house in Prince's-place, Kensington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

26. Mr. John Rickcord, of Exeter, whitesmith. While walking near the Bonhay, on the 24th, he suddenly dropped down, and, though every assistance was given to him, as soon as his body was discovered, he languished, speechless and insensible, till the afternoon of the 26th, when he expired, leaving the character of a most ingenious mechanic and worthy man.

In her 30th year, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Joseph A. of York-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne road.

At Rye, Suffex, Mr. Waterman, attorney.

At Laleham, Middlesex, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Dr. Downe, one of his Majesty's chaplains, and brother to Mr. Justice D. one of the judges of Ireland.

In Carzon-street, M3y-fair, aged 72, Sir Wm. Gordon, K. B. so created 1775. On the death of his lady (Aug. 5, 1796), Sir William lost an estate of 7000l. a-year, which Lady Gordon possessed during life as the relict of Samuel Philips, esq. of Gerendon-hall, co. Leicester (see vol. LXVI. p. 706).

Suddenly, without shewing any symptoms of previous illness, and while attending his customers, Mr. Perry, landlord of the White Horse inn, St. John's-street, near Smithfield.

27. At his house, Hay-lodge, in Tweedale, Patrick Honyman, esq. of Grænzay.

At Warrington, after an illness of seven years, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Mr. Duganey, dancing-master.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Terry, of Abbey-street, Bath.

28. At his house on Blackheath, Henry Reveley, esq. late one of the commissioners of the excise

Mr. John Brown, of Kennington-crofs, stock-broker.

At Brompton, near Chatham, after a long illness, Mr. Ivet Pankhurst, a quartermaster to the shipwrights of that dock-yard.

At his house in Hans-place, Knight-bridge, George Miller, esq. his Majesty's consul for the Southern states of America.

After a lingering illness, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Kennaway.

29. Mis Adams, wife of Mr. A. an eminent law-stationer, Lincoln's-inn.

In North-street, Lady Chambers, relict of the late Sir Wm. C. surveyor-general of his Majesty's works.

At her house at Islington, in her 81st year, Mr. Magdalen Foulie.

In Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Lindsay, widow of Mr. Martin L.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicolas Penn, an eminent stuff-manufacturer.

At Banff, Scotland, in his 70th year, Geo. McKilgim, esq. late provost of Banff.

30. In Printing-house-square, Blackfriars, after a short illness, and in her 60th year, Mrs. Walter, wife of Mr. John W. printer of "The Times."

At Bookman's-park, co. Hereford, the Lady of Samuel-Robert Gausen, esq. M.P. for Warwick.

Capt. Blackburn, of the Fox East Indianman.

At Rochester, aged 48, Mrs. Elizabeth Gentil, wife of Mr. John-Henry G. of Camomile-street, London, merchant.

At Quorndon, co. Leicester, after a few days illness, the Rev. Thomas Hudson, curate of Woodhouse and Quorndon about 30 years. He was about 58 years old; and has left a widow (daughter of Mr. Edward Prior, of Quorndon, who, Oct. 4, 1720, was married at Woodhouse to Philippa Farnham) aged 85 or 86.

31. Mrs. Catharine Milward, relict of the late John M. esq. of Bromley, co. Middlesex.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Anne Grisewood, of Holborn-bridge.

At Exeter, after a short but severe illness, William Truskott, esq. rear-admiral of the White. He was made a post-captain in 1778, and a rear-admiral in 1795. In various naval engagements this brave man has highly contributed to the benefit and honour of his country, and to the exaltation of the British character. His courage was undaunted, and he was calm and collected in the hour of danger. As a seaman, his skill was unquestioned; he suited the laudable discipline of a commander with the kind solicitude of a friend. In private life he was beloved and respected.

Lately, at Columbo, in the East Indies, Capt. Forbes, of the Company's native infantry.

In India, Capt. Lucas, of his Majesty's ship Argonaut.

At Fort Anna-Bona, on the coast of Africa, of a bilious fever, Mr. Charles Locock, surgeon to the African Company at that settlement, and son of the late Mr. L. of Northampton.

In America, Mr. Sheepshanks, late a merchant at Leeds.

On his passage to Lisbon, the Rev. Wm. Goddard, rector of West Woodhay, Berks.

At Gibraltar, John Parish, esq. ordnance store-keeper there.

In Germany, Mr. W. Dixon, jun. of Leeds, merchant, and late of Skipton in Craven.

At Arragon, in his 79th year, the celebrated Count d'Aranda, Spanish minister.

At his house in Parliament street, Dublin, just as the funeral of his uncle, Alex. Hamilton, esq. had passed, Mr. James Tredennic, woollen-draper.

In Church-lane, Dublin, after a tedious illness, Mr. John Lodge, printer.

At Belfast, William Smeal, M.D.

At Edinburgh, Miss Alex. Bruce, dau. of the late Mr. B. merchant.

At the manse of Doddington, Mrs. Mary Archibald, spouse of the Rev. William Bennet.

At Aberdeen, aged 106, George Angus. He had been a labourer in that neighbourhood upwards of 50 years, and continued to work till within a little time of his death.

At his seat at Dalkeith, near Dumfries, aged 65, David Milligan, esq. formerly an eminent West-India merchant in London.

At Brechin, James Keith, esq. collector of excise.

Charles Stirling, esq. of Kerfield, near Stirling.

In the neighbourhood of Newcastle, aged 100, James Palmer; who, for the last 30 years of his life, never went to bed sober.

At York, George Bebb, esq.

Aged 95, Mrs. Hunt, of Feistead.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Perfect, wife of Grosvenor P. esq.

At York, Miss Mary Dalrymple Hay, youngest daughter of John Dalrymple H. esq. of Park.

Aged 25, Edward Dawson Wilbank, esq. of Northampton.

Mrs. Owram, wife of M. John O. attorney, York.

At his house in Clayton-square, Liverpool, W. James, esq. formerly a merchant there.

At Lyonhall, co. Hereford, aged 27, Mr. J. T. Driver, late surgeon of the Rodney East Indianman.

At Yorkhill, co. Hereford, Mrs. Patrick, wife of Mr. Richard P. of that place. This

family

family exhibits singular instances of longevity: the deceased was in the 85th year of her age; her husband, who is still alive, is 90; his brother, who lives in the same parish, is 93; and the wife of the latter enjoys tolerable health at the extraordinary age of 99.

Mr. Job Bradley, printer, and an alderman of Chesterfield, co. Derby.

Mr. Wilby, a very respectable grazier, of Wrangle, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Codd, of Swarby, co. Lincoln.

In his 83d year, Sam. Niblett, esq. banker, of Gloucester.

At Ipswich, in his 88th year, the learned Dr. N. Gwyn, a pupil of Boerhaave.

At Stretton, co. Leicester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Rev. Dr. W. formerly of Leicester.

At Maidwell, co. Northampton, Mrs. Buller, widow of the late J. J. B. esq. one of the lords of the Treasury.

In his 35th year, Mr. Jn. Chamberlain, a wealthy farmer, of Etton, co. Northampton. He was a member of the yeomanry cavalry, who attended his funeral.

At Bath, aged 92, G. Marshall, esq. upwards of 70 years patent-comptroller of Plymouth and all the ports to the Westward (which place becomes abolished by Mr. Burke's bill). He was alderman of the borough of Plymouth and Plympton; and, in the Rebellion of 1745, was a captain, adjutant, and paymaster, in Lord Edgcombe's regiment of Cornwall infantry. He retained his senses, except sight, to the last moment; and was the oldest officer in his Majesty's customs.

At Rochester, Mrs. Lay, a widow lady.

At Aylesbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Jn. Harris, late of Lothbury, London. Also, aged 36, Miss Mary-Anne Harris, his only daughter.

At Abingdon, Berks, Mr. Tho. Kendal, who regularly, in his line of business, made the circle of England twice a year, for a long series of time; and to whom the well-known song, among the convivial travellers, alluded.

At Lewisham, in Kent, aged 89, Mrs. Hannah Butterworth.

In her 93d year, Mrs. Petter, of Smarden, in Kent.

At Teddington, Middlesex, John Mors Ellis, esq. barrister at law.

At New-house, near Esh, co. Durham, in the 104th year of his age, and the 73d of his ministry, the Rev. Ferdinand Ashmall, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Glazely and Roddington.

After a long and severe illness, the Rev. T. Bowen, 14 years vicar of Turkdean.

In London, Rev. Thomas Foster, rector of Timwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

George Randall, esq. of the Duke of Portland's office.

GENT. MAG. February, 1798.

At Hare-Hatch house, in Berkshire, aged 77, John Young, Esq. a gentleman of ancient family in Oxfordshire. The loss of so amiable a neighbour will be sincerely lamented by his neighbours of the higher rank, and most severely felt by the poor, to whom he and his worthy lady were constant benefactors in various ways. Although not known in the literary or ton circles, perhaps few persons have ever more merited respect. His uncommon merits as a Son, known only to few, most of whom have quitted the stage before him. Some extraordinary, some singular, circumstances marked this worthy gentleman's journey through life, that shew his *real silent worth*. The father of Mr. Y. a very sensible, learned, accomplished man, before he was of age, when at Magdalene-college, Oxon, prevailed on the eldest daughter of Sir John D'Oyley *, bart. co. Oxford, to marry him, without the consent of parents on either side. Of course, there was no settlement.

To this *thoughtless* amiable young lady, it was said, he made a *very* indifferent husband. She died soon, leaving him only two children, the subject of this article, and a daughter, as sensible, as agreeable, and more worthy, than her father, who soon re-married with a daughter of the late Sir M. Byddulph, bart. of Staffordshire. On this lady's son, he *shamefully* agreed to settle his *whole* estate, some part of which had been in his family since the reign of Henry VIII. and a considerable sum on younger children, leaving the two orphans of his *first* lady without *any* provision. His second lady weathered out his unkind treatment, and *intolerable*, though perfectly *groundless*, jealousy of every little simple man in the neighbourhood; he himself a remarkably fine figure, and, to old age, very handsome. She, dying, left him one son and two very remarkably beautiful daughters, *Bill* and *Biddy* Young, almost as much admired in town 40 years ago as were Miss Gummings 10 years before; all of whose education *be totally* neglected, spending his income on himself and his *house-keeper*, whom he obliged his daughters, as well as his sons, to treat with more attention than he would have made them shew to their respective mothers. The ladies of that extensive respectable neighbourhood invited the young ladies to visit *them*. His eldest son he put, for a few years, to Reading school, then kept by the famous Mr. Highley, grand-father of the present

* If the daughter of the present Bishop Newcome, by Miss D'Oyley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas D'Oyley, uncle of Mr. Young, does not claim the very ancient barony of Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, it devolves to the sons of Mr. Y.

Speaker of the House of Commons. At about the age of sixteen, he took him home, where, such was the extreme worthiness of Mr. Young, he lived, doing nothing to advance his fortune in the world, in the most *perfect submission* to his *tyrannical* father, in the most perfect harmony with his younger brother, who was to inherit the *whole* of his father's estate. When he was about twenty-five, a distant relation, an aged maiden-lady in Kent, accidentally, rather *providentially*, hearing his truly-pitiable situation, lamented, wrote to him, inviting him to her house, presented him with a considerable sum of money, told him she would make him a handsome yearly allowance, requested him to make her house his home, whenever it was agreeable to him, and promised to leave him her whole fortune, a few legacies excepted; which she accordingly did, to the *very great joy* of all Mr. Y's Berkshire neighbours. Mrs. Y. used to say, "I wish I had millions where I have thousands, to leave my poor dear boy;" as she always styled Mr. Y. "I am sure it would be *worthily* spent."

About, or rather before, this period, the most interesting part of Mr. Y's life commenced. He became *deeply* enamoured with an elegant young lady in his father's neighbourhood, aged about 15, he 12 years older. But the lady was too deeply attached elsewhere. She received with complacency, with *pleasure*, the addresses of Mr. M. one of the brightest geniuses, and one of the first scholars, at *that time*, in the University of Oxford; who, by means of a family connexion, had been assiduously paying his court to her from her age of 13, when at home for the holidays from Mrs. Sheeles's school, while half the young ladies in the neighbourhood (Mr. M. being a very remarkably beautiful man) *vainly* fighting for him. The late ——— used frequently, laughingly, to tell his beautiful lady, "Aye, if M. would have had you, you know very well you would never have taken me." Mr. M. never was taken by any lady. Rejected by the only woman he ever loved, although many loved him, he became a prey to melancholy. The death of the rejecter of the very worthy Mr. Y. and the very accomplished Mr. M. is recorded in the *Obituary* of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1797, where it is said, "that, at the early age of 17, she *resolved never to marry*." Al-

though no flaming beauty, the elegance of her figure, her very refined manners, and highly-cultivated mind, procured her many suitors. It is supposed that her rejection of Mr. M. was occasioned by her (in very early youth) *remarkable* foresight of danger: that gentleman having five sisters, all much older than himself, they had from his childhood been in the habit of *governing* him. Only one of them married. Four kept possession of his paternal seat. Two of them elegant and accomplished ladies. One a *horrid* VIRAGO. To marry and turn these ladies out of the mansion-house, seemed unpleasant; and to reside with four females in it, *could not be thought of*, even had she never read the wife Spanish proverb "Bien et casada, qui tien ni Sengio ni Cunada." "She is happily married who has neither mother nor sister-in-law." This, it is supposed, caused that early resolution which never could be shaken. Mr. Young, after the death of his worthy relation Mrs. Y. of Wingham, took a handsome house in Canterbury, where he resided 12 years, until the death of his father, and quitted it only a *very few* months before the worthy object of his deeply-rooted passion went to reside there. Not all the charms of all the "*Canterbury Belles*," he used to say, could drive from his constant heart his dear Miss F. as, to his death, he constantly called her. His agreeable lady* used to say, "Is he not an *audacious man* always to send his Lovs to her?" (when any of her family happened to visit there without her)—to which Mr. Y. used to say, "Why you know I have always told you how *violently* I loved her." Mr. Y. soon after the death of Mrs. F. mentioned to a very near relation of hers, then, going one day to Maidenhead, the moment he stepped out of his coach, the tradesman, at whose shop he alighted, thus addressed him: "Sir, if you had been a few minutes sooner, you would have met Mrs. F's hearer, &c. It is just gone through the town." Mr. Y. mentioned to the same old friend, "that, let Death come when it might, he set himself happy that his excellent neighbour, Mr. Neville (now Lord Braybrooke) had most kindly accepted the guardianship of his dear boys." But the most remarkable part of Mr. Y's life remains yet to be told. It has been mentioned that his father placed him early at Archbishop Land's school at Reading. Mr. Highley's house by no

* About eighteen or nineteen years ago, after the death of his younger brother and sisters, his father's estate coming to him, he, to the great joy of Mrs. F. and all who were interested in his happiness, that is, all who knew him, offered his hand to Miss F. Meetkirke, youngest sister of the worthy Adolphus Meetkirke, esq. whose ancestor came Ambassador to and settled in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (See his *portrait*, vol. LXVII. p. 273.) This lady brought him three very fine sons, who, together with their agreeable worthy mother, exhilarated the evening of his life, and rendered *his elegant mansion* delightful to all his friends.

means capable of receiving all the gentlemen's sons who flocked to Reading to be under the tuition of the far-famed Mr. Highley; Mr. Y. and many other gentlemen's sons were compelled to be boarded at the houses of aldermen and other tradesmen in Reading. Mr. Y. happened to be placed under the roof of Mr. —, a draper, who had an only child, a girl about 7 years old. In order to encourage this little lass to learn her book, and work her sampler, &c. well, she was told by her *ill-judging* parents, that, if she was a *good* girl, and &c. &c. she might, one day or other, be married to Master Young, then a fine handsome tall youth. This, alas! made an impression that more than three-score years has not effaced. Many years ago, by the death of an uncle, Mrs. — became possessed of a fortune of (it is said) *more* than 100,000; but, not having Mr. Y. she has never enjoyed it, but lived, like a pepper, many years, at Reading, with only one servant, whom she kept at board-wages, frequently making a jack, price *six pence*, serve her *two* days for her own dinner. A few years ago, she removed to a large house nearer Mr. Y.'s house. By her uncle's will, she is obliged to keep a coach and four horses, for which a coach-master at Reading receives several hundreds a year for keeping it for his own rather than for her use. She never sets her foot into it, or ever sees it, from year's end to year's end. He keeps her a little horse and low chair, near her house, in which one of her two maid-servants (she has no man-servant) goes twice or thrice a week to the Thames to bring her mistress some water. How the death of Mr. Y. may have affected her is not known. Some persons have hoped that the treasures she could not bestow on the father, she will bequeath to the children. This account of Mr. Y. the two ladies, and Mr. M—, recalls to memory a favourite song, sung about forty years ago at Ranelagh and Vauxhall:

"Tom lov'd Mary pissing well,
"Mary lov'd Hall, and Hall lov'd Bell."

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Wright.

After a few hours illness, Dr. Meyerbach, the celebrated water-doctor.

Feb. 1. In Miles's-court, Bath, Miss Crewe, only daughter of the Rev. Randolph C. rector of Hawarden, and cousin to Sir S. Glynne, bart. of Hawarden castle, co. Flint,

At Shalton, near Teigmouth, of the gout in his stomach, Thom's Lov, esq. late commander of the Berrington Indian.

At Canterbury, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Robert Henefs, formerly of Littleborne, near Canterbury, and afterwards a wine-merchant in that city.

Suddealy, at Gen. Rainsford's house in

Soho-square, Mrs. Anna Cornwallis More Rainsford. She was the youngest daughter of Sir More Molyneux, knight, of Loseley-park, near Guildford, Surrey. Sir M. was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, knight, by Lady Dame Margaret his wife, the sole heiress of Sir William More, bart. who was descended from the fourth son of Edward III. King of England. Mrs. Jane Molyneux, of Conduit-street, is now the only survivor of that ancient, noble, and respectable family, whose predecessors have owned Loseley estate upwards of 350 years.

3. At her house in Galloway, the Countess of S'air.

At Reading, co. Berks, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Mr. Nathanael S.

At Bath, Mrs. Racey, wife of Mr. R. brewer there.

Mrs. Earl, wife of Mr. Robert E. many years chief clerk to the collector of his Majesty's customs at Portsmouth.

At Ross-end castle, near Burntisland, Murdoch Campbell, esq. of Ross-end.

At Chatterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Chettoe, relict of John C. esq.

At Welb-pool, Mrs. Hannah Richardson, widow of Anthony R. esq. late of the island of Grenada.

At Tiverton, Devon, aged 84, Robert Row, esq. a worthy man, and who passed through life much respected.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, the Rev. Edmund Gibson, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, and grandson to the late Bp. G.

5. At New Romney, Kent, Mr. Odiarne Coates, a considerable grazier, and one of the jurats of that town.

At his house at Islington, Miss Birch, eldest daughter of Mr. Deputy B.

At her house at Kentish-town, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

At Brompton, near Chatham, in Kent, Miss Surden, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. sen. first clerk to Charles Proby, esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy at that port.

At Dumfrie, Miss Marion Gilchrist, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lbenezer G.

At Southwell, co. Nottingham, Mrs. —, widow of the late Richard-Augustine C. esq.

At Nairne, in Scotland, Sam. Falconar, esq. brother to the late Bp. F. of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

At Inverness, the Rev. George Watson, one of the ministers of that town.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Tait, clerk of the Canonate.

6. At Belton, James Hay, esq.

At his family-residence in Duodalk, in his 63th year, James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrassil, in the county of Armagh, Viscount Limerick, and Baron Clonaboyne, in the county of Down, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, a knight

a knight companion of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, chief remembrancer of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and governor of the county of Louth. His Lordship, in the year 1743, married Grace, daughter of Mr. Foley, of Stoke Edith, in Herefordshire, in England, since created a British peer, Baron Foley, of Kidderminster. The Earl of Cianbrail having left no issue, his title becomes extinct, and the heir to his fortune is the present much-esteemed Earl of Roden, in right of his mother, who was sister to the deceased Earl.

7. At Stoke Newington, M. s. Letitia Kinder, second daughter of Mr. John K. of Cheapside, linen-draper. Her eldest brother died six months ago.

After a short illness, Mrs. Bowes, of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At her seat at Cros, near Torrington, Devon, in consequence of breaking a blood-vessel, Lady Clinton, widow of Robert-George-William Trefusis, Lord Clinton, who died in August last.

At Glapwell, co. Derby, in his 82d year, Brahazon Hallows, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Skinner, widow of Joseph S. esq. of Aldgate High-street.

At her lodging in the Canongate, Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Martin, widow of the late Norman Macleod, esq. of Macleod.

8. Mr. Thomas Cleverly, office-keeper at the Transport-office.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Beeley, of No thampton.

Aged 83, Mr. Rich. Statham, of Shotley, co. Derby.

At Tamworth, sincerely regretted, Mr. Robert Neville, sen. attorney.

9. In his 74th year, after a lingering illness, Thomas Selwin, esq. of Down-hall, co. Essex, and late of Soho-square, London, one of his Majesty's commissioners of the lieutenancy for the city of London. He was the last surviving son of Wm. S. esq. who was a candidate for the office of chamberlain of the city of London 1734, and who was afterwards appointed receiver-general of London and Middlesex. See vols. IV. and XXXVIII.

Mr. Wm. Turner, many years one of the park-keepers stationed at the stable-yard gate, St. James's.

At Turriff, in Scotland, Miss Fordyce, of Gask.

Mr. Ralph Todd, son of Mr. Fryer T. late of St. Helen's, Auckland.

At Putney, Surrey, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may, in some measure, be collected from a bequest left behind him respecting his interment, as follows: "I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in the following *ways*, viz. my buff embroidered waistcoat,

my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian boots; that my hair may be neatly dressed, and my coffin made long enough to admit of my busbar-cap being placed on my head. So dressed, let me rest in peace!"

10. Aged 89, at Kingsteignton, co. Devon, of which place he had been vicar upwards of threescore years, the Rev. Christopher Beeke. The chief trait in the character of this excellent man was that of *Meekness*. His piety was unfeigned; his goodness most exemplary; and his forbearance towards his parishioners, in respect of temporal matters, so disinterested, that what is affirmed of *Charity* in the Gospel, *that it seeketh not its own*, might, in the justest sense, be said of him. He was a true patriot; for he venerated the Constitution and the laws of his country; and, though he was restricted by his sphere of life and unassuming disposition, from using any active exertions in the promotion of its weal, most effectually, however, did

"He serve his country in the cause of God." His zeal for the Christian religion, in its primitive truth and simplicity, was earnest and unabating; and though, in their defence, it unostentatiously drew forth a part of that erudition, which, in any other cause, he was too modest to display to the world; yet, it was, in every respect, rational, and by far too tempered by the charitable principles of the Great Promulger of his faith, to degrade itself by intolerance or illiberality.

"His soul Religion's brightest form express't,
"His life her noblest principles confess't."

For more than half an age he continued assiduous in his Ministry. He had long been prepared, by the practice of piety, for that awful moment, which, however protracted, is universally sure; and, though few are allowed an equal time of probation, yet, perhaps, fewer (verging to the extremest period of human life) have possessed such serenity of temper and cheerfulness of disposition. These, indeed, were the natural result of a heart without reproach, trusting in the wisest, best, and most merciful, of Beings; and, as these imbued his mind with the most placid composure to bear up against the infirmities of old age, so they enabled him to sustain the slow but visible advances of death with unaffected fortitude and the utmost resignation. The Writer of this sketch has long experienced the worth to which he now bears testimony; and, though he is conscious that it may be imperfect, he yet wishes it to be given to the publick, as a tribute due to the memory of a man he can never cease to esteem and venerate. J. S.

At Hyde-park barracks, Miss Emma Shepherd, the infant daughter of Capt. S. of the 1st dragoon-guards.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Thomas Prior, esq.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John P. of Drury-lane theatre.

11. Mr. Robert Potts, one of the messengers of the Admiralty-office. He was struck with an apoplectic fit in the afternoon of the 8th, of which he never recovered. He is succeeded by Mr. James Powell, who is also succeeded by Mr. John Eastwood.

At Whitefriars-jock, Mr. Sarjant, timber-merchant.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Edward H. of Clerkenwell-green.

At his apartments in Holborn, John Mitchel Carleton, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, of Kenwyn-house, near Truro, Cornwall, late of Chelsea.

Mrs. Robins, of Robert-street, Bedford-row.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, a few yards from his own house, James Irwin, esq. of Devonshire-place, one of the directors of the East India Company.

At Chatham, in her 77th year, Mrs. Cook, relict of Mr. Rich. C. linen-draper.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Sam. S. sen. who served the office of parish-clerk there near 50 years.

In Salisbury-square, Mr. Wm. Basdin, an eminent globe-maker.

12. Mrs. Sarah Tucker, wife of the Rev. John T. rector of Gravesend, Kent.

At his house at Tottenham, Tho. Coare, esq. of Newgate-street, brandy-merchant.

In St. George's fields, Mrs. Preshard.

At Laytonstone, Essex, the son of Westgarth Snaith, esq. of Mansion-house-street, banker.

13. At her lodgings on the South parade, Bath, Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, sister of the late Sir Herbert M. bart. of Gnell-castle, co. Glamorgan.

In London, Mrs. Jane Flower, relict of Mr. Linthwaite F. formerly of the Castle-mills, near Leicester.

At Southmolton, Devon, Mrs. Binford, wife of Mr. Wm. B. surgeon, and daughter of the late Mr. Meddon, of Southmolton.

At Exeter, in the prime of life, after a short illness, Mr. R. Allistone, woollen-draper. His remains were interred, with military honours, in St. Bartholomew's yard, by Sir Stafford Northcote's troop of 1st Devon cavalry.

14. At Stansted, co. Essex, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Richard P.

At Bath, John Gunning, esq. senior surgeon-extraordinary to the King, and surgeon-general to the Army.

In Warwick-street, Golden-square, T. Rood, esq. late of Richmond-green.

At Tendring, Major Parry, of the Montgomery militia.

At his seat at Milford-castle, in a very advanced age, Dr. Pugh.

At his house on St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, Thomas Whitehead, esq. banker.

At Leicester, Mr. Lofeby, keeper of the town-goal there.

15. Of a Decline, Mrs. James, wife of David J. esq. of Serjeant's inn, Fleet-street.

16. At his vicarage-house at Tottenham, Middlesex, the Rev. Thomas Comyn, who was presented to that living by the dean and chapter of St. Paul, 1771. He was son of the late Stephen C. esq. chapter-clerk, M. P. and brother of the present chapter-clerk. He married a daughter of Mr. Powel, of the Pay-office, with an ample fortune, by whom he has left six children, the eldest a daughter, aged 19, and the second a son, admitted at Oxford. He was admitted of Balliol-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1770.

At Kennington-cross, after enduring an excruciating illness for many years, (although supported by an extraordinary flow of spirits,) but, more particularly suffering for the last eight months, Mrs. Lucy Polhill, widow of Mr. Edward Polhill, many years an inhabitant of Watling-street, and one of the Common Council of Bread-street ward, who died Oct. 8, 1778, to whom she was married June 5, 1756, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and with whom she was buried in the vault of St. Augustine's church, on the 23d inst. She was born April 16, 1731, at Highworth, co. Wilts, and was descended from a respectable and formerly opulent branch of the Husey family; and of the subject of this memento it may be truly said, that she was a woman possessed of those best properties of human nature, a perfectly guileless heart, and a disposition as generous as ever warmed the human frame.

Aged 60, A. Faverna, esq. of Great Ealing, Middlesex.

Mrs. Coombe, wife of George C. esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty-office.

Mrs. Pye, relict of Anthony P. esq. of Featherstone-buildings.

Aged 70, Ralph Darling, esq. an alderman of Hull.

17. At Morden-college, on Blackheath, Mr. Luffingham, a London merchant.

18. Mr. William Cooké, of the Bank stock office.

Mr. Ham, sen of Spital-square.

At Mitcham, Surrey, in her 36th year, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Mary Parrot, wife of Mr. John P. surgeon there.

Mr. James Bath. Returning to his house at the Double-lock, near Exeter, he fell into a pond, and was drowned; his body was not discovered till next morning.

19. After a short illness, Miss Harriet Colferat, youngest daughter of the late Nathanael Elias C. esq. of Exeter.

Miss Berry, eldest daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Oakham, Rutland.

Mr. Fra. Jackson, under-writer, of Hull. Mrs.

Mrs. Pagett, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. R. in Swinemarket, Leicester.

20. Aged 73, Mrs. Homfray, wife of Mr. H. of Derby.

21. Mrs. Hornfreet, wife of Mr. H. surgeon, of Hatton-street.

22. At Bath, James Morley, esq. late of Bombay.

23. At Enfield, of the croup, the only daughter of Mr. Steers, tripe-merchant, in Whitechapel and Norton Falgate.

24. Aged 74, Mrs. Towse, wife of Mr. T. of Upper Thames-street.

25. In his 76th year, John Routledge, esq. of Berner's-street. Oxford-street.

* * PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

- Jan.* **DRURY-LANE.**
1. The Castle Spectre—The Doctor and Apothecary. 2. Ditto—The Prize.
 3. Ditto—The Follies of a Day.
 4. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
 5. Ditto—The Apprentice.
 6. The Clandestine Marriage—The Children in the Wood.
 8. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
 9. Ditto—The First Floor.
 10. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
 11. Ditto—The Citizen. [Dupe?]
 12. The Wheel of Fortune—Who's the
 13. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Defeat.
 14. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
 16. The Country Girl—Blue Beard; or, Female Curiosity.
 17. The Gamester—Ditto.
 18. The Confederacy—Ditto.
 19. Isabella—Ditto. 20. The Will—Ditto.
 22. The Castle Spectre—The Apprentice.
 23. A Trip to Scarborough—Blue Beard.
 24. Hamlet—Ditto.
 25. Knave or Not?—Ditto.
 26. Ditto—Ditto. 27. Ditto—Ditto.
 29. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
 31. Knave or Not?—Blue Beard.
- Feb. 1.* Ditto—Ditto. [per.]
2. The Castle Spectre—No Song No Sup-
 3. The Jew—Blue Beard.
 5. The Castle Spectre—Wandering Jew.
 6. Knave or Not?—Blue Beard.
 7. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
 8. Hamlet—Ditto.
 9. As You Like It—Ditto.
 10. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
 12. The Castle Spectre—The Quaker.
 13. Twelfth Night—Blue Beard.
 14. The Will—Ditto.
 15. Hamlet—Ditto.
 16. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
 17. The Country Girl—Ditto.
 19. The Castle Spectre—Follies of a Day.
 20. The Confederacy—Blue Beard.
 22. The Beiles' Stratagem—Ditto.
 24. The Tempest—Ditto.
 26. The Castle Spectre—The Prize.
 27. A Trip to Scarborough—Blue Beard.

- Jan.* **COVENT-GARDEN.**
1. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin and
 2. False Impressions—Ditto. [Quixote.
 3. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
 4. Barbarossa—Ditto.
 5. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
 6. False Impressions—Ditto.
 8. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 9. The Busy Body—Ditto.
 10. The Conscious Lovers—Ditto.
 11. Secrets Worth Knowing—Ditto.
 12. Ditto—Ditto. 13. Ditto—Ditto.
 15. Ditto—Ditto. 16. Ditto—Ditto.
 17. Ditto—Ditto. 18. Ditto—Ditto.
 19. Ditto—Ditto. 20. Ditto—Ditto.
 22. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 23. Secrets Worth Knowing—Ditto.
 24. Ditto—Ditto.
 25. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
 26. Secrets Worth Knowing—Ditto.
 27. Ditto—The Round Tower.
 29. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin and Quixote. [after Marriage.
 31. The Way of the World—Three Weeks
- Feb. 1.* Secrets Worth Knowing—The Peof Soldier. [Quixote.
2. The Conscious Lovers—Harlequin and
 3. Secrets Worth Knowing—The Irish Mimick. [Bridge.
 5. Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Hartford
 6. The Double Gallant—The Farmer.
 7. False Impressions—Netley Abbey.
 8. The Conscious Lovers—Hartford Bridge
 9. England Preserv'd—The Poor Sailor,
 10. Secrets Worth Knowing—Agreeable Surprise. [Maid of Orleans.
 12. The Busy Body—Joan of Arc; or, The
 13. He's Much to Blame—Ditto.
 14. Ditto—Ditto. 15. Ditto—Ditto.
 16. Ditto—Ditto. 17. Ditto—Ditto.
 19. He's Much to Blame—The Round
 20. Ditto—Peeping Tom. [Tower,
 22. Ditto—Lock and Key.
 23. The Messiah. [Tower.
 24. He's Much to Blame—The Round
 26. Ditto—Joan of Arc.
 27. Ditto—Ditto.
 28. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso—Selection.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 23, to Feb. 20, 1798.

Christened.	Buried.	Between			
Males 773	Males 726	Between	2 and 5	134	50 and 60
Females 669	Females 699		5 and 10	40	60 and 70
Whereof have died under two years old 405	1442		10 and 20	48	70 and 80
			20 and 30	120	80 and 90
		30 and 40	132	90 and 100	1
		40 and 50	136		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 17, 1878. [179
INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.

Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Middlef.	50	7	25	2	22	1	19	5	15	3	Effex	46	2	12	6	20	2	9	0	22	10			
Surrey	49	1	26	0	21	2	20	2	18	0	Kent	44	9	10	0	22	6	18	10	25	10			
Hertford	44	9	00	0	24	4	17	2	27	1	Suffex	45	8	00	0	24	0	18	6	00	0			
Bedford	45	3	29	0	25	1	13	5	24	7	Suffolk	42	5	21	0	20	5	15	4	10	5			
Hunting.	41	10	00	0	23	0	14	10	21	7	Cambrid.	37	7	20	10	19	7	9	9	17	8			
Northam.	45	6	30	0	23	4	15	6	23	0	Norfolk	41	6	19	6	18	10	14	4	18	10			
Rutland	45	6	00	0	27	0	17	0	24	0	Lincoln	42	10	25	6	22	7	13	1	21	9			
Lisester	52	5	00	0	25	7	19	0	28	4	York	45	10	27	0	23	5	4	5	26	3			
Notting.	53	2	31	0	26	6	17	0	27	4	Durham	45	3	31	4	26	0	17	3	00	0			
Derby	55	4	00	0	29	4	19	0	19	10	Northum.	40	2	28	0	20	1	15	3	21	6			
Stafford	50	4	00	0	29	8	19	9	12	5	Cumberl.	47	30	0	24	8	16	1	00	0				
Salop	49	10	37	0	35	0	19	2	37	4	Westmor.	54	4	18	8	27	2	18	4	00	0			
Hereford	44	11	41	4	32	11	17	6	29	2	Lancast.	49	2	00	0	33	0	18	8	30	0			
Worcest.	52	6	24	4	30	3	23	8	29	5	Chester	49	0	00	0	34	4	19	2	00	0			
Warwick	51	2	00	0	31	0	19	6	31	8	Flint	47	4	00	2	30	11	00	0	00	0			
Wilts	53	2	00	0	28	10	22	4	37	10	Denbigh	51	11	00	0	31	3	14	10	32	0			
Berks	48	9	00	0	21	10	19	6	26	7	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	30	0	10	6	00	0			
Oxford	49	8	00	0	22	1	17	8	25	0	Carnarv.	52	1	34	0	24	4	13	0	40	0			
Bucks	46	10	00	0	23	6	18	2	22	10	Merioneth	53	0	33	10	32	0	16	2	39	4			
Montgom.	48	5	00	0	29	7	17	5	00	0	Cardigan	58	8	29	4	27	5	10	4	00	0			
Brecon	52	11	40	0	32	0	16	0	00	0	Pembrok.	43	10	00	0	24	10	10	2	00	0			
Radnor	47	2	00	0	32	0	15	2	00	0	Carthar.	65	0	00	0	32	0	11	6	00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.																								
49 6 29 7 26 11 16 9 27 8																								
Average of Scotland, per quarter.																								
40 6 25 6 20 1 15 4 26 10																								

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
1	47	3	25	0	22	7	16	10	23	6	9	55	10	29	4	29	5	11	10	27	8				
2	41	2	25	11	20	2	13	3	19	8	10	54	8	29	7	30	11	18	6	26	7				
3	41	6	19	6	18	10	14	4	15	10	11	58	10	29	7	29	8	14	2	27	8				
4	43	4	25	6	12	2	13	4	12	1	12	51	2	29	7	27	3	19	1	34	2				
5	42	6	19	1	23	1	15	11	21	6	13	39	7	25	6	19	0	15	5	21	6				
6	50	4	33	5	25	3	17	1	27	8	14	44	5	25	6	19	6	13	5	26	0				
7	49	2	29	7	16	2	13	9	29	0	15	49	9	25	6	24	8	17	9	30	6				
8	53	3	37	2	18	11	14	6	37	1	16	36	0	25	6	20	6	14	10	25	6				

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 29.

Fine	43s. to 45s.	Middling	38s. to 45s.	Hotse Pollard	8s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.
Seconds	36s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 21s.	Bran	7s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirde	23s. to 34s.	Common ditto	9s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avondupois, 36s. 5d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 16s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 10s. to 9l. 9s.	Effex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	2l. 0s. 0d. to 3l. 5s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 12s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 4s. 6d. to 1l. 7s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 2s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 27, 1878, is 67s. 3 1/2d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 7d.

COALS. Newcastle, 32s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1908.

No.	Bank Stock.	per Ct. Br. Red.	per Ct. Consols.	per Ct. Control.	per Ct. Navy.	per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchgd. Bills.	Imp. per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Irish per Ct.	Irish Ann.	Eng. Lst. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.	
28	Sunday																				
29	119 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
30	119 1/2	48 1/2	48	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
31	119 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
1	119 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
2	119 1/2	48 1/2	48	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
3	119 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
4	Sunday																				
5	120	48 1/2	48	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
6	120	48 1/2	48 1/2	59 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
7	120 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	60 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
8	121 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	60 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
9	121 1/2	50	49 1/2	61	70 1/2	71 1/2	14	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
10	122 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	60 1/2	70	71 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
11	Sunday																				
12	120 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	60 1/2	70	71 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
13	121 1/2	49 1/2	49	61	70 1/2	71 1/2	14	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
14	121 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	61	70 1/2	71 1/2	14	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
15	122 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	61	70 1/2	71 1/2	14	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
16	122 1/2	50	49 1/2	61	70 1/2	71 1/2	14	6 1/2	140 1/2	11 1/2			43	14	44 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
17	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	146 1/2	11 1/2			43 1/2	13	45 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 13	0		
18	Sunday																				
19	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	71	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
20	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
21	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	71	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
22	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	71	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
23	122 1/2	50	49 1/2	60 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
24	122 1/2	50	49 1/2	60 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
25	Sunday																				
26	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	60 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		
27	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	60 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	147	11			46 1/2	11	46 1/2	9 1/2	61 1/2	12 14	0		

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Public Ledger
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Morning Advert.
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Dorchester Journ
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Liverpool 3
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Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
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Reading
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Staffordshire
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MARCH, 1798.

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Embellished with an elegant Perspective View of NORTHILL CHURCH, in the County of BEDFORD; a strange MONSTER found in the VENTRICLE of the HEART; some scarce COINS; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

Days	Wind	Barom.		Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1798.
		I.	2.	1.	2.		
1	SW moderate	29,55	39	39	14	2.5	sun and clear
2	SSE gentle	73	41	41		.1	mild, but little sun, slight showers
3	SW ditto	76	45	45		2.6	clear sky, with sun
4	W calm	30,13	38	40		2.9	sun and pleasant
5	SE gentle	40	35	37		.5	clear sky, sun
6	SE calm	45	33	35		.5	delightful day
7	SW ditto	60	34	37		.4	no sun
8	S ditto	64	33	36		.3	gloomy, some mist
9	SW moderate	35	42	42		.0	moist
10	SW ditto	20	45	44		1.8	sun and pleasant
11	SW ditto	20	48	47		.6	intervals of sun
12	S.V. gentle	26	44	45		.0	grey
13	SW ditto	16	44	45		2.6	gloomy, moist in the evening.
14	SW brisk	29,96	49	49		.0	gloomy, rain at night
15	W gentle	70	46	47		.0	gloomy
16	W brisk	77	37	39		.5	hail, snow, rain
17	N calm	90	34	30		.6	snow showers
18	NW ditto	30,10	36	31		.6	sun, with white clouds
19	SE ditto	29,82	23	29		3.0	snow at night
20	S brisk	38	31	33		2.5	white clouds, sun
21	SW moderate	50	33	34		.4	clear sky, sun
22	SW brisk	12	37	38		.2	hail, rain, snow, sleet
23	SW calm	50	36	36		.3	heavy rain P.M.
24	SW calm	45	35	37		.0	fine day, rain at night
25	SW brisk	48	38	38		.1	rain at night
26	NW calm	75	39	40		.0	sun, clear and pleasant
27	SE calm	29,11	34	34		.4	delightful day
28	SSE ditto	12	33	35		.4	very pleasant

3. Thistle sngs.—4. Filberts in flower.—5. Laylock buds turgid. Insects sporting in abundance. A beautifully striped horizon at sun set.—6. Goffamer floats. Insects in prodigious number: the air very fragrant.—7. A mist prevails most part of the day.—8. Palms appear on the willow.—9. Mezereon flowers.—11. The effects of evaporation have been very evident in the space of last week.—13. Crocus flowers, sweet briar foliates. A small black fly comes out to the candle.—21. A very tempestuous night, the storm continues till about 4 P.M. the following day.—23. Gooseberry bush foliates.—28. Elder foliates.—Fall of rain this month 0-45 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1798.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1798.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1798.	
	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.				D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.			
Feb.	0	0	0										
27	32	45	36		30,28	fair	Mar.	13	32	41	34	19,82	fair and windy
28	32	47	35		,26	fair	14	33	46	35	,96	fair	
M. 1	30	51	39		,12	fair	15	38	53	45	30,04	fair	
2	39	55	44		,14	fair	16	45	52	37	19,76	showery	
3	45	59	47		,22	fair	17	36	48	36	,18	shower of hail	
4	47	59	48		,20	cloudy	18	38	44	35	,19	cloudy	
5	49	56	45		,14	cloudy	19	36	39	33	,38	showery	
6	46	54	47		,05	cloudy	20	32	40	32	,48	showery	
7	45	54	46		,08	cloudy	21	31	44	33	,67	fair	
8	47	55	44		,06	cloudy	22	32	43	34	,80	fair	
9	40	57	49		29,95	fair	23	33	42	37	30,01	fair	
10	44	57	36		,72	fair	24	38	45	39	,01	cloudy	
11	35	39	34		,76	rain at night	25	40	45	40	19,91	fair	
12	31	40	33		,93	fair	26	40	47	39	,83	fair	

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, 1798.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*
 * * * * *
 Y
 * * * * *

OU have given us many letters, some of them not very entertaining, from travellers, rambles, and wanderers, in various parts of the world. I now send you a letter addressed to a gentleman of that denomination; and, if you think it worth your acceptance, it is at your service. * * *

To T. P. W. Esq. a young Gentleman of Fortune, on his Travels in Italy.

DEAR SIR, *March 3, 1790.*
 I am extremely obliged to you for your polite and entertaining letter from Vicenza. I almost envy you the pleasure you must receive in treading on classic ground. As you intend to see all the curiosities of the neighbouring country, and have an exquisite taste for musick, you will certainly visit Cremona, which deserves to be held in supreme veneration by every fiddling dilettante; and Azzuzo, the birth-place of Aretine, the Benedictine, who invented the musical ladder, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol,* and so forth. You will make an excursion to the little town of Andes, where young Maro first eat his bread and cheese*, while his father was employed in making pipkins†. You will take a trip to

* *Pinguis et ingratus premeretur caseus urbi.* Ecl. I. 35.

† *Quem quidam opificem figulum fuisse tradiderunt.* Virg. Vita à Donato.

The author of the *Biographia Classica* says, "he was by trade a basket-maker." He has probably mistaken the meaning of *figulus*, which is not a basket-maker, but a potter.

Verona, where some *virtuoso* may probably shew you a wing of Lefebbia's favourite sparrow, and the bower in which Catullus gave and received his "mille basia." At Modena you will take a view of the *Secchia rapita*, celebrated by Tassoni, and preserved in that city as a glorious monument of the victory which the inhabitants obtained over the people of Bologna. But you will take care not to venture into their piazzas or their dark walks by night; for, you will remember the observation of the poet:

"A town there stands in Lombard air,
 And Modena 'tis writ,
 Where every Christian passenges
 Is sure to be b——."

But, if any disaster of this kind should befall you, you may step to Abano, and get a dip in one of the baths, for which that village is famous, particularly the *bagno di jango**, which will wonderfully perfume and refresh your limbs. You will pay a visit to the little cottage at Ferrara, which was built by Ariosto; and perhaps one of their curious Antiquaries may shew you some of the pots which the Poet broke in a passion, when he chastized the potter for repeating his verses with a vulgar accent. At Ferrara, or Padua, you may possibly meet with the inkhorn from which Tasso extracted his *Gerusalemme liberata*. You will collect some of the precious gum

"Where trees weep amber on the banks
 of Po."

You will undoubtedly be pleased to

* A mud-bath.

stroke

stroke a lady's lap-dog and eat a savoury sausage at Bologna*. And, as you return home, you will take particular notice of the place where Haman, when he visited the Alps, dissolved a suspensious rock with vinegar; or, as Livy expresses it, "ardentia taxa misulo aceto-pute fecit †."

You will say that it is difficult to meet with some of these curiosities. Answer, that ingenious and inquisitive travellers, and especially good Catholicks, have found no difficulty in making more notable discoveries than these. Many sage, pious, and respectable persons have seen several heads of John the Baptist; and as much wood of the cross as would have broken the back of Simon the Cyrenian. They have seen the slippers, the hair, the milk, and the suet, of the Virgin Mary; a piece of the holy crib and the cradle; Joseph's axe, saw, and hammer; the lantern and a few inches of the rope of Judas Iscariot; the bodies of the three Magi at Cologne, in excellent preservation; St. Christopher's stone boat; St. Antony's tongue and chin in the Franciscan church at Padua, and the millstone on which he failed to Muscovy. Some learned travellers have likewise viewed the twelve holes which supplied the twelve tribes of Israel with water out of the rock at Rephëdim †; they have kissed the stone, retaining the marks of our Saviour's feet, which is still preserved at Rome; they have seen the rent in the rock at Calvary; the tracks of the wheels of the Egyptian chariots, "tractus rotarum," says Orosius ‡, which appear at low-water in the Red-sea; and the statue of Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt, which, if we may believe Tertullian|| and other pious Fathers, still performs its periodical evacuations.

* "Bologna, a plate famous for lap-dogs and sausages." Pomp. the Little, c. 2.

† Liv. XXI. c. 37.

‡ See Worthington's Evidences of Christianity. §. Prof. I. c. 16.

|| Tert. Op. p. 644.

All the world has heard that the inhabitants of Padua have the honour to preserve a bone of Livy's arm, which was discovered in a sepulchre 1480 years after the death of that historian. Gualter and Morhoff* have indeed expoted their mistake; but notwithstanding all that these and other scepticks have said, the good people of Padua firmly believe the authenticity of the bone.

It is now 3000 years since Antenor came into Italy, if in reality such a man ever existed; yet, for the amusement of strangers and travellers, who view every curiosity with a foolish face of wonder (I speak with due respect to yourself), the tomb of that old Trojan is still shewn at Padua.

You seem in raptures with Venice. Is it the city itself which you admire? Do you look upon it with the enthusiasm of Samuazarus, who tells us, that the spectator would say, "the gods have built it?" Or is it the ladies with whom you are captivated? Have you been at the carnival? Or have you enjoyed the "lentes frus noctem susurri" in a gondola? And do you design to see the Doge perform the annual ceremony of marrying the Adriatic-sea †?

* Moili. de Patavinitate Liviana, c. 3.

† On Ascension-day the Doge, in a splendid barge, attended by a thousand barks and gondolas, proceeds to a particular place in the Adriatic. In order to compose "the angry gulph," and procure a calm, the patriarch pours into her bosom a quantity of holy water. As soon as this charm has had its effect, the Doge with great solemnity, through an aperture near his seat, drops into her lap a gold ring, repeating these words: "Desponsamus te, Mare, in signum veri perpetuæque dominii. — We espouse thee, O sea, in token of a real and perpetual dominion over thee." — But, alas! how precarious are all matrimonial contracts in the present licentious age! This *diva sposa*, notwithstanding her repeated engagements, has been lately guilty of *crim. cod.* to a flagrant degree, and now resigns herself to the possession of the most infamous debauchees. It is, therefore, most probable, that this annual ceremony will be no more repeated. The harlequin will be divorced for ever.

While you are travelling in Italy, pray keep on safe ground, and do not let your intrepidity carry you too near the crater of a burbling mountain. I am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. EUSEBIUS.

MR. URBAN, *March 6.*

THE thanks of the publick are due to the inserter of the paper on Mr. Scott's mole plough, p. 96. And the Society for Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, receive a polite monition for advertising more correctly to such matters as are intended for the publick use, and not for patent monopoly, or individual profit.

Your enquiring correspondent, p. 114, will receive useful information in husbandry matters on resorting to Marshall's Rural Husbandry and Economy, in that volume which includes the district where he cultivates his farm. A man of plain understanding, observing his neighbour's mode of husbandry, and comparing it with Marshall's instructions, will soon be able to regulate his own business.

Tar-water, p. 129, will assuredly relieve and prevent chilblains, by washing the feet, in severe weather, once a week, in tepid tar-water; but tepid salt-water, in like manner, will be as efficacious.

Yours, &c. VERAX.

MR. URBAN, *March 17.*

EVERY one with whom I have conversed on the subject of the letter respecting Mr. Scott's mole plough, inserted in p. 96, agrees in the propriety of publishing the account contained therein; but, as the evident tendency of inserting a cut of the instrument, and giving a description of it, is, that workmen in every part of the kingdom may be enabled to make them, I hope to be excused giving you the present trouble, which is merely to communicate the dimensions of the plough in the Society's Repository, as taken by me since my coming to London.

The handle (a) is in length 6 feet; the beam (c) 6 feet 11 inches long, and about 4 inches square; the coulter (d) 13 inches long, 24 inches wide; the cone or mole (e) 29 inches long, and at the base 2½ in diameter; the upright iron rising from the mole 2 feet long, 3½ inches broad, with a sharp edge.

Yours, &c.

E. S.

MR. URBAN, *Jan 25.*

IN the Life of Richard Carew of Antonie, who died Nov. 6, 1620, prefixed to his Survey of Cornwall, is the following passage:

"Mr. Carew subscribes himself [to the Dedication of the Survey to Sir Walter Raleigh] *Et: lordship's piere kinsman*, Richard Carew, of Antonie; but how he was related to him I could not yet find. Sir Walter Raleigh had a son, whose Christian name was Carew; and probably our author was his grand-father*."

The truth is, that Sir Walter Raleigh first seduced (a circumstance which made a great noise in Elizabeth's court), and afterwards married, a lady of rank about the queen—Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas CAREW, of Beddington, in Surrey, knight of the garter; which Sir Nicholas Carew was descended from a common ancestor with Mr. Richard Carew, of Antonie, *viz.* Sir Nicholas Carew, who died in 1308, leaving issue by Amicia, sister and heir of Sir John Peversell, four sons, of whom Sir John, the eldest, was ancestor to the Carews of Haccomb and Antonie; and Sir Nicholas, the third, was ancestor to the Carews of Beddington.

Carew Raleigh undoubtedly derived his name from his maternal grandmother, and not from Richard Carew the Antiquary.

Reginald Pole Carew †, M.P. for Fowey, descended by the male line

* Life, p. xxi.

† Grand-son of the Rev. Charles Pole by the daughter of Jonathan Rathleigh of Menabilly, who married a daughter of Sir John Carew of Antonie, who died 1692.

from the Poles of Shute, now possessés *Aucue*.

Mr. Gee of Orpington, who, in consequence of his descent by the female line, has taken the name of *Carew*, owns *Bedlington*.

Sir Thomas Carew possessés *Haccombe*.

George Carew, Earl of Totness, temp. James I. son of George, archdeacon of Totness, was descended from Sir Thomas Carew of Mohun's Ottery, elder brother of Nicolas Carew of Haccombe, and of Alexander Carew of Anthony, all three sons of Sir Nicolas Carew, who died 1446, by Jean, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtnay of Haccombe, by Philippa, daughter and co-heir of Sir Warren Archdeackne, knt.

F. S.

P. S. *March 9.* I have since recollected that Sir Walter Raleigh had an elder brother, named Carew Raleigh; so that it seems as if he was related to the Carews by descent as well as marriage.

MR. URBAN, *March 6.*
THE rewarding of naval merit by liberal public donations is not new in the annals of this country. The great Sir Walter Raleigh, for his services against the Spanish Armada, had a grant from the Crown of divers lands in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; and next year had a grant for 32 years *officii vining* †. (Q. what office was this?) In 1595 he had a licence to fit out two ships for the sea, for the purpose of invading the dominions of the king of Spain ‡; and, in 1598, he had a farther grant (jointly with Jo. Fitzjames) of lands in the counties of Somerset and Dorset §. If any correspondent can point out the township in Leicestershire where Sir Walter's property was situated, it will be esteemed a favour.

* 1 Pars Original temp. Eliz. anno 29, Rot. 203.

† 2 Pars Orig. 3^o Eliz. Rot. 156.

‡ 1 Pars Orig. 27 Eliz. Rot. 81.

§ 5 Pars Orig 41 Eliz. Rot. 82.

The stretch of law which was exerted by the first James, to bring Raleigh to the scaffold more than 14 years after his attainder and condemnation, and the intermediate expedition in search of the gold mines of Guiana, are well known. The king, however, found it expedient to publish, on that occasion,

"A Declaration of the Demeanor and Carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, as well in his Voyage as in and since his Return; and of the true Motives and Inducements which occasioned his Majesty to proceed in doing Justice upon him, as hath bene done. London, 1618," 4to.

Should this pamphlet, Mr. Urban, fall in the way of any of your curious readers, it will afford them half an hour's present amusement, and be to them in future a subject for serious reflexion.

EXPERTO CREDE ROBERTO.

MR. URBAN, *March 13.*

I HAVE lately perused "*Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman*," composed by her husband, Mr. Godwin. With much *sang-froid* Mr. G. expatiates on the literary and moral excellence of his deceased lady. He minutely marks the various events of her life, and undoubtedly has been very faithful in his narration as a biographer; for, he has disclosed *some circumstances* which one might have supposed delicacy to the memory of the deceased would have prompted him to have concealed. But, Mr. Urban, such Philosophers as Mr. Godwin, you know, have more exalted ideas, more enlarged views of things, than the common vulgar undistinguishing race of mortals. What *they* view as wicked and criminal, according to the new code of laws of these modern philosophical legislators, is noble, magnanimous, and sublime. Accordingly, we find Mr. G. boldly informing the world of three facts relating to his wife, which, according to the acknowledged opinions of mankind, rebound

redound very little to her honour; but which Mr. G. is rather inclined to applaud than censure. These facts were: her illegitimate connexion with Mr. Inlay; her twice attempting to put an end to her existence (the last time, when she leaped into the Thames at Putney, she was for some time in a state of suspended animation*); and her insensibility during her last illness. Mr. Godwin seems more especially to triumph in *this circumstance*. "During her whole illness, not one word of a *serious nature* fell from her lips," p. 190. Surely, it is totally inconsistent with the nature of a rational being to be stupid and insensible; much more so at a period when the "vital spark of heavenly flame" is about to quit this world. For a dying person, perfectly sensible of his condition, not to utter *one word* about a future state, not even to advert for a moment to prospects of immortality, is singularly strange and unaccountable! Perish that system, that dark and gloomy system, which limits, or which wishes to limit, the existence of rational beings to this world, which sees no God in Nature or in Providence, and no truth in the life and immortality brought to light by Jesus Christ! Let us contrast the *exit* of the Champion for female rights with that of an Addison or a Lyttelton; and we shall at once see the advantages arising from the consolatory truths of the Gospel to give *true* comfort and serenity of mind on a death-bed. If Mr. G. proposes the subject of his Memoirs as a pattern to her lovely and amiable sex, I hope, and I firmly believe, few, if any, will be found who would wish to be endowed with the splendid talents of a Mary Woolstoncraft, if they must part with that which alone can infuse peace and serenity into the mind.

Mrs. W. appears to much more advantage in the former period of her life than in the latter. When she kept a young ladies school at New-

* See the Memoirs, p. 133.

ington-green (and what lady was better qualified for that important situation?), we are told she attended upon the ministry, and cultivated an acquaintance with Dr. Price. Happy had it been for her, if she had persevered in her acquaintance with a man whose piety and devotion will render his memory dear while Virtue and Religion are respected. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

IN the Supplement to your last volume, p. 1110, D. H. enquires who was Lord Montague, whose death is recorded in your Obituary, p. 1071, preceding.

The person so called assumed the title upon the ground of the following descent; which, however, as he was precluded by his Religion from a writ of summons to parliament, never, I presume, underwent the usual investigation; not that I mean on that account to insinuate any doubts of its justice. It was lucky for him that he was saved the enormous expence and punctilious scruples of such an ordeal. An estate of about 21,000l. a year by an old entail from the Crown (in whom therefore is the reversion, which on that account cannot be cut off) goes with the honour to the heir-male.

Anthony Browne, eldest son of the first Viscount Montague, died in his father's life-time, June 29, 1592, leaving not only Anthony, who became second Viscount Montague, but two younger sons, John and Will. Browne. John Browne, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Gifford, had three daughters; Mary, wife of John Doncaier, of Berkshire; Catharine; Elizabeth; and a son, *Stanislaus* Browne, who had issue three sons and a daughter, of whom *Stanislaus* Browne, the eldest son, was of East Bourne, in Suffex, living 1686, and buried at Midhurst. This person married Honor, sister and heir of Claudius Malbranch of Methley, co. Warwick, by whom he had four sons

and

and four daughters; of whom Mary became wife of Robert Allwyn of Treford, co. Sussex, esq.; Elizabeth married — Astley, of Ascot-hall, co. Warwick, esq.; Mary was wife of Sir Roger Langley, of Higham Gobion, co. Bedford, bart. and died April 28, 1757; Anne, married Henry Mathew, of Heath-house, Hants, esq. and died 1750, æt. 74; Francis, Nicholas, and Stanislaus, all died unmarried; and Mark Browne, of East-Bourne, esq. the fourth and surviving son, died Feb. 7, 1755, and was buried at Michurst, leaving issue by Anastasia, his wife, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Moore, of Fawley, co. Berks, bart. who was married to him Feb. 2, 1741, and died Dec. 22, 1780, æt. 63, two sons and two daughters, of whom Anastasia-Mary, born May 10, 1749, married Sir Thomas Mannoek, of Gifford-hall, co. Suffolk, bart.; and Mary-Barbara, born July 3, 1747, married, May 10, Oliver John DuMoulin; Stanislaus Browne, the youngest son, born Oct. 28, 1752, died at Douay, in Flanders, Feb. 26, 1763; and his brother, Mark-Anthony Browne of East-Bourne, in Sussex, born March 2, 1744, assumed the title of Viscount Montague, and was the person concerning whom D. H. enquires.

There is a person in Derbyshire, according to the report which D. H. alludes to, who asserts his alliance to this noble family; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with his case to presume to give any opinion on it.

An Anecdote, in the same page, is puzzled to discover who was the Countess of Macclesfield, mother of Savage, the poet, because he cannot find her under the article *Macclesfield* in Collins's Peerage, IV. 369. He is a novice in such knowledge, or he would have been aware that the Gerrards were at that time earls of Macclesfield, not the Parkers.

Ibid. The late ingenious Mr. Temple, rector of St. Gluvias, was a native of one of the Northern counties, where he had a small

estate. He left sons, of whom one is a lieutenant in the navy; and two daughters, of whom the eldest married, in the autumn of 1796, the Rev. Charles Powlett, jun. rector of Winslade, Hants. Mr. Temple was author of a volume, in 8vo, of Essays, moral, political, and historical, published by Dilly about 20 years ago. O. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

AS I frequently amuse myself with painting subjects in Natural-History on glass for a large improved magic-lantern in my possession, I shall be greatly obliged to your ingenious correspondent B. I. B. to communicate his method of dissolving rosin, "so as to render colours when mixed with it as transparent and durable as glass itself." The readiness shown in disclosing the curious discovery of making wax subservient to the purposes of water-colours, induces me to hope for equal liberality in the present instance; which, I am sure, will afford much pleasure to many of your numerous readers. I. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 18.*

HAVING never seen any observation in the History of this country of the famous British hero Caractacus, after his liberation at Rome, I shall be much obliged to any gentleman who will cast some light on this part of our history. In Mr. Hutton's observations on Dinas Mouddy, p. 104, col. 1, l. ult. r. *Milton*; and col. 2, l. 13, r. *Malkayd*. C. C → 2 — K.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

HAVING more than once heard it asserted, that Vesuvius was known as a volcano prior to the disastrous eruption described by the younger Pliny, but not recollecting to have met with historic evidence of the fact; I will take it as a favour if some of your learned correspondents will, through the medium of your instructive Miscellany, be at the trouble of pointing out the passages of ancient authors in which the assertion is founded.

Yours, &c. PAUROMATHES.
Mr.

Mr URBAN, *Adderbury, Feb. 6.*
BEING on a journey some little time ago, I had the good fortune, in my Antiquarian researches, to meet with a very fine penny of Alfred the Great, of which I have inclosed a facsimile (*Pl. I. fig. 1*) for the satisfaction of your numismatic readers. As I have in this letter occasion to speak of two or three other curious coins in my possession, I shall only request some of your Antiquarian correspondents, who are versed in ancient coins, to favour the publick with their opinion on this penny. I should also be obliged to any gentleman to inform me whether there exists at this time any good book on the Saxon moneys. I learn, from the enlarged edition of Pinkerton's *Ess. y on Medals*, that the late Mr. Southgate was at one time engaged on a work on the Saxon coins, the publication of which, I presume, was impeded by the death of that learned man. Qu. was the work carried on afterwards, or left unfinished? *Fig. 2.* is a penny of Burgred, king of Mercia, tolerably well preserved, and circumscribed *BURGRED REX*. Reverse, *MONETA TATA*, in three lines. *Fig. 3.* is a penny of Edward the Confessor, in fine preservation, having his head in profile mitred: legend on the obverse *EDRERD REX*; reverse, *EZTMVND ON DEOT. bodie* Thetford, in Norfolk. *Fig. 4.* is a penny of Stephen, found with many others on Ashby Wouids (see vol. *LXVI.* p. 983), circumscribed *STIEFN*; reverse, *GODRIC*. The name of the place of mintage is obliterated.

It is said, in Pinkerton's *Ess. y on Medals*, that there are as many as a dozen French pennies of Richard I. known. Are there any now in any cabinet in England beside the one in the late Mr. Southgate's collection of English pennies? W. WOOLSTON.

The following Letter was sent to the Editor immediately after the Publication of the Life of Dean STANHOPE.

SIR, *Oct. 10, 1797.*

HAVING observed, on the blue cover of your last *Mag. zine*, that you had lately published "Some Account of Dean Stanhope," I send you the copy of a letter written to the Dean; but I am unable to give you any information by whom, or when.

I do not know that it can be of any
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service to you; but am willing you should see it, and do what you like with it.

It is a small tribute of esteem from a sincere well-wisher to your periodical Publication.

"To the Rev. Dr. STANHOPE,
 Dean of Canterbury.

"Good Mr. Dean,

"I have been persuaded by Mr. Macqueen to believe, that my writing to you at this time by him is not only matter of civility and good-breeding, but is expected almost as a duty. And yet I cannot but think that he chiefly intends by this artifice to gain a greater boldness and confidence for access to your person, and a better assurance for admission into your presence.

"'Tis true, I have not written to you to congratulate you on your just advancement in the Church; neither can I remember that I ever put myself upon this office in the whole course of my life before. And this is the reason why I have been so long silent, and never paid my compliment of congratulation sooner, because I would not have it thought that I only courted your greatness, and not the man.

"But, since you was pleased before this gentleman to own me for your relation, which, in those remote parts of Kent, he could not possibly learn from any person but yourself, I am bound to return my thanks for your condescension in enquiring after me in my obscurity, and owning your kindred to one of so mean a character and figure in the world.

"And now, Sir, I heartily congratulate both you and the Church for your deserved promotion in it. I am sure it was nothing but your great merit that forced its way for your preferment, against all obstructions that faction and contending interests could raise against you. And certainly you must enjoy, unenvied, your post of honour, since you have risen to this dignity, not by the recommendation of friends, but by the commanding virtue of your worth.

"I am no stranger to the various writings you have published; and, indeed, it would be a just reproach to me not to have known and read them; because it would argue me not only to have been meritorious of letters, but intente to the honour which the commonwealth of Learning has received from the pen of a relation. And, if it be a received principle, that sometimes the less may bless the greater*, I have a right to praise the writings of those above me, and to add my suffrage of commendation.

"With respect, therefore, to your Treatises, I must beg leave to say, and it is the judgement of all my brethren in the neigh-

* Compare Heb. vii. 7.

bourhood that addict themselves to reading modern as well as ancient authors, that it is our wonder, and astonishment too, that you, in your laborious employment, should write so much and so well upon such different subjects. Such a variety of arguments, such a masculine style, such heights of eloquence without ornament, and such deep researches into Antiquity; such knowledge in all sciences, and such a skill in the ancient Fathers of the Church, and in the Jewish Rabbies and other Talmudical parts of the Oriental languages; and, above all, such a vein of piety appears almost in every page of your writings, and adds such shining ornament to your pieces, that at once they proclaim the author to be one of the greatest scholars of the age, and one of the best men in it '00.

"I had almost forgot to mention the excellency of your translations*; which would implicitly have argued either my not reading them, or my dislike of them. But I renounce both these imputations, and freely own, my advantage and improvement by the perusal of them. Even Epicætetus has not escaped me; and I am not ashamed to go back to my first Greek authors for morality, no more than I am to Popish writers, stripped of their errors, for my instruction in divinity. So that voluminous Simplicius, whom the critics load with darkening his author, and speaking his own sense with too much prolixity, has been a very agreeable entertainment to me, as you have rendered him into English, and refined upon him.

"But, above all, I applaud your happy genius in rescuing from oblivion some pieces of our countrymen, that, having too much mixture of the superstition of those times, were destined to perpetual darkness, and barred our common use. By you they are castrated and rendered chaste; and even these heretical books we find purged from all their errors and corruptions, and made not only not dangerous, but fit to improve our knowledge and excite our devotion. Here, too, they are divested not only of their rubbish and superstition, but recommended to our reading in a polished style and an inviting dress. And all this benefit the world has received from the stroke of your manly pen and unwearied diligence, and owes its proficiency entirely to your hours of study.

"All that I have to add in the close is, my prayers for your health and prosperity, and that you may continue an ornament to this distressed Church; and, either in the same, or in a higher station, as your three

immediate predecessors* were successively advanced, defend our constitution against the insults of her enemies, both by the power of reason, and the prevailing efficacy of a good example. And pardon me, Sir, in this I think I am not left barely to wish; but I seem to prophesy, and give your future character. I am, good cousin, your most, &c.

* We should be glad to know, if possible, from some of our learned correspondents, who it is most likely was the writer of the above letter.

Mr. URBAN, March 1.

THE six following letters having been communicated to me by a respectable friend, I send them to your famed asylum for literary curiosities and am, &c. M. GREEN.

1. "For the Honourable Colonel WALPOLE, of Houghton.

"Dignissime Chiliarcha,
"Comperio mihi tuo adventu, meum esse rednci gratulari ratus sum, neque abs re fore (veniam interim submissè precatus) duxi, te multisarisi, maximoque momenti negotiis implicitum, de scholâ *Burnhamensi* monere: non te latet, magno incolarum pagi istius incommodo, deesse ludimagistrum, neque tibi excidisse arbitror, quæ *Sandringhamia* a domino hoste, ejusque fratre hac de re dicta sint, quibus debitam referre, ob utriusque erga me benevolentiam, gratiam, imparem me esse confeo; hisce tuis succisvis horis aliquid (ni fallor) statueris decrevisi, quò minus pueri in profundis tenebris demersi jaceant, quod si effeceris, celeberrimum te Mæcenatem præbebis, necnon ennotos tibi degentes summo beneficio afficies. Hæc tibi, doctissime domine (comitate tuâ hæctenus mihi experis fretus) scribere ausus sum, enixè rogans, ut hæc meam insolitam audaciam, cujus admodum mihi conscius sum, boni consulas, nec tibi molestiam ulterius exhibeas, haberi efflagitas tuas devinctissimus ac humillimus servus, GEORGIUS TROTTER.
"*Lynnæ Regis, 12 Calendas Martii, 1702.*"

2. "To the Right Honourable ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq.

"Hon^d Sir, *Strand, March 2, 1723-4.*
"Yesterday Mr. Henley and myself were eye-witnesses of a letter, under Mrs. Manley's own hand, intimating that a sixth volume of *The Atlantis* had been for some time printed off, and lies ready for publication; the design of which, in her own words, is, 'to give an account of a sovereign and his ministers who are endeavour-

* Epicætetus, with Simplicius's Comment; St. Austin's Meditations; Thomas à Kempis; Parsons of a holy Resolution, or Christian Directory.

* Dr. Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury; Dr. Sharp, Abp. of York; Dr. Hooper, Bp. of Bath and Wells; who were all of them deans of Canterbury.

ing to overturn that constitution which their pretence is to protect; to examine the defects and vices of some men who take a delight to impose upon the world by the pretence of public good, whilst their true design is only to gratify and advance themselves.

"This, Sir, is the laudable tenour of this libel which is (but shall be in your power only to suppress) ready for the intended mischief upon the rising of the parliament.

"Mr. Henley called on me this morning, to acquaint me that your Honour had appointed Wednesday morning next for your final determination relating to these kind of services.

"As your Honour was formerly pleased to promise me your friendship, I now hope to feel the effects of it for what I can, without vanity, call my unwearied diligence to serve the Government, having in a manner left off my business for that purpose.

"Mr. Goode told me that I might depend upon having some provision made for me, and that he had named something in the Post-office to your Honour for my purpose. And I hope that, either in that or some of the many others over which your Honour presides, I shall be thought on.

"Just upon Lord Townshend's going to Hanover, I received his lordship's instructions, at any rate to get out of the custody of Mr. Laver's clerk, Stewart, some papers then intended to be privately dispersed. This I effected, and am ready to deliver them up to your Honour. Mr. Crachesode and Mr. Buckley called on me to see them, but had not their end; my design being strictly to observe the trust reposed by his Lordship in me, who ordered me, when he gave me the above instructions, to attend your Honour for whatever money I should have occasion for.

"Now, Sir, as I have not intruded upon your important minutes, neither can I pester your levy with an Irish flourish, I humbly hope for your present favour for my past expences, and what Mr. Henley and myself have now under your consideration, since we shall either desist or proceed according to your determination. I am, honoured Sir, your ever devoted and most obliged humble servant, E. CURLL.

"P. S. Lord Townshend assured me he would recommend me to your Honour for some provision in the Civil List. In the Stamp-office I can be serviceable."

3. "To the Right Honourable ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq

"Hon^d Sir, *Wednesday, March 4, 1723.*

"I will attend you on Friday for your final determination. My intentions are both honourable and sincere; and I doubt not but from you they will meet with a suitable return. This affair has been very expensive, which I hope will be considered

when I wait upon you; and, as to any former matters, Mr. C. tells me he has always made good what he proposed; and the reason of his not attending upon you oftener was from your own commands to him to go to Lord Townshend when he had any thing to offer.

"As you please to determine on Friday, I shall either desist from or pursue my enquiries of this kind. It not being at all proper for Mr. C. to appear in person on these occasions, all will be transacted by me only.

"As I expect your Honour's favour, believe me to be, upon all occasions, your Honour's most devoted servant,

"J. HENLEY.

"As to Mr. Higgon's and Mrs. Manley's affair, I have seen original letters under both their hands."

4. "To the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, in Arlington street.

"Nobilitas sola atque junica Virtus.

"The ensigns, Walpole, you from George receive, [gives] From you acquire more honour than they Garter and star to you are empty things, Your country's safeguard, guardian of its kings!

Old England's glory you at once regain; True blue, as worn by you, can never stain.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense.

"Sir, *June 1, 1726.*

"When you cease to deserve well of your country, I will cease to proclaim your merits; but till then I will be, in spite of all attacks, Sir, your most obedient and most devoted humble servant, E. CURLL. "From the King's Bench, where still I am, Where if I stay 'twill be a shame."

"Which is as much as to say that I depend upon your Honour for my deliverance next term."

5. "To Lord TOWNSHEND, at Windsor.

"My Lord,

"Notwithstanding the severe usage I have met with, nothing shall ever alter my principles. I hope still to be made amends for all I have suffered. And this very day puts it in my power to do the Government more service than can be here expressed. There is a conspiracy now forming, which may be nipt in the bud, by a letter which I have intercepted, I may say, as miraculously as that was which related to the Gunpowder-plot. I am willing to make your Lordship the instrument of this eminent service; but I will deliver the copy of this original letter into no custody but your own. I beg your Lordship's immediate answer. I am your Lordship's ever devoted servant, E. CURLL.

"*Strand, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1728.*"

6. "Sir, *Windsor, Oct. 2, 1728.*

"I have received your letter; and, if you have any thing to offer for the service of the Government, I shall be very glad to

see you here as soon as possible. I am, Sir, your most humble servant."

Dr. SHERWEN'S Letter to Dr. MILMAN. (Concluded from p. 108.)

IT would, perhaps, have been prudent in me to have rested satisfied with the honour or disgrace of the proposal; without presuming to point out the particular cases in which I may conceive such a process as that of scorbuticizing the system likely to answer a salutary purpose. I cannot, however, refrain from offering a conjecture upon this occasion. I have long had it in contemplation to propose, by means of scorbuticizing the system, to render the blood a *menstruum* for the solution of polypous concretions. Possibly the idea may not be so new as it appears to me. The view which I have formerly taken of this disease leads me to suppose, that the blood and juices of scorbutic patients are more acrimonious and saline than those of persons in a good state of health †. If such be the case, and I think some of the phenomena of the disease warrant the supposition, may it not be possible to dissolve a polypous concretion in the heart by using salt as a medicine, or salted animal food as diet, until scorbutic appearances take place? To inflict one disease with a view to lessen or alleviate another is no new idea in physick; and the one here proposed is so much in our power, and so easy to be kept under controul, that a patient might be exposed to its influence to a certain degree for almost any length of time with safety; ripe fruits and vegetable

acids being always at hand to be thrown in whenever it should appear to be making too rapid a progress.

It may be alledged, that the pathognomonic symptoms of polypous concretions in the heart are not sufficiently distinguishable from spasmodic affections of that organ, to enable us to judge of their existence with so much certainty as to warrant the infliction of a dangerous disease, even admitting the probability of its answering a useful purpose. I cannot, however, help thinking that, by a diligent attention to all the circumstances, and to the patient's description of his own feelings, a very probable opinion may often be formed. The peculiar *gubbing* and *subixing* noise described by Mr. Horder, in the case so well related by Dr. Cheston, of Gloucester, in the 6th volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries for 1785, appears to me to convey irresistible testimony to the existence of a polypus, or some mechanical obstruction, in the heart in that particular case. Bloody or grumous *Polypi* are doubtless most commonly formed in the moment of Death; but a firm *coagulum*, resembling the buff coat of inflamed blood, must have existed in the heart long before the death of the patient in whom it is found. The case of Mr. Horder is in this respect decisive; and, had it been known to me in his lifetime, would have subjected him to the obstruction of this proposal.

That polypous concretions are not always formed in the heart in the moment of death will be evident from the perusal of a very extraordinary tract which now lies before me, intitled,

* To render the scurvy, like salivation, the means of curing other diseases.

† This being a disputed point, candour compels me to acknowledge that, in the case of Mr. H—, the blood dropping from his nose had a florid colour, and was apparently of as good a consistence, as in any other instance of hæmorrhage from that part that I ever remember to have seen. There was also a redness on his cheeks, although much less now than what was natural to him, yet such as I should formerly have deemed altogether incompatible with the existence of scurvy. The fungus excrecence on the ankle was also longer in getting well than the *macula scorbutica* in disappearing. This fungus at last yielded to pledgus of lint wet with a mixture of lemon-juice and tincture of myrrh.

"A most certain and true Relation of a strange Myster or Scurvy, found in the left Ventricle of the Heart of John Penning, Gentleman, of the age of 21 years. By Edward May, Doctor of Philosophy and Physick, and Professor elect of them in the College of the Academy of Noblemen, called the *Musæum Minervæ*; Physician also, extraordinary unto her most Sacred Majesty, Queen of Great Brittain, &c. London, 1639."

This tract is dedicated "to the Right Honourable Lord and highly renowned Peer of this Kingdom, Edward Earl of Dorset." &c. &c.; and appears also in the form of "A Letter to the right worshipful Sir Theodor Matherne, Knight, chief Physician unto

L. Gintourne
7 Lond. Feb 11 1798

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Fig. 5.
p. 193.



Fig. 6.



unto his most Sovereign Majesty, King of Great Brittain."

That a substance, under the form described, was actually found in the heart of Mr. Pennant cannot be doubted; and the tract, being very scarce and curious, will justify a few extracts. It contains two plates, representing, in different views, this polypous concretion, for such no doubt every modern medical reader will pronounce it, although it must be confessed the figure under which it appears, together with the testimonies and description, would almost compel one to believe it a large organized reptile.

"No sooner was that ventricle emptied by Mr. Heyden, still complaining of the greatness and hardness of the same, myself seeming to neglect his words because the left ventricle is thrice as thick of flesh as the right is in sound men, for conservation of vital spirits, I directed him to another disposition; but he, keeping his hand still upon the heart, would not leave it, but said againe that it was of a strange greatness and hardness; whereupon I desired him to cut the orifice wider; by which means we presently perceived a carcase substance, as it seemed to us, were they together in folds like a worm or serpent, the self same form expressed in the first iconography; at which we both much wondered, and I entreated him to separate it from the heart, which he did, and we carried it from the body to the window, and there layed it out in those just dimensions which are here expressed in the second figure.

"The body was white, of the very colour of the whitest skin of man's body; but the skin was bright and shining, as if it had bene varnished over; the head all bloody, and so like the head of a serpent, that the lady Herris then shivered to see it, and since hath often spoken of it, that she was inwardly troubled at it, because the head of it was so truly like the head of a snake.

"The thighs and branches were of flesh-colour, as also all those fibres, strings, nerves, or whatsoever else they were.

"After much contemplation and conjectures what strange thing that part of the heart had brought forth unto us, I resolved to try the certainty, and to make full exploration, both for mine own experience and satisfaction, as also to give true testimony to others that should hear of it; and thereupon I searched all parts of it, to finde whether it were a pituitose and bloody collection or the like, or a true organical body and conception. I first

searched the head, and found it of a thick substance, bloody and glandulous about the necke, somewhat broken (as I conceived) by a sudden or violent separation of it from the heart, which yet seemed to me to come from it easily enough.

"The body I searched likewise with a bodkin betweene the legs or thighs, and I found it perforate, or hollow, and a solid body, to the very length of a silver bodkin, as is here described; at which the spectators wondered. And, as not crediting me, some of them tooke the bodkin after me, made tryal themselves, and remained satisfied that there was a gut, vein, or artery, or some such analogical thing, that was to serve that monster for uses naturally amongst whom the lady Herris and the surgeon made tryal after me with their own hands, and have given their hands that this relation is true." Pp. 5, 6, 7.

Unfortunately the remainder of the account, although very copious in abstract and learned physiognomical disquisition, is very barren of the thing most wanted, viz. an accurate history of the manner of life and morbid symptoms of the patient. Almost the whole of this is contained in the following paragraph:

"But I speak more precisely and punctually, that now, in the left ventricle of the heart, this worme or serpent hath bene found; which the mother of the young man saith was at least of three yeares growth, for so long he complained of his breast, and as the saith would never button his doublet in the morning, but he open-breasted in all weathers, till he had washed his hands and face; and was subject to palpitations."

That peculiar pathological state of the animal œconomy, which we know to be capable of dissolving the solid *callus* of a broken bone, or the firm cicatrix of an old wound, may surely act in the same manner upon a mere deposition of coagulable lymph.

Might not the same process act upon the bronchial polypus; a disease which, I believe, never takes place but in such constitutions as those which have sily blood. This opinion will, I think, be confirmed by a perusal of the case of bronchial polypus related by Dr. Warren in the first volume of the Medical Transactions. There is also a case of the same nature, and from which the same conclusion may be drawn, in the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh for the years 1783 and 1784, vol. IX. p. 254. The disease is here denominated *angina poly-*

gala by my worthy friend Dr. Joshua Dixon, physician at Whitehaven. It has been asserted, that blood drawn from scorbutic patients is sometimes fizy; but I believe this to be a very rare circumstance, nor can I conceive it possible to continue long in that state under the influence of such a disease. The testimony to this effect, as related by Dr. Donald Monro, in the second volume of the Medical Transactions, is not sufficiently strong to admit of any conclusions being drawn from it.

It is now pretty much the fashion for practitioners in surgery to apply sea-water, and solutions of common salt in various forms, to hard and indolent glandular swellings. There is reason to believe that this practice is sometimes attended with success; but I have myself always preferred a solution of the common crude sal-ammoniac. May not the efficacy of such applications be attributed rather to the saline particles being taken into the system by absorption, and giving acrimony to the general mass of circulating fluids, than to their acting merely as topical applications? That they may be admitted into the system *ab extra*, so as to produce very powerful effects, will probably appear from the following case which fell under my own observation:

"A. D. 1789. Virgo quædam, ætatis suæ quadragesimo-nono, habitu corporis macro et attenuato, et colore oris obscuero, ob tumorem mammarum durum, quem per aliquot annos antea persensebat, at jam, majore affecta dolore, et tumoris magnitudine crescente, extractum cicutæ ex ordine ingressa est. In reliquis valetudine bona semper potita fuit.

"Extractum cicutæ, et caput et stomachum dolore afficiens omittebatur, et chirurgi perclari consilio, thermis salis nigri (Anglicè, *Bay-salt*) et communis mistura saturatis, uti incipiebat ægrota. Hoc genere thermiarum bis singulis hebdomadis constanter servato, et tumore nequaquam emendato valetudine quidem solita potius diminuta, derelictæ sunt thermæ.

"Medicina maxime putida, albo ex vino et pulvere verrucarum equi admixta parata, quasi medicamentum canceri certissimum jam commendata est. Hoc nique utebatur quoad pulveris uncie quatuor vel amplius exhaustæ. Hoc tempore, ægrota, gradatim et aperte, sine ullo alio peculiari morbi indicio, vires amittere cæpit. Tantum fuit debilitatis incrementum, ut demum erat necesse eam per

scalas sursum deorsum portare, quamvis sæpe in periculo ne deficeret.

"In hoc statu dum nullo alio quam debilitatis morbo laboraret, visa est a medicinæ Doctore Reynolds, qui cum magna veritate atque etiam accurate terminationem fatalem prædixit, quod accidit ad finem unius hebdomadæ a die qua illam vixit. Duos ante mortem dies, sanguis ex gingivis constanter fluere cœpit, et minus unâ horâ postquam exspirasset. Facies et corpus totum ad cæruleum perletem mutare cœpit. Color singulis horis lividior fiebat donec fere extiterat penitus niger; et quamvis corpus erat pertenuè et tempus frigidulum (quippe medio erat Martii 1790) putrefactio minus duobus diebus superavit omnia quæ unquam memini in hac regione vidisse in corporibus plenissimi habitus, etiamque extremo momento ante sepulturam vel etiam fervidissimo tempore æstatis.

"Hunc fuisse casum scorbuticum insidiosè tardeque repentem semper putavi ex quo thermæ salinæ fuissent adhibitæ. Hoc constat thermas esse factas multo validiores quam chirurgus jussit: valde suspicor saturatam fuisse solutionem, præsertim quod ad inum balnei credo semper fuisse aliquod sal indissolutum. Hoc tamen pro vero non asseverabo. Tres fere menses post thermas derelictas terminatio supervenit fatalis: quam sæpe utebantur jam non constat."

It is a fact universally known, that scorbutic persons are very easily acted upon by mercury; and there are few surgeons who have not had opportunities of observing patients to whom it is equally difficult, and almost impossible, to communicate the mercurial stimulus by friction. Such patients would soon feel its influence if put upon a course of common salt or salted animal food. May it not be presumed that, before the ointment can act upon the system, the mercurial globules which it contains must undergo some change analogous to calcination; or, that they are formed in combination with the neutral salts of the body, whether ammoniacal or of whatever nature, into a saline mercurial compound. But the lymph and serum of some patients may be so bland and mild as not to act upon the mercurial globules.

With all the confidence of theoretical conjecture, I was on the point of proposing the same process for the more speedy solution or discussion of mesenteric and many other obstructions and tumefactions of the lymphatic glands; but experience, which is the best corrector of theory, obliges

me to speak with diffidence here; because, very unfortunately for such conjecture, I find that Master H—, the patient who has so lately undergone the scorbificing process, has at this moment one of the submaxillary glands hard and tumid; and I also perceive a chain of three or four smaller glands in a state of induration immediately* behind the *massoideus* muscle in the neck, although there is no exulceration nor moist discharge from any of the neighbouring parts, nor has any blister been applied. It must, therefore, be recommended with equal diffidence to patients in whom we suspect the existence of tubercles in the lungs; but, a doubtful remedy being better than no remedy at all in a desperate disease, such an idea may not be altogether unworthy of attention.

To the candour and liberality of the profession I submit these crude conjectures; trusting that, should they hereafter in any instance lead to injurious practice, they will not be treated with severity of criticism: they are offered with all the diffidence of conjecture, not obtruded with confidence and presumption.

Permit me, sir, before I conclude this tedious epistle, to remark, that, having in a former publication offered a proposal to the Lords of the Admiralty for the cure of the scurvy on-board ships at sea, with all the confidence of a man sure of his point, it may now be demanded why I have not made use of the same remedy in the cases which have so lately fallen under my care. To this it is only necessary to answer, that the cases of scurvy which have been here related came suddenly and unexpectedly under my notice, as they must always do in private practice on shore. To have waited, therefore, eight or ten days till a proper quantity of vegetating beans could have been procured, when better and more efficacious means were at hand, would have been to trifle with the lives of my patients, merely to prove, by experiment, what the experience of mankind has already proved in ten thousand instances, *viz.* that the true scurvy may always be speedily cured by the use of every kind of recent vegetable matter that is in its nature esculent.

* But these are now, March 1798, nearly completely vanished; and no attention has been paid to them since the scurvy was cured.

Some may be surprised to find so much dependance placed on beans as a cure for the scurvy at sea, since it has been clearly demonstrated, by Dr. Trotter, that the slaves in the African trade, who are chiefly nourished by beans and other articles of leguminous food, are prone to the disease, and often suffer severely under its ravages. The Voyages of Mons. Brisson afford a passage which will sufficiently account for the scurvy making its appearance amongst the negroes while subsisting upon leguminous food, which certainly can have no tendency in itself to generate that disease:

“Of all diseases the scurvy is that which attacks the Negroes most fatally. It will sometimes almost depopulate a vessel in a few days. The Bambarra,” he adds, “are more subject to this plague than the other Negroes. Care must be taken, therefore, to supply them with the freshest provisions that can be procured, without paying any regard to their predilection for every thing that is salt; for, having no salt in their own country, they no sooner get the taste of it in their captivity, than they contract an immoderate liking to it, and mix it profusely with every thing they eat. Great care must be taken to prevent the dangerous consequences of this habit.” *Brisson's Voyage to the Coast of Africa.*

We have here one of the most potent occasional causes of scurvy added to poor nourishment. The translator injures the meaning of his author when he says, the Negroes ought to be supplied, &c. *without paying any regard to their predilection for every thing that is salt.* The original writer most surely have meant, that the strictest regard ought to be paid to this circumstance, in order to prevent them from indulging such predilection.

JOHN SHERWEN,
Enfield, Apr. 21, 1797.

Chelsea, March 2.

TERRÆ FILIUS presents his very respectful compliments to SYLVANUS URBAN, with many thanks for the insertion of his structures in the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 14. These T. F. intended to have followed up with temperate but pointed remarks on such academical topics as he considered most worthy of animadversion.

It has been strongly suggested to him, however, that similar discussions [especially now that the political horizon of his country is surcharged with malignant vapours] might injure the
state.

cause of Learning, which he expected to promote; that, in a word, he might fix contempt and obloquy on two highly-venerable institutions. He desists with reluctance: he is *persuaded*, but not quite *convinced*.

“*Dilectam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.*”

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.

IN engraving from an image in Mr. Greene's collection at Lichfield. There is exactly such another, in fine preservation, beautifully enamelled, on the tomb of Adolph, first duke of Cleve, at Cleve. Indeed, the whole tomb is a fine specimen of that kind of workmanship, and worthy to be noted in your Repository. MERCATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.

IN making my acknowledgements to F. S. for his useful communications, vol. LXVII. p. 940, I must beg leave to acquaint him that he has been led into an error by Mr. Noble, in his *Memoirs of Cromwell*; for Mr. Lockhart, who is mentioned to have died in 1761, was the grandson, and not the son, of Sir George Lockhart, who married Miss Philadelphia Wharton, and the son of George Lockhart, esq. (usually called Commissioner Lockhart), by Lady E. Montgomery, dau. of the Earl of Eglintoune. Indeed, Mr. Noble is so very incorrect and defective in many particulars, ancient as well as modern, relative to the Lockharts, that he would do well to inform himself farther about them, in case another edition of his *Cromwell* should be called for.

F. S. will observe, that I was right with respect to Dorothy Colby being the *second* wife; for, it was Philip, *third* Lord Wharton, who married Dorothy Colby to his *second* wife, and not Philip, *fourth* Lord W., who had indeed three wives, from two of whom descend the Berties, Tyntes, and Lockharts.

P. 1024. In the quotation from *Stemmata Chicheleana*, for Geo. Lockhart, of *Cornwall*, it should be Geo. L. of *Carnwath*, the residence and distinguishing appellation of that branch of the family until the late General Lockhart became the chief of the house by the death of the last male heir, and, consequently, was called “*Lockhart of Lea*.” By the above quotation it appears that Jane, sister

to the late Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, bart married a Capt. Hassel; whereas F. S. says, what I before remember to have heard, that she married Col. Johnson, and by him was mother of the present Mr. Tynte, who assumed that name after the death of his uncle Sir Charles. Perhaps, indeed, Mr. Hassel might be her first husband; and, if so, it is presumed that she had no issue by him, or they would have been prior in inheritance to Mr. Johnson Tynte. Is it known whether Philadelphia Lady Lockhart had any children by her second husband, Cap. John Ramsay, son to the Bp. of Ross?

The inclosed autograph* of the late Earl of Eglintoune is so remarkable, that you may, perhaps, deem it worth recording. I now transmit you the fragment of “*Versailles in Decay †*,” which was written by my much-lamented friend T. F. Hill, in the autumn of 1791; and which, though in an unfinished state, contains many spirited lines and poetical images, and certainly merits preservation in your long-enduring *Miscellany*. Inclosed also you receive an ingenious and well-turned sonnet †, written soon after the powder-tax, and during the scarcity of corn, in 1795; and given to me by the facetious author of the *New Bath Guide*; and, as I have not observed it in any of the numerous monthly and diurnal publications, I trust that both its novelty and its merit will make it acceptable to you.

I cannot close this miscellaneous epistle without expressing my surprize and regret, that the custom of holding the assizes only once in the year in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, should still be adhered to, although all those counties contain large and commercial towns, and have so increased in population, manufactures, and agricultural importance, as to put them on a footing with most others in the kingdom of the same extent; and, above all things, and far more interesting to humanity than the decision of private differences, it is particularly cruel and unjust that a person accused of any crime should be liable to so much longer (perhaps nearly a year's) imprisonment in one of the above counties than in Yorkshire, or any other county in the kingdom, before his guilt or innocence is decided. I hear no good reason given

* See Plate L.

† See both these in our *PORTAY*.

why this injurious custom should not be abolished. The salaries of the judges are sufficiently ample to defray the additional charges; the roads and accommodations cannot be objected to now, however they might formerly have been thought to furnish an excuse for this neglect of four considerable counties; the high-sheriffs, when chosen with propriety (which is not always attended to in *Cumberland*), are as able to defray the expences of two assizes as the gentlemen of other counties; the towns of Kendal, Newcastle, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Sockton, Sunderland, and many others, upon both the Eastern and Western coasts, have grown into such commercial consequence as to give birth to various subjects for litigation, which cannot too speedily be determined; and the same causes necessarily tend to increase the business at the crown bar, which is alone a very sufficient reason for delivering the jail twice in the year, as in other parts of the kingdom. If some few individuals should think themselves aggrieved by an alteration so generally beneficial, let them remember, that humanity and justice are deeply interested in it, and that private advantage ought at all times to give way to the public benefit. If the grand juries and justices would instruct the members for these four neglected counties to bring the subject before the House of Commons, I cannot suppose that it would meet with opposition from any quarter; but I flatter myself, on the contrary, that all would approve a measure which tends to the regular administration of public and of private justice.

VIATOR A.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

(Continued from p. 8.)

Friday, Oct. 24.

WE walked from our lodgings early after breakfast. Had we hired a *remise*, we should have loll'd in stupid ease all the day, and cast a frowning eye at a distance on objects which we could not approach. But we bade defiance to the eternal dirt which covers the streets, and to the carriages that threaten the foot-passenger's life, and boldly walked, with the guidance of a map, in quest of objects. A great variety of these produced many a digression, which we had no reason to repent. It is by or-

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casionaly turning aside from the straight beaten path of life, that fancy is gratified, and experience attained. In these deviations pleasures are found, which more than counterbalance the disagreeable objects that present themselves. If we were forced to leave a sigh or to recoil with horror at a *Place de Grève* or a *Bastille*, we dwell with a proportional satisfaction on a *Nôtre Dame* or an *Hôpital des Invalides*.

The distance of Paris from the sea is so great, and the Seine in its present state so unfit for navigation, that the import trade of Paris is almost confined to articles of consumption. As there is, therefore, no necessity for the long range of cranes, warehouses, and all the implements and bustle of commerce, with which the Thames is crowded on both sides, the quays of the Seine afford in general a wide and agreeable walk, and are an ornament to the town.

The river is crowded with barges, ferry-boats, and rafts of fire-wood. The latter are committed to the current, and sometimes float more than 100 miles. A race of muddy Tritons wade through half the width of the river, and carry on their backs, by piece-meal, this dripping wood. In the year 1783, there was suddenly an unaccountable scarcity of fuel in Paris. The consequent distress may be easily conceived. From that time the price has risen considerably, and coals are still confined to the use of manufactures. It has been foretold, that the necessaries of life in Paris would increase in price by a constant progression, were there no other cause than the scarcity of wood, which becomes every year more alarming.

Several long rows of old barges, linked together by planks nailed to their sides to form a bridge, are occupied by a portion of the fair sex, distinguishable at a great distance by the noise of their tongues and *battoirs* (wooden battledores with which they beat the linen). The former instrument, formidable as it is, is not so destructive as the latter. The mercilefs *battoir* deals such havoc among the linen, that the economical *petit-maître*, who has but two shirts in the world, dares not trust them to its ravages. Early on a Sunday morning, many of them, wrapped in a furrou, are seen by the river-side walking with their

own

own hands their only shirt, and afterwards taking their morning walk, spreading it forth to the rays of the sun.

As the public fountains are by no means sufficient to supply the town with water, 20,000 men are daily employed in carrying that element from the river to every story of every house in the neighbourhood. A pail of water they sell for two sous. The new water-works, which have taken those of London for their pattern, will not, in all probability, entirely throw these men out of their business.

The first and the newest bridge over the Seine is the *Pont Royal*, about 750 feet in length. It was finished in the year 1772. This bridge presents a most delightful prospect. On one side are seen the palace and the garden des Tuileries and the Louvre; on the other, the Palais Bourbon and many magnificent buildings. Nor is the sight less enchanting in the night. The *verrières* (lamps) on the quays on each side, which are all reflected on the water, have a most beautiful effect.

The *Pont-neuf* is the largest and the most frequented bridge. It is properly divided into two bridges, as it comprehends in the middle an angle of the *Île du Palais*. Its whole length is 170 toises, and its breadth 12. It contains 12 arches. In the middle of this bridge, on the point of the island, is placed the statue of Henry IV. the first public monument that France erected to her kings. The figure of the King is by Dupré; the horse by John of Bologna, a pupil of Michael Angelo. The pedestal exhibits representations of the chief actions of this great man in *basso relievo*. It was at the foot of this statue that the mob, a few months ago, during the disgrace of the parliaments, obliged every passenger to bow his head in token of veneration for the memory of a patriot king*. So great a thoroughfare is this bridge, that, to meet any particular person, who is known to be in Paris, it is only necessary to take a commanding station for a few hours upon it. As well as the *Pont-royal*, it is accommodated with a foot-path.

To effect a junction with the islands formed by the Seine, several smaller bridges are necessary. Of these, St. Mary's and St. Michael's are still co-

* Yet, because he was a king, a few months after, his statue was broken and thrown into the Seine. Is this reformation? Is it not deformation?

vered with houses six or seven stories high. It was not without trepidation that we passed under one of the dry arches, and saw on each side those lofty piles, half in ruins*, literally bending over our heads. On their demolition, the prospect of the river will be opened, and an obstruction removed from the free passage of the air.

We entered the city, an island about 3000 feet in length. This was the origin of Paris. The whole of the island was scarcely inhabited when the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, took possession of Lutetia. It contains the *Palais de Justice*, the cathedral of *Nôtre Dame*, the archbishop's palace, the *Hôtel Dieu*, the Foundling Hospital, and about 15 churches. It will be easily conceived that the streets scarcely admit carriages. This island abounds with goldsmiths and jewellers. It is said that the Parisians excel in the art of manufacturing gold.

The *Palais de Justice* is itself a town. The iron gates at the entrance of the first court are truly magnificent. Astonishing are the revolutions which a few days can produce! In the summer, the gates were lined by the king's guards, and the parliament exiled: now, in the shops which swarm in the *Palais*, political squibs against the minister under whose direction that event took place, and even against majesty itself, are openly sold, and bought with avidity †. The king's want of resolution is the principal cause of these frequent changes of system, which diminish the public veneration, and preface a reign of turbulence and troubles.

The cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* is about 400 feet by 150. It was the

* The bridges have now thrown off their cumbersome weight.

† When the convocation of the *Etats généraux* was determined on, the king sent general invitations for men of letters to publish their sentiments on the manner in which they should meet, the numbers of which they should be composed, &c. Every man was then a politician; and every politician became a man of letters, and published his opinions, in consequence of this indiscreet invitation. These opinions were not confined to an historical account of former meetings; they embraced the whole circle of reforms which a spirit of innovation and an inflamed imagination could form. Hence the variety and the wildness of the *sabiers* given to the members of the National Assembly by their constituents.

work of two centuries; and was finished in 1185. At the bottom of the Northern tower of this stupendous edifice is a curious monument of Gothic architecture. It is a rostral calendar under the emblematic representation of the Zodiac. This seems to be done in imitation of the Indians, who frequently erect a zodiac in this style on the walls of their pagodas.

A marble *benitier*, vessel for holy water, is surrounded with what Alvarez has denominated a recurrent, or Cancriæ versè, which forms the same words beginning at each end:

NIFON ANOMHMATA, MH MONAN OVIN.

Of this strange and difficult species a distich was made as an epitaph to Henry IV. by Palchafias:

"Arca, fœrenum me gere regem, munere facta,

Solem, aulas, animos, omina salva, melos."

The altar in the choir is strikingly magnificent. It is made of Egyptian marble, in the form of an ancient sepulchre. The front is adorned with a *baso-relievo* in gilt bronze, and the figures are rich and beautiful. The groupe in the centre behind is particularly attractive. It is a marble sculpture by the elder Coustou, representing the Holy Virgin holding on her knees the head of Jesus descended from the cross. Grief and Resignation are painted in her features with a striking effect. A kneeling angel supports an arm of Christ, another his crown of thorns. Behind stands a cross of white marble; which, by the sculptor's art, by time, and by the neglect of the vergers to keep it free from dust, appears exactly like wood.

In this church are no less than 45 chapels, some of which are adorned with elegant pieces of painting and sculpture. In the chapel of Harcourt is represented the count of that name, as he appeared to the countess in a dream, rising from the grave, opening with one hand the lid of the tomb, and with the other beckoning to her. On one side, Death stands ready to obey the decrees of Heaven, and join her for ever with her loved husband. On the other, the angels direct her view to the regions of bliss and immortality.

The conductor seldom fails to relate the event that gave a name to the *chapel of the damned*. A celebrated canon of Nôtre Dame, remarkable for his pulpit eloquence and for a great repu-

tation for sanctity, during the obsequies performed at his burial, raised his head thrice from the bier, and thrice cried aloud in a lamentable voice, "I am doomed to eternal damnation by the just decree of God!" When this story is related, as it was to us, in the dusk of the evening, amidst this gloomy pile of Gothic monuments, where Charlemagne lies mouldered into dust, and where every object is a *sad memento* of mortality, insensible must be the breast of him who does not shudder with horror, though he may be perfectly convinced that what he has heard is a fiction.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Feb. 23.*

AS the letter of Candidus on The Pursuits of Literature has appeared; silence, on my part, may now be construed into conviction and assent; but conviction is to be acquired by solid argument, and assent should only be granted where truth is well supported. His reasoning is not sufficiently conclusive; and that his statement is not perfectly correct, I trust, I shall be able to prove.

I possess not, sir, the nice sagacity and critical acumen of your correspondent, who refers me to no small number of pages for "inelegant sentences," "trite or vulgar expressions," "feeble, ungrammatical, or obscure passages;" and, though I should gain the praise of being an accurate judge of composition if I entered into his opinion, I must even now declare, that I peruse the poem with much pleasure, that I consider many parts of it as polished, even, and harmonious, and regard the whole as a work of peculiar merit. It would be easy to particularise; but it will be sufficient merely to point out the lines, from 125 to 178, of the 4th part, in which every unprejudiced reader will acknowledge the spirit of a true poet. Objections, undoubtedly, may be urged against detached passages; yet, when the nature and subject of satire are considered, we must allow that they will not always admit the easy smoothness of verification. Our author is not often ungrammatical; he may be sometimes obscure; but this obscurity is done away in the Notes; he is seldom feeble, never vulgar. Those words which have been adopted from

from other writers, to give more pointed force to his own remarks, ought not to be adduced in proof against these observations*. But I contend not that he is perfect; I do not mean to set him up as an example of unfulfilled purity of style. The wheat must be well winnowed which contains no husks of chaff. Dryden was not without errors; Pope sometimes faulted; and Homer moved sluggishly along.

Candidus does not refuse our author the praise of having ably defended Religion; but he denies that he has assisted the cause of Virtue. The connexion is indissoluble; one cannot be advanced without the other is benefited; and I am unwilling to refuse the man, who solemnly protests his earnestness in the good part he has chosen †, the praise of being actuated by pure intentions and conscious duty. It has been said on another occasion, and it may be repeated on this, "if a writer fall among enemies, and cannot give the marks of their conscience, he is knocked down before the reasons of his own are heard." Dryden.

That ridicule and obloquy are cast almost indiscriminately on every character, is a gross misrepresentation. Vice, not the man, is the object of censure ‡, and merit finds a due eulogium. Hear the author's own words;

"Octavius; yes, it is, it shall be mine,
With praise appropriate still to grace my
line." Part IV. L. 578.

Among others, on whom is bestowed a just tribute of applause, are Burke, Cowper, Giffard, Bryant, Rumford, Roscoe, Melmoth, Cumberland, Maurice, Watson, &c. &c.

For those miserable and defenceless beings who have thrown themselves on our charity, as men, as Englishmen, I trust, we all feel. But let us not forget ourselves. Let us be cautious what we cherish in our bosoms; and when the trumpet of alarm is sounded, and time seems pregnant with horror, to which we cannot even look forward without apprehension; let us be doubly wary that we find not the sword of an enemy, of aliens to

* See *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 18, part I.

† See note to p. 16 of the advertisement to the IVth part.

‡ See advertisement to part III. in the *Notes*.

our land and foes to our religion, already raised to enter the heart.

The next part of your correspondent's letter which claims my notice contains his remarks on the Literary Fund. The allusion to this institution in the note, P. 13, Part IV, is so distant and indirect, that the writer of it could not mean to bring the charity into contempt: and even Candidus hesitates to say whether a gentleman there named, or the institution itself, is the particular object of remark. Every reader will allow it is only a playful observation on the poetical Barrister; I mean no disrespect to that writer; his works have afforded me much pleasure; I esteem his abilities. The Literary Fund is not vilified; and there is nothing in the whole note which can justify the accusation of malignity.

Had my letter been read with that attention which was due to it, if it called for the serious reply of Candidus, I should not have been charged with a defence of anonymous *abuse*. Our author, it should be remembered, attacks works already in the hands of the publick, and marks down as fair game opinions which have been made known to the world. If such are founded on the firm basis of moral rectitude, if they really assist the cause of science, his satire will lose its edge, and be deservedly neglected; if, on the contrary, they are degrading and insulting to virtue, or tend only to the perversion of learning, they demand reprobation, they merit the severity of the correcting scourge. The authority of names can add no force to argument; the demonstrations of Euclid would not be less perfect were the author yet unknown. Does the Literary world then make no enquiry concerning the justice of this satire, when the work at large confessedly bears those marks of erudition which claim its attention? Superficial readers are not likely to peruse such a publication; and the scientific and virtuous are not easily biased and misled.

Though I have been called, Sir, to make these remarks, from the motives I have before named, I am aware the act may draw upon me the charge of presumption. My efforts are weak; and the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* requires no auxiliary defence; his own work will sufficiently refute
most

most of the objections which have been hitherto urged against it by his assailants. This I shall now leave them to discuss. For an answer to the last question of your correspondent, I wish him to turn to the advertisement to the second part. I could wish too, that *the candid man* would impartially consider the author's design, and the general objects of satire. I have yet found no proof that "he set down to his work without any other determinate object than to throw ridicule or obloquy upon as many persons as he could think of;" that he is "a dark assassin," "a malignant libeller," one who "violates every principle of candour and justice," who is "prompted by a base and unfeeling heart."

In conclusion, I am not a blind admirer of the writer of the Pursuits of Literature. He has walked, perhaps, over some fields which should have remained untrampled; but from others he has collected flowers which will continue to bloom while moral conduct, social order, and true Literature, our Laws, our Government, and Religion, have any influence on the hearts of thinking men.

AN OBSCURE INDIVIDUAL;

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

I HOPE you will excuse my troubling you with a line or two on a subject which is peculiarly interesting to the publick. I confess I have as much curiosity as any man or woman can have to discover the author or authors of the celebrated work on the Pursuits of Literature. But I have hitherto been unsuccessful. I have read all that has been stated in your excellent Magazine. I have all the pamphlets, vulgar, scurrilous, or complimentary, on the subject. I have, however, received no satisfaction from them as to the matter of fact. If proofs, such as have been lately given, are to be admitted, we shall never be at a loss to discover any secret. Mr. Almon has lately published a ridiculous proof of the author of Junius's Letter; but every body who writes now-a-days thinks he can also prove. Believe me, Sir, both these talents are rather uncommon. I think the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" is in the same kind of obscurity as ever. The names of Cumberland, Anley, Huddesford, Stephen Weston, Kennell, Goodall, Harry Dampier, Mathias, Wragham,

Coombe, Mansell, Knapp, Colman, jun. and many others (chiefly Etonians), have been mentioned frequently, but without the least proof whatsoever against any one of them. Nothing but the merit and importance of the work to the nation at large, and the poetical spirit which animates it throughout, would have given such far-famed celebrity to it. I wish they would ascribe it to me, Mr. Urban. You smile, I dare say, at the humility of your correspondent. I never had but one opinion myself, which is, that it comes from Eton directly or indirectly, or from a person or persons intimately connected with the university of Cambridge. The honour which attaches to the bare suspicion of being equal to the whole, or even a part, of the work, is great indeed. He must be a downright fool who would be afraid of being thought the author of it. After all, whom has he to contend with of any consequence? All the men of character, probity, and real learning, are with him and his friends. A few portasters and democrats, the Shakspeare people, Godwin, and Lewis, are against him. What then? He has certainly been imprudent in a few places, in my opinion; but every satirist, and he among the rest, will now and then be slipshod. But this post, as the British Critic informs me, has from edition to edition corrected many errors, and listened to some advice. This is stranger than any thing in the whole business! A satirist taking advice! It is quite new to me. I do still think, but I speak only from conjecture, that the present provost and masters of Eton college could point him out if they chose. But they seem to me, from secret pride or affection, to be willing to conceal him. This is conjecture; but there is nothing but conjecture from beginning to end.

"Juvit sumpta ducem, juvit dimissa potestas."

It is good for any man, however high he may be, to have been suspected, though on ever so slight a foundation. But I wish he would come forth. Why should he not? If, as he seems to intimate in that masterly and consummate performance, the Introductory Letter to the work, that one friend in particular is privy to it, why will he not take also the spirit of Nisus, and defend Euryalus?

"Me, me: adsum qui feci: in me conver-
tite ferrum,

O Rutuli, mea laus* omnis: nihil 1857, nec
Nec potuit: cœlum hoc et conscia sidera
testor:

Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum."

I shrewdly suspect, but I will not assert, that the author will find a meaning in the *last* line. In some expectation of an open avowal of the hand which planned and executed this great service to his country, in the hour of need and danger, for the present I conclude this subject; and, with many apologies for having taken up so much of your time, I remain your true friend and faithful adherent,

SCRIBATOR.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

THERE has been much enquiry who is the author of the "Pursuits of Literature;" but I wish to dedicate a little time to the work itself, which is undoubtedly that of a man of parts, learning, and knowledge of the world, all of which are exerted with an ardent zeal in support of the Religion and Constitution of his country, and which at this time cannot be too much admired and applauded. It were to be wished, however, that he had been more sparing of *personal* invective and sarcasm, especially as he scatters his arrows, and wounds all around him, with the illiberal advantage of being invulnerable, and even unassailable, himself. The sarcasm or misrepresentation of a news-paper, or of an ordinary anonymous pamphlet, passes unheeded, and the authors of them skulk under the contempt with which they are treated; but this is beneath the refuge of a man who professes to be an admirer and an observer of the laws of honour, morality, and religion.

But the part of his work against which I wish to guard the reader is, as to his want of information, or want of candour, on the subject of the French Emigrant priests. And here I must again pay that tribute that is due to him for his zeal in favour of Protestantism and the Church of England; and I entirely agree with him in every caution that is thrown out against the growth of Popery, and increasing the

number of Catholics, in this country. But why for this purpose have recourse to misrepresentation? Let the matter be stated candidly.

The admission of so many Roman Catholics into this country is undoubtedly one of the evils of the French revolution; and it was thought at their very first reception here, in the winter 1792-3, that they could be kept cheaper, and watched more narrowly, in a body, than if they were dispersed individually over the country. With these views, a very numerous Committee applied to the Government and to the publick, by advertisement, in order to procure such buildings as might be best adapted for this purpose; and the King's house, Winchester, was accordingly fitted-up for the reception of about 700. See an account of the establishment itself, and the conduct of those who were the objects of it, not in anonymous paragraphs and pamphlets, but by a gentleman who visited it, and permitted his account to be printed at the time, namely, Thomas Bowdler, *esq.* in a letter to Lord Bathurst, March 23, 1793. Here they continued (from Dec. 1793 till Sept. 1796) a monument of the national benevolence and commiseration; when the circumstances of the war, and the intelligence received by Government of a threatened invasion, made it desirable to convert the King's house into barracks for the troops that were to be stationed in that neighbourhood. Till the winter preceding, *v. z.* 1795-6, there had never been the smallest objection or remonstrance, public or private, against the residence of the French priests in the King's house at Winchester; and when reports to their prejudice were circulated about this time, they received a complete refutation by an enquiry instituted by desire of the Committee, as may be seen in Dr. Sturges's letter to the chairman, dated March 23, 1796, inserted in your vol. LXVI. p. 373.

Notwithstanding this, the author of this work, who did not publish the third part of it till the winter, 1796, takes the opportunity of inveighing against this establishment in the most opprobrious language, calling it "the great college of priests, and headquarters of the Catholic cause, tenanted by priests, emigrant and non emigrant, supported by the public money, the expenditure of which is directed by a Catholic

* The original is *frum*; which, were I to translate it, would be thus.

"O! pious fraud of patriot charity."

Catholic bishop for *mere Catholic purposes*. Pursuits of Literature, p. 111. p. 156; & seq.

He would likewise insinuate in a note, and in his introductory letter to the last edition, p. 17, that they have been dispersed *since that warning was given*; whereas the fact is, that orders were given for their removal early in September, 1796, and the removal actually took place in that and the following month. Thus, whatever was the reason of their removal, it certainly was not in consequence of this "warning," which was not published till two or three months afterwards.

But the author is not content with his own misrepresentations; he very kindly, with much earnestness, refers the reader in his note, p. 158, to a "Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham on the express Subject of the numerous Emigrant French Priests, by a *Layman*;" printed in 1796; who says, p. 8,

"They are set upon an eminence as a college of Romish priests; they are themselves the judges of their own fitness or unfitness for their admission into the King's house, and when and where the members may be dispersed to the best advantage, and by whom best replaced.—You would imagine that *Emigrants* supplied their place. *Nil horum*—no verbose and tedious epistle from the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon; but letters of admission, not only for Emigrants, but for *boys and English natives*, for Catholics and Papists *born in this country*, under the same episcopal signature."

But, says the Letter-writer, "the King's house at Winchester is to be evacuated;" and, in a note; "if the French priests should have been removed from the King's house when this letter is published (which was the case), this is an exact statement of their proceedings when they were there." It is an exact statement of the reports that were industriously circulated in the early part of 1796; but which, as has been before stated, were completely refuted by Dr. Sturges's Enquiry.

But the author might have referred to a writer of equal authority with the letter-writer, namely, to himself, and who, I believe, are all three one and the same person, though no *layman*, as they pretend. He says, in a note to his epistle from Kien Long, p. 24, 25,

"It is notorious that the King's House

at Winchester is a sacred college; it is the head-quarter of the Catholic cause in this country; a seminary where near one thousand Romish priests are publicly maintained; where ordinations, conversions, instructions, and all the business of their dark divan, are held,' &c.

And, again,

"It is well known that the whole collection of these priests now consists of *not above one third* (if so much) of the original Emigrants; the remainder being *now* supplied with boy-priests, who are not Emigrants, pert and insolent to the members of our Established Church, without the least gratitude for the unquelled and inconsiderate protection which they receive from the State."

Now, undoubtedly, all this would be very indecent and very alarming; but, fortunately, this matter is totally misrepresented. See the letter of Dr. Sturges; who says,

"Here had been, as we all knew, three ordinations; but the last was two years ago. One was by the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon; the only one he has holden in England. In all these three the number of persons advanced was thirty-three, from seven French dioceses; thirty-two of these were *before* irrevocably fixed in the ecclesiastical profession, and the remaining one was appointed to a low order, which did *not* fix him, but left him at liberty to betake himself to any other way of life. This account of the ordinations seems to me to do away the offensive part of them; which was, that, without necessity, there being no functions for such persons when ordained to perform, *fresh men* should be engaged in the ecclesiastical profession, and be made to subsist, as such, on the charity of this country, being precluded thereby from gaining their subsistence by any other means. As to students, not Ecclesiastics, Mr. M. assured me there was only one of that description in the King's house, and who was to leave it in the course of this week. This person has not lived on the charity, but his board is paid for by the grand Vicar of Baux, who lives in London, and is brought to account. All besides are Ecclesiastics; and, as to their age and ranks as such, I have before me a note from Mr. M. himself, in which he says there are only *two, ninety-nine* who are not *priests*. So far is it from being true, that at least *two-thirds* of the whole number are improper objects of the charity."

Dr. Sturges does not say any thing of the charge of there being *non Emigrants*, as well as Emigrants, in this House; because the charge was not *then*

shes made, nor till they were removed in September, and October, 1796; but the fact is, that not one person was admitted into it who was not an Emigrant.

Thus this Author and Letter-writer not only make charges which have been already confuted, but add to them others, which it is difficult to refute by positive proof, because they were not made till the establishment itself was broken up and dispersed.

But this is not the only instance of the gross mistake or misrepresentation of this author.

In the preface to the IVth and last part of his work, p. 220, printed in July, 1797, he says,

“In England the French priests, in a body, have been *chased* from the King’s house at Winchester; and it appears that a sum of FIVE HUNDRED and FORTY thousand pounds (in capitals) has been issued for the use of the French emigrants, sacred and profane, *in the course of the year 1796*. This is ratified by a vote of Parliament.”

And, in the note;

“Thus are the services of the French Emigrants, sacred and profane, *annually* requited by the munificence of the British Parliament.”

Again, in a note, p. 301,

“The reader may be surprised, but he will find by the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the 21st of December, 1796, that no less a sum than 540,000*l.* was issued, *in one year*, for the French priests and Emigrants, *sacred and profane*.”

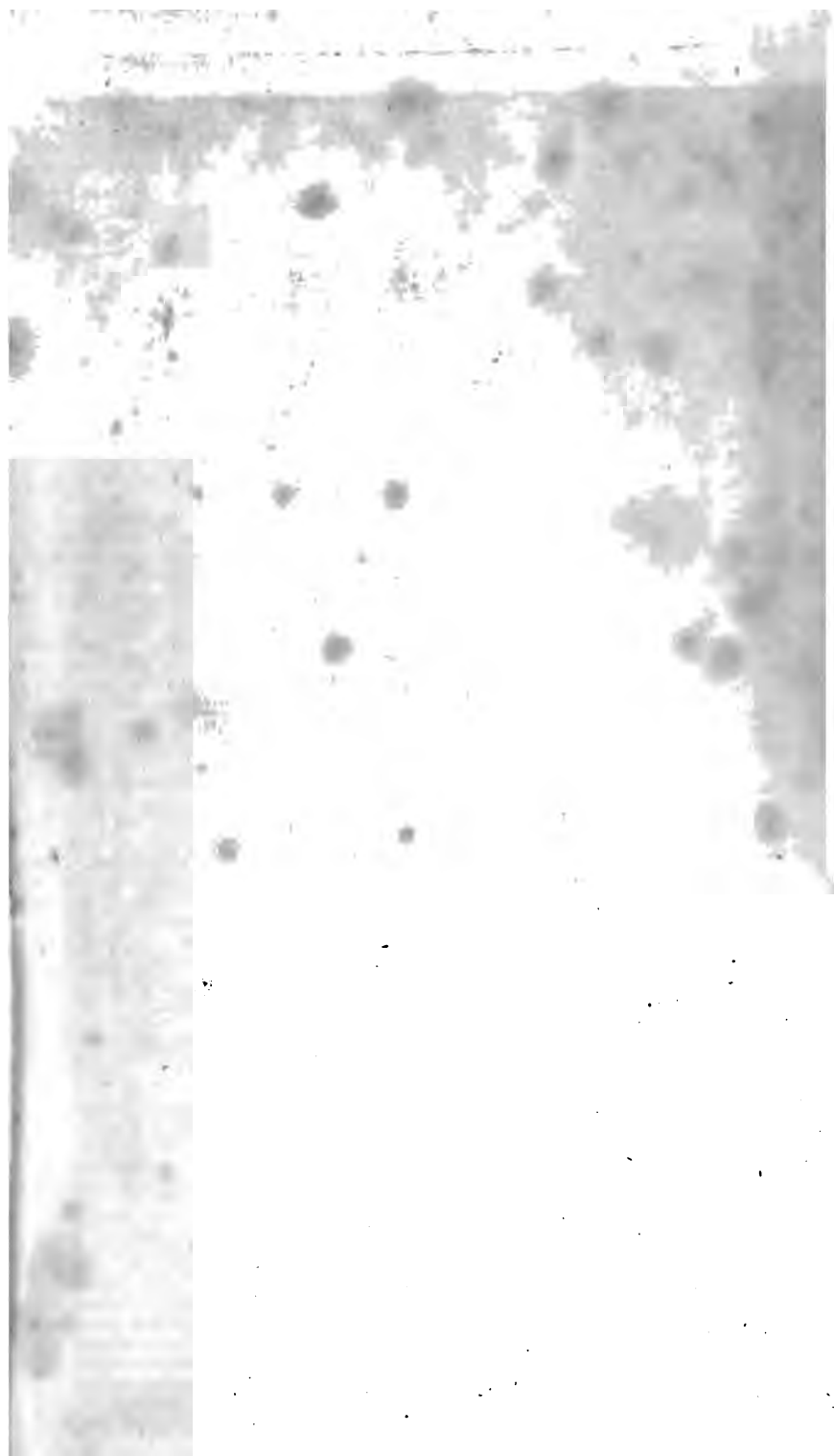
For the truth of this fact the author refers to “Woodfall’s Parliamentary Register, 1796, vol. I. p. 524.” Knowing this was not so, I endeavoured to refer to his authority, but could find no such work as Woodfall’s Parliamentary Register for 1796; and, on examining his *Debates* for that period, can find no such statement in the page referred to; but, whatever may be the mistake in the page or title of his authority referred to, there is no doubt that the fact itself is a mistake. It appears from the Treasury warrants themselves, which I have examined, that the whole sum granted to the French Emigrants, Clergy and Laity, up to Dec. 31st, 1796, is 452,948*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* It is not denied that this is a large sum for this service; but then their great numbers, the cruel manner in which they were driven, at the point of the bayonet, into this country; the vo-

luntary contributions that were made in their favour for a full twelvemonth before there was occasion to have recourse to Parliament; and the absolute impossibility they were under of returning to their own country; must likewise be taken into consideration. The circumstance of their being maintained so long a period as 14 months by the voluntary contributions of Individuals, at an expence of above 80,000*l.* shews strongly the general feeling of the publick on this head; add to which, that, in the various conflicts of parties, from their first arrival here in September 1792 to the present day, the equity and propriety of this measure have not been questioned in Parliament; nay, it has been mentioned, by some members of Opposition, as matter of complaint against the Minister; that he has sometimes suffered these miserable men to wait too long for the pittance that had been allotted to them.

But now, it seems; the proper time is arrived, not only for stating this national act of Christian charity in the most invidious colours, but for exaggerating the sums that have been granted to them, and for depreciating the gratitude of those on whom they are bestowed.

I am sure, this indiscriminate censure will not be approved of by candid men of any party or of any religion. If any undeserving persons partake of this national bounty, let them be struck off the list, whether of the Clergy or of the Laity; but do not let them all be condemned for the acts of a few individuals: let us rather say with Dr. Sturges that,

“It is surely but justice to these unfortunate men, “suff'ers for that religion which they professed and administered under the ancient laws of their country, not to give a ready admission to all complaints against them without proper information or proof; or, if there were any real ground for complaint, not to exaggerate it beyond its just dimensions, and thereby to increase the popular dislike towards them. The general prejudice of Englishmen against their church and nation, their long stay, their maintenance by this country, and the excessive price of the necessaries of life, concurring with it, have already raised this dislike to an alarming degree, a degree by which they are continually expost to insults, and their personal safety often endangered. It surely becomes the wiser and more temperate part



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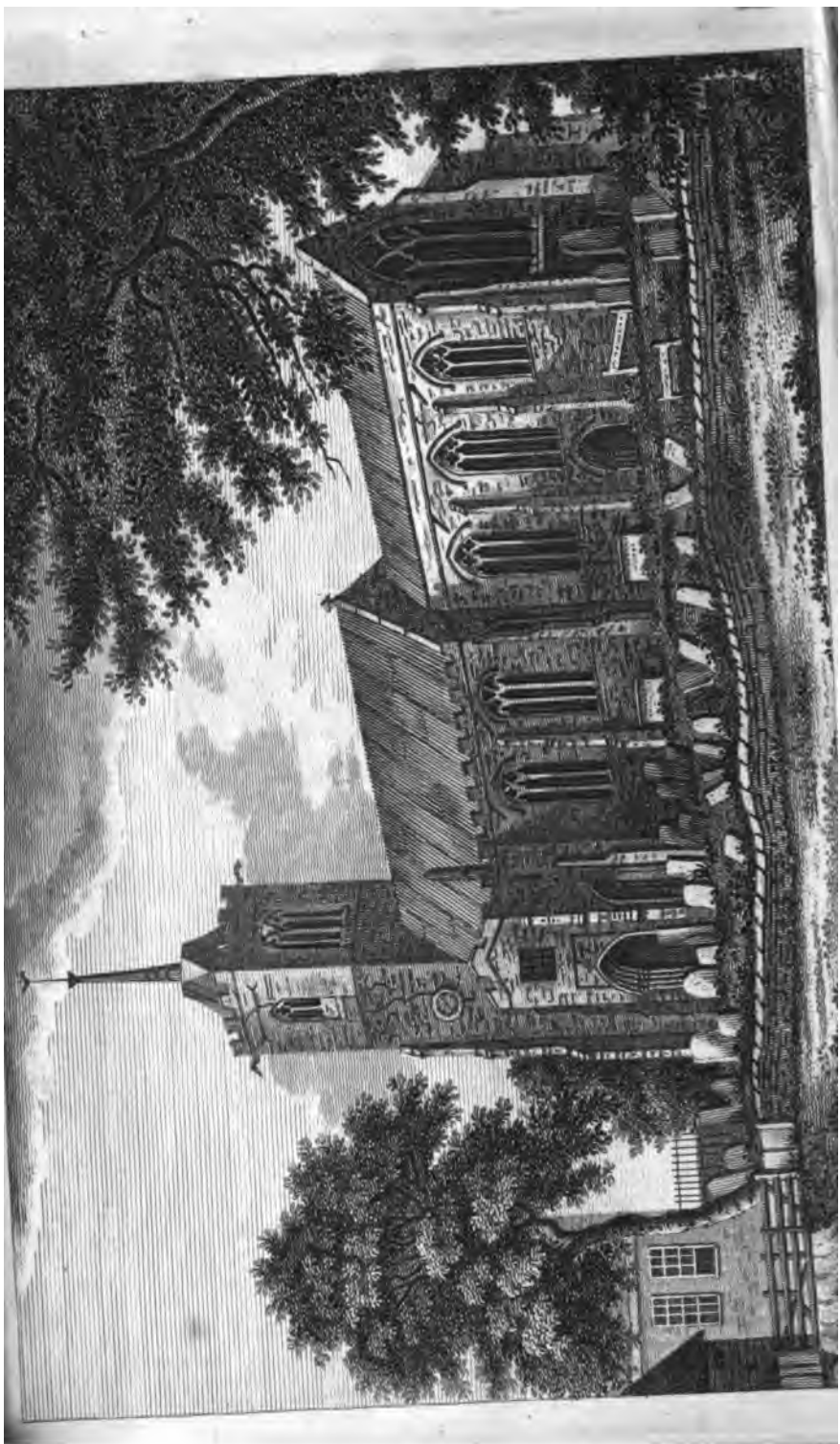
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of the community, at the same time that we take all proper precautions not to suffer by our kindness to them, rather to soften the publick disposition, not to turn suspicions into proofs, and apprehensions into actual injuries; even to consider the infirmities of our common nature, and to reflect how an easonable it is (supposing cause of complaint to exist) to expect, that a thousand men [speaking of the priests at Winchester] will, for a considerable length of time, *all do* properly, and *all do* what their superiors, from motives of interest, if not of virtue, would wish them. I confess I have considered their general conduct (apart from the particular subjects of this letter) as exemplary in the highest degree. I have upon all occasions, and to all persons, borne this testimony to them, and bear it still with pleasure, that, during their continuance here, which is now, I think, above three years, I have never known any of them accused of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and have heard all those, with whom I am well acquainted, express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude for the protection, relief, and the humanity, they have experienced from us.

"To be unjust to them at this period of our kindness would be casting a shade on the brightest instance of national benevolence, by which, in my opinion, any Christian country was ever distinguished."

This truly Christian benevolence shewed itself in the first reception of these unfortunate men, sufferers for conscience sake, in the voluntary and cheerful support of them for 14 months, first, by a subscription from all ranks to the amount of between 30 and 40 000, and next, by his Majesty's gracious letter and recommendation to all his subjects, in which the Clergy of the Church of England took a most active part, and which produced another sum of near 40 000.

These are the sentiments of every friend of humanity, and of every

Member of the Church of England.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4, 1797.
NORTHILL is a very pleasant village, about six miles South-east of Bedford. The church (*see pl. II.*) is built of sand-stone, and is a very ancient structure. The tower is cracked from the top to the ground three sides of the square, and, till lately, was principally held together by strong iron cramps; but, there being great reason to apprehend its falling, a four-feet-thick brick-wall is just finished,

GENT. MAG. *March, 1798.*

which fills every lofty arch, the former entrance from the belfry into the body of the church. The East window in the chancel is much adorned for its painted glass. The monuments in the church are many and handsome. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 17.

I ACCIDENTALLY met with the inclosed letter in a paper of "The True Briton" in October last; and take the liberty of sending it to you, it being highly recommending its insertion in your valuable Repository of general literature. The letter is evidently written with spirit, patriotism and ability; and as the poem itself, to which it relates, is deeply interesting to the kingdom at large, I think you will be pleased, and ready to print and preserve what I transmit to you.

An Old Friend and Constant Reader.

"On the National Poem, called, 'The Pursuits of Literature, or Four Days, with Notes;' and on the Author of *Autographs* &c."

"At Dantisc proceres Agememnonique
phalanes [umbra,
Ut videtur vivum, fulgentiaq; arma per
lingenti impetore mectus; pars veire
teget, [ocum
Qua quoniam petiere rursus pars to ens
Exiguam, *inextus dantes fronsuiter hinc.*

Vrso. An. vi.

"SER, London, Oct. 17, 1797.

"Having been induced to read and study the celebrated poem called, 'The Pursuits of Literature,' from the general attention of the publick to it, I think you will excuse me if I send you a few remarks I have collected on the poetry, and on the author or authors of the work. I must own that, from the confusion and unaltered spirit and fire in the poetry and prose, I am led to think it is by one author; but I am very respectable judge. Of the work it was composed by a combination of the talents and energies of several gentlemen resident in the University of Cambridge and in London. I adhere to the first opinion, which now is my generosity to prevail. The curiosity and interest which the work has excited is singularly great, without rivalling but its influence, importance, and excellence, as it regards the education and discipline of regular gentlemen and nobility, could have effected in the author, in my opinion, Sir, a certainty. The watchman of the State in all its departments, sacred, civil, and military. I thought it *very judicious* in his designing a writer, to present to it his natural desire and perseverance which all persons have in endeavouring to discover what is

desired

declared to be impenetrably concealed. But when he added a kind of merrime, to say the least, I thought it *unbecoming*. He should not have done so. But the curiosity has increased with the strictness of the prohibition.—It is also singular that, in this poem, the tribute of praise and applauses to learned writers and deserving characters bears no inconsiderable proportion to the satire and censure on the idle, the worthless, and the wicked. In a performance of this nature it is a circumstance worthy of remark.

“Every hint which the author has dropped, either inadvertently or by design, or possibly for the sake of misleading an enquirer, has been diligently followed up, and traced to the source. His conversation with Mr. Fuseli, on the subject of Michael Angelo; his *relationship* to the Shaftesbury and Malmesbury families—the characters of particular persons whom he has chiefly and most pointedly marked out for satire or panegyric—his aversion to the Roman Catholic doctrines, and to the revival of that Church in England—his severe and impartial discrimination of the excellence or demerit of the political characters of the time (particularly in regard to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox)—his compliment to Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Addington the Speaker of the House of Commons—his veneration of Mr. Burke—his constant reference to *Eton* school and to *Eton* men, and other circumstances; have all been examined, and inquired into with minuteness, but hitherto with little or no success. One conjecture has destroyed the probability of another. The author has been sought for in the departments of the Law, the Church, and the State. We are told that he is a nominal, but not a professing Lawyer, and a gentleman of fortune. The medical profession is not without suspicion; and the pleasant and learned Bard, who has guided us all to the delights of *Bath*, has not escaped. The author has been traced through the labyrinths of public office (I know not with what truth), and to the Cabinet, and perhaps to the intimacy of *some* ministers; yet, like Junius, his place is every where, but his person is no where visible. His political, and religious, and moral doctrines, are such as will and must uphold this country; and, as he seems to be of no party he is more deserving of attention. He declares himself sufficiently to be of that party (if it may be called a party) which is for the salvation of Great Britain, by the medium of good principles, literary and political, and good manners, and for a strong, unremitting, associated energy in actual defence at home and abroad. However he may disguise himself, it is difficult (I think it is impossible), not to conceive at least that he is an *Etonian*.

I should think also, that Mr. Bryant, Sir George Baker, Mr. Porson, Mr. Storer, Dr. Davies, Dr. Heath, and a long list of Etonians, must have some *school* knowledge of this gentleman, and could give the public the best information on the subject. His University he does not deny. But this is vague. The traits of the *school* (disguised as they are in some places) are the most marked. I would observe that, all the prefaces to the several parts, in particular to the third and fourth; his remarks of Mr. Lewis's blasphemous romance, called ‘The Monk,’ and on Dr. Geddes's Preface to the second volume of his translation of the Bible; his impressive and awful comment on Mr. King's critical work on the Scriptures (Part 4th); his Notes on the writings of Godwin (in parts 3d and 4th); his characters of Gilbert Wakefield and Peter Pindar; his exposition of Dr. Parr's pretensions to public literary honour; his reprobation of Mr. Knight's Essay on Oriapus, and ‘The Rains,’ by Volney; his delineation of Dr. Morofophos (an imaginary character, as I think, though it has been appropriated); the inimitable hunting of poor Shakespeare by his commentators; the *Black-letter* dogs; and the just and pleasant reprehension of men between fifty and sixty years old turning themselves into boys, by translating English verses into Greek; I mean, the *Eton* translators of Gray's Elegy (Part 3d); his strong unanswerable remonstrance against the Roman Catholics (Part 3d); the tribute to Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Burke, Mr. Melmoth, Mr. Mason, and Sir W. Jones; and, lastly, the long and most interesting appeal to the Learned and Political World on the subjects of political reform and French deception, in the *two last notes to the Fourth Part*; are particularly worthy of public perusal, and call loudly for the public approbation. These passages are such as must command esteem and high attention, if not gratitude, from a kingdom which is shaken from within and from without, and would be preserved from that misery of which all other nations have drunk so deeply, to their utter and irreversible destruction. It is to me a matter of public and earnest hope, that this poem will be read *universally* through the kingdom. There may be too much Greek in some of the notes; but the author has uniformly paid a compliment to his readers in not translating it. Compliments, however, are sometimes distressing and embarrassing. The author says, somewhere, ‘I suppose knowledge in my readers.’ He is therefore free from the imputation of any insult upon our understanding and knowledge. I conceive he is on the safer side. At least the poem is English; and, to those who love and have studied Pops and Dryden, the

poetry will approve itself, but not to the lovers of conceit and false ornament. He is pleasant, perhaps too severe, upon those persons who think the verses were intended to be a vehicle for the notes, which he declares not to be the fact. His praise given to Mr. Roscoe is rather too strong; but who could withhold his applause from the elegant historian of *the Revival of Literature*? I think I have numbered nearly thirty persons to whom either the whole poem, or parts of it, have been ascribed. I do not choose to print the names, as it might be injurious, as well as disagreeable, to the learned and able gentlemen who are supposed, perhaps without any foundation for the charge. I cannot think that a great dramatic author, who has been spoken of with more than ordinary emphasis, is quite equal to it. It is totally different from his general style of writing. I could discuss the claims of many other gentlemen, but I would not offend by a minute investigation. As matter of mere conversation, any gentleman's name may be discussed; but it is a serious thing to print a name with no other than mere vague presumptive evidence. For my own part, I do not profess to have a well-founded conjecture concerning this writer. Men of a general literary description, like this author, are more difficult to point out, than those who are only politicians of a particular party. Mr. Burke has been named as Junius upon something which, I think, approaches to proof; and the author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers has been generally conceived to be Mr. Mason. The very temper, politics, and taste, of these two gentlemen seemed to point them out strongly. But, in 'The Pursuits of Literature,' the fields are spacious and unbounded through which the author traverses; the politics which he professes are too general to circumscribe him, or define the men with whom he lives or acts (as in the case of Junius); his subjects are universal, in theology, morality, criticism, the *Belles Lettres*, and in every department of learning which is either useful, recondite, or ornamental. Here and there an anecdote is not sufficiently correct, and sometimes indeed I have observed he has silently revised them. Some names are inserted on particular occasions, which had better been omitted. But this is always the case in satire. His fears concerning the Emigrant Priests, and all the French of every description, are strong; and I should fear that they are too well founded in general, and should be attended to. His language is uncommonly bold and strong on this subject. We are fallen upon the times of terror in every thing which affects Government and social happiness. The preachers do unqualified tolerance of all opinions, Vol-

taire, d'Alembert, Condorcet, and all the tyrannical French philosophizing crew, have shewn, both in their own persons and in those of their disciples, THAT persecution and cruelty are lawful when Religion and Regal power are to be destroyed, or the profession of any Religion is to be annihilated or discountenanced. Such is the tolerance of French Philosophy; and such is the peace they give to the cottage, and the fraternity with which they embrace their friends. For my own part, I feel myself under many obligations to this author, for his various and uncommon exertions. He has shewn to the publick, distinctly and at large, in what manner, and by what men, and by what authors, they have been deceived. He has shewn how they have attempted to enervate the mind by trifling pursuits, or to bewilder it by sophistry, or confused and astonish by paradox, and sometimes by downright nonsense. He has shewn the weakness as well as the wickedness of all their endeavour. This is the true use of Learning and Poetry, when they are brought forth to support government, religion, society, good manners, and literature, and to guard mankind from open and insidious attacks upon them all, in a time like the present, perilous and uncertain beyond all example.

"If there is a single book now extant which should be studied carefully, from the tendency and high-bearing of the soundest and best principles, sacred, political, and literary, and from the manner of holding forth whatever the public ought to know for their approbation or for their censure and everlasting contempt, I scruple not to affirm, that book is 'The Pursuits of Literature.' Yours, &c.

"A Friend to the Constitution of Great Britain, and its preservation from all her Enemies, foreign and domestic, of whatever Description."

MR. URBAN, March 3.

IN Mr. Drake's History of York, p. 539, n. 1, is an abstract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bret relative to suffragan bishops, "written on occasion of an enquiry made by this gentleman about Abp. Kempe's suffragans, from his Register, in order to illustrate the life of that Prelate, now [1736] in writing by the Rev. Mr. Peg, of Gomonham, in Kent." H.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE inclosed paper was the other morning brought to me by a gentleman who has been many years my neighbour in the country; and, were I at liberty to mention his name, I am persuaded

persuaded you would not hesitate a moment in determining to find a conspicuous place for it in your Repository of wit, wisdom, and piety—I am sorry to add, *sometimes* of a little of what is so fashionable, INFIDELITY. The writer of this dissertation commenced his first campaign early in life, his first attack on the foes of MAN as well as of GOD being published without his name when he was a gentleman commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, not many years ago. He has not been idle since that time, having frequently routed them, *horse and foot*, in pitched battles, with his name prefixed, besides many random-shot. They *well* know him, and *justly* dread him. Such very accurate knowledge of, I believe, *all* the languages introduced on this earth at the erection of the building in the plain of *Sbimar*—as he has now been some months studying the Sanskreet, in order to read *critically* the MSS. of the great Sir William Jones; so much learning, engrafted on the most *vigilant* acuteness I ever yet saw (and I have through life lived in intimacy with many great and deeply-learned men), qualifies him not only to cope with INFIDELS of ALL descriptions, but even with their wise colonel BEEZZEBUS, who, I think, would find it an hard task to foil him.

I one day gave into his hand two letters to read, one written by a French gentleman. He began reading, I said, "You must read the French epistle first, or you will not understand the meaning of the English one." He replied, "*I am* reading it." He certainly *was* reading it as *correctly*, as *accurately*, as if it had been carefully translated, to the astonishment of two or three other gentlemen who were with me. Hebrew, Syriac, &c. I well knew he could read as easily as one does a *well-printed* news-p per. B. E.

P. S. I told my learned friend that, in a work published when he was too young to read it, that much-controverted text in St. John's Epistle has its *authenticity* fully proved to all *honest* Argans. See the learned and rev. Mr. Clarke's account of Spain. He was secretary to the Earl of Bristol, ambassador to the court of Madrid in the year 1762. Mr. C. obtained permission to inspect that most ancient of MSS. in the king of Spain's library. *But the author of the accompanying*

Dissertation depends *almost* entirely on *internal* evidence to prove it no interpolation. I do not conceive that any *real* Christian suspects its authenticity—they content themselves with answering NO to the enquiry in the book of JOB—"Canst thou find out the ALMIGHTY'S perfection?" B. E.

A brief Statement of Reasons for thinking that the disputed Words in the Fifth Chapter of St. John's First Epistle existed in the Autograph of the Apostle.

"Since it is confessed that the controversy on the authenticity of this text, however it be determined, affects not the foundation of the faith, because the truth it asserts may be amply proved by other passages of Holy Writ, some may think it an unnecessary continuance of dispute, to be urging farther arguments in its support: but maturer reflexion will manifest, that whatever enhances the dignity of the teacher adds to the sanctions of the doctrine; as, on the contrary, whatever derogates from the former diminishes the weight of the latter. And hence it is that those, who wish to free themselves from the dread of punishment for living contrary to the laws of the Gospel, readily embrace any opinion which tends to lessen the weight of its sanctions; and because common sense must own that, if he who despised Moses's law died without mercy, he must be thought worthy of much sorer punishment who hath trodden underfoot the Son of God. Any hypothesis, which seems to weaken the assurance that so great a person has appeared as our instructor, is gladly entertained, and gives by its reception courage to transgress those precepts, which just notions of the infinite dignity of Him who delivered them would contribute to guard more firmly; while every thing that can be made appear to favour such an hypothesis evidently contributes in its measure to the same end. Wherefore, the time and labour employed in establishing a text which, though not necessary to one side, most pointedly condemns the other, by whose tenets the sanctions of the Gospel are weakened, cannot be misapplied. And, since in this brief discussion nothing extraneous to the point in question will be admitted, I should hope no reader will think the minutes, requisite for the *perusal*

perusal of it, too many to be deducted from his other avocations.

The words in dispute are found in our Testaments in the 7th and 8th verses of the 5th chapter of St. John's first Epistle, and are these: "In Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth." Now, since this passage exists in some MSS. but is not to be found in others, it is plain that it must have been improperly either introduced or omitted. Which of these is most easy to be done without design will not be disputed; for, a scribe must manifestly go out of his way in some degree to insert a gloss from the margin, while he may leave out a verse merely by his eye passing over it. On this point, therefore, the presumption is rather in favour of the authenticity of the text.

Let us next consider, whether there be any thing in the doctrine it contains, or in the mode of expression used in it, that should lead us so far to doubt whether it came from the same author as the rest of the Epistle as to suppose it a wilful interpolation? As to the former of these particulars, we are convinced of the negative; neither can our opponents affirm the contrary to it without begging the question on the whole of the Trinitarian controversy. And for the latter, we find, in other parts of St. John's writings, each of the three persons here mentioned spoken of under the character of a Witness. The Father, in the 37th verse of the 5th chapter of this Apostle's Gospel: "And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me." The Son, in the 11th verse of the 3d chapter of the same Gospel: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness." The Holy Ghost, in the 26th verse of the 15th chapter of the same: "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you, even the Spirit of Truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me." And the Father and the Son together, in the 18th verse of the 8th chapter: "I am one that bear witness of myself; and the Father, that sent me, beareth witness of me." And, consequently, that the three should be mentioned together as bearing testimony is by no means discordant

with what the same Apostle delivers in other places. Neither is the kind of antithesis comprized in the two verses before us at all different from St. John's usual style. Several instances there are of it even in this very Epistle, as in ch. iii. 7, 8: "He that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous; he that committeth sin is of the devil, for the devil sinneth from the beginning;" and ver. 20, 21, "For, if our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things. Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God."

It has indeed been urged as affording a strong presumption against the authenticity of this text, that it exists in no very ancient MS. But, as this assertion is made in direct contradiction to the testimony of Dr. Mill*, who says, that some of the most ancient of the Vatican MSS. have it; and, in his opinion of that great colliator's words, some in the royal library at Paris, which he even affirmed had an appearance of antiquity almost worthy of adoration; so is it undeserving of the least attention when compared with the fact of the words themselves having been quoted by writers, who must have used copies of the Epistle more ancient than any which are now extant. Neither can its not having been more frequently cited by the writers in ancient controversy be relied on as an argument of its not being genuine, since it might exist without being quoted, though it could not be quoted unless it did exist. Yet quoted it has been by Vigilus Taplensis, who wrote in the 5th century; by Eucharisius of Lyons, who wrote in the same; and by Cyprian, who wrote in the third. I am not worth the works of these authors, but speak on the authority of Mill, from whom I shall quote the words of Cyprian and Vigilus. Those of the former are, "The Lord says, I and the Father are one; and again, of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, it is written, And these three are one." Those of the latter: "There are three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit; and these three are one."

Hence it being clear that, though the disputed words might not exist in some, they certainly did in other very

* See Mill's Annotations on the place.

antient copies; and there being, as I have already stated, better ground for supposing an omission than an interpolation, the presumption appears hitherto to be rather in favour of their authenticity. Yet can we hope for nothing decisive, unless we could have recourse to the autograph of the Apostle, or could, from the texture of the whole passage, discover some internal proof of the necessity of these words to prevent an incongruity therein. Let us now, therefore, consider, whether there be, not actually something of this last kind? Perhaps, on examination, the reader may see ground to join me in thinking there is.

First, then, if we pass over the disputed words, will there not be wanting that fullness of expression which exists at present, and is so characteristic of this epistle from its commencement—"That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes," &c.—to its end—"And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true; and we are in him that is true," &c. To judge of this, let the passage be read first without the controverted text, thus, "This is He that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood; and it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. For, there are three that bear record, the Spirit, the Water, and the Blood; and these three agree in one;" and then let it be read as it at present stands in our Testaments: "This is He that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. For, there are three that bear record in Heaven, The Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear record on earth, the Spirit, the Water, and the Blood; and these three agree in one." After perusing these differently-worded passages, let any reader of unbiassed judgement declare which is the most like the other parts of this epistle in its construction. Such suffrages assuredly would be in favour of the latter. But how much more strongly will they be so, if it be further considered that there is a grammatical anomaly in the Apostle's lan-

guage, not to be accounted for without the intervention of the disputed words. For, let the original be consulted, and it will be seen, that therein a numeral and participle of the masculine gender stand in construction with three substantives of the neuter*; and that too but a few words after the same writer had put the very same participle in the neuter, that it might agree with one of the substantives here repeated †. Now, if the passage in contest was written by St. John, he, having spoken therein of persons, might lead him to continue the same style in speaking of those that testified on earth; but, if not, let those who assert he did not account satisfactorily for the following extraordinary diction—*Καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐστὶ τὸ μαρτυρῶν, ἐπὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐστὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια. Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσι οἱ μαρτυροῦντες, τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ, καὶ τὸ αἷμα· καὶ οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἓν εἰσι.* To others, I conceive the necessity of admitting that these false concords must have come from the pen of the Evangelist, unless he wrote the disputed words, will be a sufficient reason to convince them that he did. While they will not think it unworthy of observation, that nothing but the peculiar construction of the passage could have furnished such an internal argument of its being genuine; for, had the words referring to water, blood, and spirit, been in the same gender with their substantives, the intervening passage might have been laid aside without so palpable a chasm. Nor can I conclude without stating that, believing, as I do, both the universality of the divine operation, and the particular inspiration of the Scripture writers, I think a text so guarded merits more than common attention. S. S. W.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Feb. 8.*
ADVERTISEMENTS of a new Edition of Mr. Hoole's translation of Tasso's Jerusalem having appeared in the newspapers, immediately after I had circulated, through the medium of the Reviews and Magazines of November last, Proposals of Subscription for a new version of the same Poem, I may be allowed to suppose some of the London booksellers, concerned in the property of Mr. Hoole's work, to have taken alarm at my undertaking.

* *Τρεῖς εἰσι οἱ μαρτυροῦντες—τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ, καὶ τὸ αἷμα.* † See v. 6.

It is possible too that Mr. Hoole himself may have felt some degree of apprehension; though the merit of his translation, which is respectable, and his long possession of public favour on account of it, should seem to preclude any just reason of disturbance to him from my intended publication. I have, therefore, been induced to solicit the candour of the publick to a few observations I have committed to paper, in order to obviate the fears of Mr. Hoole's friends, and, at the same time, to form an apology for supposing a new translation of the *Gerusalemme* to possess some claim to the regard of the readers of English poetry.

To Mr. Hoole I sincerely pay that tribute of respect which persevering industry, exercised during a long work in the toilsome path of translation, justly demands. To him the English reader peculiarly owes his thanks for having unlocked, by his valuable translations of *Metastasio*, *Ariosto*, and *Tasso*, the rich treasure of Italian poetry, before little known to those whose studies are confined to their own language; yet, while I wish to leave him in full possession of that share of honour and renown he has justly earned, I believe myself permitted, whatever my powers of colouring, to copy the same beautiful original. And were that superiority, which it is equally my ambition and my duty, if possible, to attain, on all hands admitted in my behalf, I presume, nevertheless, that I shall be able to produce good reasons for supposing my work to interfere little with Mr. Hoole's. At the same time, I confess that I have received some encouragement for trying the success of a new translation, and that some gentlemen of distinguished rank in the *Literary World*, whom I may esteem impartial, as being personally strangers to me, upon comparing my work with Mr. Hoole's, have honoured the former with their preference.

In the first place, my work is to appear in royal 4to, with every advantage which a large letter on a beautiful new type, wove paper, and hot-pressing, can give. The price to subscribers being a guinea and a half *, my translation will in general be sought for by a different class of persons from those who would buy Mr. Hoole's 8vo

edition; the only size, as I am given to understand, in which his translation has been printed. As far the greater number of readers too are, in the present times, obliged to consult economy in the article of books, an additional reason results from this circumstance why the number of Mr. Hoole's purchasers may not be considerably lessened by my publication.

It may in the next place be remarked, that there is at all times to be found in this country a conspicuous class of persons, who subscribe for books principally with the generous view of encouraging and giving assistance to individuals who devote themselves to the labours of literature. Among these, I gratefully acknowledge whatever may be my pretensions, that I have already met with more flattering encouragement than I could justly have expected so soon after the publication of my Proposals. From a great genius, equally distinguished by fortune and by literary acquisitions, I have received, with feelings of gratitude which it is difficult to express, the promise of patronage. There is too a gentleman of high rank in the *Literary World*, whose valuable assistance in my arduous undertaking I acknowledge with pride and gratification. With a noble generosity, rarely exemplified, and which none can so justly appreciate as those who exquisitely feel the value of approbation bestowed by the Learned; those who have frequently found their literary ardour languish, and almost expire, for want of the kind, the animating smile of encouragement; this gentleman, though personally a stranger to me, actuated only by the magnanimous motive of rendering service to what he indulgently favours with the name of merit, has, through the whole of my undertaking, honoured it with his regard, and conferred upon it the most distinguished advantages.

While I survey my subscription-list, already graced by a number of splendid names among the nobility and persons of fashion, I cannot forbear observing how peculiarly I shall be gratified by every instance of addition it shall receive from ladies.

In so cultivated an age of the fair sex, I cannot doubt of female patronage, especially when the Dutchess of Devonshire, the Countess Spencer, Councils of Cork, Mrs. Hevey, and
Lady

* The subscription-money to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Lady Boynton, have generously given the example. Tasso is peculiarly a poet calculated to engage female attention. His fascinating tale of love, magick, or heroism, each in turn most powerfully addressed to the imagination, his variety of incidents, his exquisite tenderness and delicacy of sentiment, must ever ensure him a high rank among the literary favourites of feeling and cultivated minds. Flattered partly by the possession, and partly by the prospect, of encouragement from the most respectable and elegant of either sex, I may now perhaps justify more sanguine hopes of success than I have hitherto dared to entertain. A constellation, bright as that above-mentioned, cannot shine without influence. And when, among luminaries of the other sex, I find my list honoured with the names of the bishops of Durham, Salisbury, and Chester, I cannot despair that an undertaking, which boasts the notice of characters so exalted, will attract a favourable degree of attention in the World of Letters; and that our learned Universities, so distinguished in this age for their polished regard toward the sex, and their partiality to female efforts in the cause of literature, may vouchsafe some countenance to my exertions; the most auspicious sanction that can be shewn in their behalf.

The generality of the more respectable inhabitants of my native town, in whom literary pretensions may be supposed to give way to a more useful species of ambition, are, I am persuaded, much too liberal to consider the professional cultivation of letters as the true foundation on which I may be allowed to flatter myself that my work will receive an honourable share of their partiality. The circumstances of personal acquaintance and neighbourhood; of their general regard for industry, in whatever calling or profession; and particularly their knowledge (so much nearer and more certain than that of strangers) of the peculiar value I attach to the assistance I solicit from subscription; form the just grounds on which I may yet hope for considerable encouragement in the town of Leicester. I beg here to express a sense of pleasing obligation for the unsolicited politeness I have already received in this place. When on my *list of subscribers I survey so considerable a number of names entirely un-*

known to me, persons whose motives and inducements to countenance a work of this nature must be supposed to be weaker than those of neighbours, acquaintance, or friends, it would ill become me to despair that my respectable townsmen will shew that consideration for my expensive undertaking, which it appeared so much more natural to reckon upon than the patronage of strangers.

Thus, while I endeavour to obviate the apprehensions of those who are friends to Mr. Hoole, and to vindicate to the publick the attempt of a new translation, I must, at the same time, seize this opportunity of respectfully soliciting that general support, without which I cannot be enabled to present my work to the world. That world has received with complacency repeated translations of the classical poets. May I not flatter myself that it will be equally disposed to smile upon new endeavours to present in an English garb foreign authors of illustrious merit, particularly those who, like Tasso, possess so high a rank among the rare geniuses of the Epic class? And, if I am so fortunate as to transfuse into my own work only some part of those graces which the elegant Italian possesses, and some which may not have been displayed on preceding translations; and shall be found to have restored, in more instances than one, passages of considerable beauty, omitted by Mr. Hoole; the enthusiastic lover of Tasso will surely receive with candour my well-intended efforts, whatever sentence may be awarded them from the rigid tribunal of criticism.

SUSANNA WATTS.

ESSAYS ON THE PROVINCIAL HALF-PENNIES.

ESSAY III.—*Of the Publications on the subject of the Provincial Half-pennies.*

THE writings and engravings on this subject have already, in a great measure, been enumerated in the history of these coins, with some occasional remarks; in this essay it is intended to speak of them more at large, and to form an estimate of their peculiar merits in an impartial manner.

The necessity and great advantage of these publications has been clearly pointed out in the preceding essay, and it has been shown that the first editor actually performed a public service in the medallie circle.—Hammond, how-

ever notoriously bad his practice in the sale of coins, and however self-interested his views, certainly deserves this honor. I have been informed that his first publication on this subject was edited by Mr. Birchall of Leeds, and it might have been suggested by that gentleman, but of this I have not any accurate information. This list was very useful at its first promulgation, but it was only temporary; it contains short descriptions of about three hundred coins, promiscuously arranged; it was in consequence rather difficult to find the description of any particular coin, and, the collection being very imperfect, it was uncertain whether it actually contained that description. It was published in Saint Martin's lane, in the latter part of the year 1794, and was sold for sixpence each copy.—Spence's list was published in the beginning of 1795, and was sold at the same price as Hammond's, with a subsequent appendix at one penny. The whole work contained descriptions of about five hundred coins: it was intitled; "The Coin-collectors Companion, being a descriptive Alphabetical List of the modern provincial, political, and other Copper Coins." It had three advantages over the preceding list; the account of nearly two hundred additional half-pennies, the alphabetical arrangement, and the copiousness of its descriptions. The vanity of the publisher was only equalled by his contemptible artifice; and his personal head is scarcely more valuable than the coin that bears its resemblance.—The second edition of Hammond's list was a valuable improvement on the former; it was alphabetically arranged, and contained a very copious, though far from a complete, account of nearly the whole of the provincial coins that were at that time promulgated.—These three lists were all capable of receiving very great enlargement; as they contained only partial descriptions of the provincial half-pennies, and paid very little attention to the various dates and superscriptions, and readings on the edges.

The list of Mr. Birchall is the only verbal one that remains to be considered in this essay; for the proposed publication of Mr. Conder has not hitherto afforded any other gratification than what may arise from speculation. Mr. Birchall, industrious as a collector and

GENT. MAG. March, 1798.

vigilant as a compiler, liberally came forward, in the year 1796, with a view of rendering a service to the collectors and dealers in general. His work is intitled; "A descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens, issued between the years 1786 and 1796." It was published by Young in Ludgate street *, in small octavo, and sold for eighteen pence or two shillings each copy. This catalogue was a valuable acquisition; for, exclusive of the original list, it contains a very copious appendix. The coins, at least the greater part, are arranged in the alphabetical order of the places where they were coined, or of which they are memorials.—Though considerable merit is due to Mr. Birchall, when we reflect on the complex nature of the work, and the confusion so very prevalent at the time of its promulgation, yet he might have made his descriptive list far more complete, and his plan of arrangement more easy and accurate †. Mr. Pye ‡ objects to Mr. Birchall's list, for the very reason that was urged as the principal advantage attending its publication, the account of the numerous varieties in the interchanging of the dies; but he very properly dissents, with Civis §, from the insertion of such pieces as the American, the Barbadoes, the Bermuda, the Sierra-leone; and others.

The attention of the ingenious collectors of the modern provincial half-pennies has not been confined to mere verbal description; a taste for encouraging the arts led to the publication of engravings, and two separate works have appeared, containing accurate de-

* Mr. Young has removed from his former habitation to Tavistock street, near Covent-garden.

† I allude in particular to Spence's coins, which should have been classed together, but which are dispersed over the catalogue in fantastic variety; under the capricious denominations, British Liberty, Tree of Liberty, Odd Fellows, Pigs Meat, Revolution, Deserted Village, Cat, Coining Press, Sailor, Three Thomas's, Afs loaded, Dog, Free-born Briton, End of Oppression, Truth, United heads, &c. &c. &c.

‡ Mr. Pye's "Observations on provincial coins." *Gent. Mag.* LXVI. 991.

§ "Observations on the genuine and forged provincial coins." *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. 31.

lineations of the original coins.—The first that was published, and which gave rise to the second, came out in octavo numbers, at two shillings and six pence each number; the artist was the ingenious Mr. Pyc. The plates are executed in a very masterly manner, the resemblances of the coins are exact and finely finished, and his specimens are derived from the most authentic sources. The letters that have appeared on this publication, in the *Gentleman's Magazine**, have terminated greatly in favor of the excellent artist whose merits had been discussed, and it is matter of admiration and applause that a work of this nature should be so exempt, in the degree that has been allowed, from the most trivial inaccuracies. Mr. Pyc, for reasons sufficiently known, afterwards declined the continuance of his engravings, he had conducted them on a liberal plan, and, when this became impracticable, he prudently and honorably concluded his labors.—Another series of engravings, however, soon made its appearance. Without the taste, the perfection, and the liberality of the former, it was also unattended with that expense. It is intitled, "The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide;" and was published by Denton, at the gates of Saint Bartholomew's hospital. It appeared at stated intervals in sixpenny duodecimo numbers; and there are eighty numbers in the whole, forming eight volumes, with title-pages, a frontispiece, and some letter-press. It was the original design of the editor to complete his work in four volumes, containing *fac-similes* of four hundred and eighty *different* coins; but, when he had fulfilled his engagement, he ventured to proceed. It is, however, easily observable, that his latter volumes have declined as much in the excellence of their execution, as in the originality of the selections. The former four volumes, though upon no consideration so expensive and elegant as Mr. Pyc's publication, form a valuable selection, of greater extent and more useful. But the editor has violated, in several places, his intention of representing so many *different* coins: I might select several pages in the four first volumes to confirm this assertion; and the imposition practised in the last four volumes has been judiciously exposed by

* LXXVI. 752, 837, 991. LXXVII. 267.

an intelligent correspondent* on this subject. The publication, whose merits and demerits are thus canvassed, is said to be the work of Mr. Pratten; but Denton, the ostensible proprietor, can alone be answerable for its execution.

Essays on the modern provincial half-pennies have appeared in various periodical miscellanies, particularly in the *Gentleman's* and *Monthly Magazines*; and, among other subjects that have been treated upon, the arrangement of the cabinet, in the former work, holds no undistinguished place; this is intended to form the subject of my next essay, in which the controversy between R. Y. and Civism will be impartially considered. The letters of the former demonstrate great industry and vigilance, and are productive of much and varied information; but R. Y. has certainly gone too far † in treating the subject with contempt, and his own arguments make against himself, for, if it had really been a contemptible subject, he would not have condescended to honor it with his attention, most undoubtedly. Civism, at the same time, may have been unreasonably severe in his reply, for it appears to me most clearly, that the language of R. Y. was inspired and dictated by the generous indignation of a liberal mind at the systematic and most despicable imposition at that time practised. The writings of Civism are evidently the productions of a well informed and penetrating mind ‡; the

* R. Y.—See *Gent. Mag.* LXXVII. 268.

† "Plan for arranging genuine copper tokens, medals, &c." LXXVI. 752.

‡ The animated essay, "On the state of the provincial coins," has already received the public approbation. I am of opinion that the insertion of this essay in *The Gentleman's Magazine* will afford great satisfaction to many readers, and be generally agreeable. On this ground, I would recommend Mr. Wright to give it a new revision, and enrich it with the additional observations and ideas that may have occurred to him since its first promulgation; for the purposes of uniformity, and being also now unnecessary, the instructions to the coiners, however ingenious and just, had perhaps better be omitted. It must give pleasure to Mr. Urban to insert it in this new form, and the essays on the provincial half-pennies, already published in this miscellany, will receive a very valuable acquisition.—This note may not be written in vain.

ingenious author, to whom I am totally unknown, will not be displeas'd at my mentioning, in this place, the name of Mr. Wright, junior, of Dundee, to whom collectors of coins are so much indebted for his valuable communications, and the active part that he has taken in endeavoring to reform the coinage. Impartiality, however, suggests one candid admonition, that th's gentleman should not introduce the uncertain subject of politics and anti-ministerial defamation, in essays of a very different and more invaluable nature.

Exclusive of the works already published on this interesting subject, and which have formed the substance of the present essay, it is now, also, in agitation to publish a new verbal list, upon a much improved and larger plan than any of the preceding, but it has not yet made its appearance, and the period of its promulgation is very uncertain.

Gray's Inn.

C. SH.

P. 119, for *deemed* r. *denied*.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

I WISH to correct a small inaccuracy in my last, p. 126, where I have said, "the separation from the Presbyterian meeting at Highgate was during the residence of Mr. Tice;" but the fact is, it was before that gentleman came to Highgate. The Methodist meeting is nearly opposite, built on a fine site of ground, commanding a very rich and luxuriant view in front. It was opened, in 1778, by Mr. Brewer, of Stepney.

In addition to what I have said of the ministers of the Presbyterian meeting, I would add, that Mr. Rochamont Barbauld, who married the celebrated Miss Aikin, officiated also for some time at this meeting. He has of late years been settled at Hampstead.

During Mr. David W——'s ministry the meeting was admirably well attended; and, Highgate chapel being shut up for repairs, the greatest part of the members of the Establishment attended during the interim at the Dissenting meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Knatchbull, a young clergyman of distinguished merit and undiminished piety, was for some time minister of Highgate chapel (which is a chapel of ease to Hornsey church). Much was he beloved by the inhabitants; and numerous were the tears shed when death prematurely snatched

him from the world. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Felton, son of the learned author of the *Treatise upon the Classics*. This sermon was printed. Several distinguished and eminent divines of the Church of England have been ministers of this chapel; Dr. Lewis Atterbury, a brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester; Dr. Yardley, so well known for his discourses on the genealogies of Christ; Mr. Felton, author of the *Dissertation on the Classics*. The present clergyman is Mr. Sunders, son of one of the trustees of the chapel.

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*

IN p. 126, you have inserted a letter, I signed Philalethes, containing some account of the ministers of the Dissenting meeting at Highgate. In that account is a slight mis-statement respecting Dr. Towers, who is enumerated among the ministers of that congregation, and of whom it is said, that he was "afterwards chosen afternoon preacher at Newington-green." The fact is, that Dr. Towers did not quit the congregation at Highgate till after he was chosen pastor and morning preacher at Newington-green, which was in the year 1778. Dr. Price had then been pastor of that congregation many years; but ceased to be so on his being chosen pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Hackney. He continued, however, to officiate for some years as afternoon preacher at Newington-green, at the same time that Dr. Towers preached in the morning.

Yours, &c.

S. H.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER V.

IN continuance of my last letter, Mr. Urban, Aristotle farther observes, that a high forehead is a mark of liberality, because the lion has such; and that long heads are marks of sagacity, because dogs have such; that very fleshy cheeks, with a chubby head, are signs of dulness; that very thick projecting lips, with a gaping mouth, express folly; that crooked or deformed people are ill-tempered; but assigns no good reason for the assertion. He has a grand objection to corpulent men with projecting bellies, as voracious, or of "twinish gluttony," and consequently intemperate. Black hair was rather unusual in ancient

tient Greece; and, therefore, he objects to it as a mark of timidity, and as characteristic of the short black hair of the Arabians; but, in our Northern climates, black or rather dark hair, with a brown or swarthy complexion, is an usual concomitant of strength and hardiness. When he speaks of the lower extremities (*viz.* the feet) being large in strong men, he speaks with reference to other animals; see his history of animals, where he says, that man has the largest feet of any creature, because he alone stands erect. It is a very singular circumstance, that Aristotle does not consider the nose as a leading feature either in physiognomy or pathognomy; but, it is yet much more extraordinary, though himself a Grecian, he does not particularly describe what is now called the Grecian nose, though he describes the aquiline or Roman nose as a mark of magnanimity. A well-formed nose is almost always accompanied with a well-formed face: but, how far it is so very highly expressive of intellect or passion, as the very ingenious Lavater imagines, shall be discussed more fully in some future character on noses. That Aristotle was of a different opinion is pretty clear; since, in his 6th or last chapter, at the conclusion, by way of recapitulation, he expressly says, "the chief place, from whence the physiognomist may form his judgment, is about the eyes, forehead, head, and face, in general," without any mention of nose, mouth, or chin. Farther: Aristotle, after giving a description of the most perfect human figures, next forms his judgement of less perfect figures, by comparison with other animals. And these comparisons are almost always degrading, except with reference to the lion, the eagle, the sagacious hound, &c. Aristotle has composed many books on his favourite subject, the natural history of animals; and, perhaps, no one, ancient or modern, knew their external form and disposition better. His knowledge of anatomy of any sort was wonderful for the age in which he lived; but, in this improved age, only to be referred to as a matter of learned curiosity. He knew, in general, the rough outlines of anatomy, and barely knew that there was a motion* in the blood;

but did not at all comprehend what is now called its circulation. I once thought otherwise; but am now convinced, that he considered the head as the seat of the mind, since he made the *encephalus*, the contents of the head, *viz.* the brain, to be the *sensorium**, the seat and origin of all sensation, though he knew very little of the structure of the brain, or even of its divisions within the skull; but, all this information is from Aristotle's treatise on the soul. If ever the science of physiognomy is explained at all, in my humble opinion, it must be by explaining the nervous system as far as it can be understood. It is now, at this period, universally acknowledged, that the mind acts upon the body through the medium of the brain and nerves; but, respecting the manner, "doctors disagree." I will give you my opinion freely and concisely of all theories. I think the most plausible is, that, as the cortical substance of the brain is manifestly glandular, it is a secretory gland, and as such secretes some fluid either from the blood, from the chyle, from the lymphatic juice, or from all these together; and that this individual secretion is what modern physicians call nervous juice, or animal spirits. And I consider the medullary substance of the brain as the actual commencement of the nerves; and, though the nerves have no apparent cavity, I see no reason why the minutest in the human body may not yet be hollow enough to transmit a substance as thin as light, or subtle as the electric fluid. For the nerves are very far from being tense enough to act as vibrating cords. I conceive, likewise, that the *cerebrum* (the great brain) is the seat of intellect, and supplies those nerves that serve for the purpose of voluntary motion; and, because wounds of the *cerebellum* (or little brain) are speedily mortal, I call that the seat of life, and suppose it to supply those nerves that contribute to the animal and vital functions, and to involuntary motion. You well know, Mr. Urban, that the *medulla oblongata*, as it is called, is a continuance of the united medullary or nervous substance of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. Wounds in this *medulla oblongata* are likewise quickly mortal; and this

* *Kinesis*, motus.* *Alethikon*, sensorium. Aristotle de Animâ.
I sup-

I suppose to happen from an injury done to that vital part of it that originates from the *cerbellum*; and, if this theory be true, it justifies the general practice of all Physiognomists, in examining the forehead for the marks or signs of intellect. It may be objected to my hypothesis, that the eighth pair of nerves, commonly called the *par vagum*, and which chiefly supplies the heart, does not originate from the *cerbellum* immediately, but from the *medulla oblongata*; but yet if it be true, as some anatomists imagine, that the several substances of the *cerbrum* and *cerbellum*, after they have joined and formed the *medulla oblongata*, and the spinal marrow, may yet run distinct in themselves and continue to perform their separate offices, it is not impossible, that the *par vagum* may consist chiefly of fibres originating from the *cerbellum*, and so be well adapted to support the vital action of the noblest of all muscles, the heart. It is an arduous task to explain some extraordinary physiognomical phenomena, in a manner not hitherto attempted by any professed physiognomist. But facts are stubborn things; and though some well proportioned and more perfect forms, as described by Aristotle, are most likely to possess health, strength, courage, sensibility, and intellect; yet our English history informs us, that crook back Richard was a man of very great personal bravery; and Edward I. surnamed Long-shanks, from the disproportioned length of his legs, was a great warrior, and a great king; and all the world will allow, that men of all complexions, sizes, and dimensions, have occasionally been eminent for intellect. Such instances, however rare, are not miraculous, and must be accounted for from natural causes. It may be alleged, that, in intelligent men, the head is always well formed: in general, I believe, the form of the brain follows that of the skull. Yet Pericles, the famous Athenian general, and as great an orator as Demosthenes, had that very kind of deformed head that Homer ridicules in his buffoon Thersites. I cannot account for extraordinary instances of understanding any otherwise, than by supposing (however new my opinion may seem) that the brain and nervous system do not always follow the proportion of the bones, muscles,

&c. &c.; but that they are sometimes predominant over other parts of the constitution, and that any form (whether tall or short, thick or thin), with a good brain, will possess sensibility, and a good natural intellect; nor does this notion militate against the science of physiognomy. For mind and passion, wherever resident, will ever show themselves by unequivocal signs, either in the eye, or some other feature, by the *tout ensemble* of the whole countenance, in a manner not to be described, but perceived only by the nicely-judging eye of the experienced physiognomist. In a few words, Mr. Urban, my imperfect remarks respecting anatomy are hereby humbly submitted to the superior judgment of the experienced Cruikshank or Sheldon, or to the penetrating genius of Ashley Cooper, or to the eminent anatomical professor in Cambridge, or to any other anatomist, to whom these sentiments may be made known through the extensive vehicle of your Magazine; and I have the honour to be your, and their, devoted humble servant,

T—R.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*
BEING of the Established Church, and in the habit of attending it daily, it would give me, as well as others, infinite pleasure to hear the Holy Word of God, the Psalms of David, and the Prayers, read so distinctly as to be heard by all the congregation present; but I am sorry to say, that the excessive hurry and lowness of voice with which our Minister performs the sacred office, particularly the Evening Service, is making a downright mockery of Religion, and is disgusting to the meanest capacity. I sincerely hope and pray that he, and all others under the same predicament, will endeavour to get the better of such an idle and irreverent mode of worshipping the great God of Heaven and Earth. I am also sorry to add, with too much truth, that "oratory is a science but little studied; in reading Divine service, points and periods are seldom noticed; I had almost said, become unfashionable;" indeed it is quite so with our pastor; for, he often makes but one stop throughout the whole, and that at the conclusion. And here I beg to recommend to our young Clergy to strain every nerve to obtain

obtain a good elocution, which is by all esteemed; and, to quote another passage from a periodical work, published more than 30 years ago,

“In a certain parish-church, Westward of London upwards of 70 miles, a comely young person officiated, whose singular behaviour and graceful demeanour attracted the notice of the whole congregation. His eloquent manner of delivery, both in praying and preaching, was so engaging, harmonious, and pathetic, that every hearer was charmed, and their hearts filled with veneration, transport, and delight. It were to be wished that instances of this sort were more frequent among the Clergy in general, but the young in particular, so as to render them in future more useful in their functions; then might we hope, as they improve in

delivering God's Holy Word, their hearers could amend their lives, their morals, and their conversation.”

Yours, &c.

A. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

AS the useful root of Rhubarb is cultivated in England, and brought to a perfection equal to that brought from Turkey and other parts; it might be of great utility if the cultivation were made equal to the consumption of that article in England. This might easily be accomplished, if every gentleman, who keeps a gardener, would direct about 100 plants of it to be cultivated in his garden, and dispose of them to the druggists or physical herb-shops.

J. S.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797-8.

H. OF LORDS.

November 8.

LORD *Duncan* took the oaths and his seat, introduced by Lords *Newark* and *Hood*.

The Lord *Chancellor*, in a speech of high-flown panegyrick, communicated to him the thanks of the House in his place.

Lord *Duncan* said, he was unused to speak in public, therefore should not say much;—he felt a sensible gratitude for the honour which had thus been done him: and that particular thanks were due to the learned Lord for the handsome manner in which he had communicated them.

The Duke of *Clarence* moved, that the speech and reply be entered on the Journals.—Ordered.

Lord *Grenville*, in a speech of considerable length, went through the papers which were laid upon the table; drawing a conclusion from them, that it was the determination of the French Directory to overturn the laws, liberties, and constitution; and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, which in substance was, “That their Lordships had taken into their most serious consideration the papers which his Majesty had ordered to be laid before them; and that they were thereby convinced, that the French had no inclination to make a peace with this country, but, through an inveterate animosity, were resolved to aim at overturning our happy Constitution;

but, trusting to the Divine Providence, which had hitherto supported us, their Lordships had no doubt but we should be enabled to defeat their designs; they knew that in this trying crisis particular exertions would be requisite, but they were ready to meet them; they therefore pledged themselves to his Majesty to support his throne, and to stand or fall with the laws, liberties, and constitution, of their country.”

Lord *Darnley* approved of the address, and the conduct of Administration.

The address was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

Lord *Grenville* moved, that the Commons, in a conference, be requested to unite in the address. Ordered.

Appointed a Committee for that purpose.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had transmitted to Admiral Lord *Duncan* a copy of the vote of thanks voted by the House to him and the officers serving under his command; to which his Lordship returned an answer, expressing his acknowledgments for the high honour conferred on him by the House, and returning thanks for the flattering manner in which the same had been conveyed. His Lordship also observed, that he could not be more highly gratified than in having been so fortunate as to serve his country in the duties of his station.

H. OF LORDS.

November 9.

The House being informed that a Committee from the House of Commons attended in the Painted-chamber, to hold the conference which had been required; Lords *Spencer, Auckland, Walsingham, &c.* attended, and delivered to them a copy of the address which they had yesterday voted to his Majesty, and with which they desired their concurrence.

In the Commons, the same day, a conference was held between the House of Peers and the Commons, in order that the address respecting the conduct of the negotiation might be presented to his Majesty as the joint address of both Houses of Parliament.

Amongst the commissioners, on the part of the Commons, were Mr. *Burdon, Mr. Rose, Mr. Nichol, &c.*

H. OF LORDS.

November 10.

Their Lordships met this day, according to adjournment; and, after prayers, finding no material business, they adjourned till Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, the address to his Majesty, voted by the House of Peers, having been read;

Sir *John Sinclair* objected to the wording of the address, as calculated to foment and keep alive an inveterate animosity between this country and France, with whom we must one day enter into bonds of peace and amity. He then reproached the mean and humiliating manner in which his Majesty's Ministers opened and conducted the late negotiation. In proof of this, the Hon. Baronet read several papers from the documents lately laid on the table. He concluded, by moving an amendment, signifying that this country did not entertain any inveterate animosity against France, but that we are ready to enter into a negotiation for peace, on terms just and equally favourable to both parties.

Lord *Temple* opposed the amendment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was much disappointed at what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet, as he hoped, on such an occasion, that the House would unanimously concur with the address; for, it is the frantic govern-

ment of France, and not the people of France, who obstruct the attainment of Peace: nor can any one deny, who has read the papers on the table, but that the negotiation was delayed, and finally broken off, by the inordinate ambition and implacable animosity of the Directory. We impute no animosity to the people of France, but to their despotic rulers, who, under the name of a delusive liberty, have erected a tyranny the most galling and undisguised, in all its forms and attributes, that ever stained the page of history, or disgraced the annals of mankind. And what is the conduct of Ministers, after seeing all this extravagant ambition on the part of the enemy? Is not his Majesty ready, and has he not declared that, even after his late recent success, he will hold out the same just terms of pacification which we have already held out to the Government of France? To attempt a peace on any other terms would be meanly to surrender whatever constitutes the pride, the safety, and the happiness, of the English nation. This is the sentiment which must be diffused through every corner of the country, and which cannot fail to rouse the indignation and the resentment of every individual who holds any stake in its happiness and salvation. Mr. *Pitt* next went into a long commentary on the late declaration and the papers that accompanied it, in which he paid the highest compliments to the abilities of Lord *Malmesbury*, and concluded by moving a concurrence in the address.

Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *N. Edwards*, Lord *Carysfort*, Dr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Mr. *Polen*, supported the address; and intreated Sir *John Sinclair* to withdraw his amendment; to which the Hon. Baronet and the House consented; after which, the question being put, that the House do agree with the Lords in the address, it was carried *nam. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

November 15.

Their Lordships went with the address to his Majesty, and then adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee of supply was brought up; and, after some observations from Mr. *Hussey*, who opposed the

the reduction in the present marine establishment, the resolutions were severally agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.
November 22.

Earl *Moir* said, he had to trouble their Lordships for as short a time as the nature of the case would admit. He began with drawing a picture of the state of this country in respect to the war with France, which he stated ruinous to our finances, and ruinous to our trade. Having animadverted with some severity on the conduct of Ministers, he then entered upon what he called the principal business which brought him to the House—that of the present state of Ireland. He drew a most deplorable picture of that country; and, though he should make no motion on the subject, he trusted his Majesty's ministers would pay some attention to what he advanced. He had not long returned from that country, and could take upon him to say, that the discontents were so great as to endanger the long affection of that island to this. His Lordship entered into a very long disquisition on the subject, in which he took a complete review of all the political business of our sister kingdom. He condemned, in strong terms, the coercive measures adopted there, and said that those of a conciliatory nature would be more productive of friendship between the two countries. He mentioned, that the people of Ireland thought themselves dragged by the number of English troops sent over there, who exercised the most wanton cruelties against the natives, by burning their houses, and picketing them to make them confess where their arms were. His Lordship added, that the United Irishmen were increasing most rapidly, that the Viceroy was unpopular, and that the whole system there should be altered, or the country would be lost to this kingdom. His Lordship said he should not make any motion on the subject, his duty was done in stating his opinion to the House.

Lord *Grenville* made a long reply, the principal points of which were, that we had no right to intermeddle with the Legislature of Ireland; that the army sent there was for the defence of the country, that, if they had committed any excesses, provocation excited them; that nine tenths of the

Irish nation were satisfied with the conduct of this country. He mentioned to the House, that he had in his hand a printed paper, on which were a number of names of persons doomed to death by these united Irishmen.

Earl *Moir* replied in explanation; and then

The *Lord Chancellor* stated to the House that the business altogether was irregular. Ireland was a free country, had a Legislature of its own; and this country had no right to interfere with its regulations, either civil or political.

Lord *Moir* stated the case of the Duke of Lauderdale, when the Parliament of this country interfered to remove him.

In the Commons, the same day, the Bank restriction bill went through a Committee of the whole House, and the blank in the restricting clause was filled with the words, "until the conclusion of the war by a definitive treaty of peace."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a clause, which was received, prohibiting the Directors of the Bank from making advances to government, except on the credit of the land and malt taxes, and on such occasions as should be approved by Parliament.

The bill then went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

In the Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted.

For the civil establishment of Upper Canada, for 1798	£ 7,150 0 0
Nova Scotia	5,915 0 0
New Brunswick	4,500 0 0
St. John's Island	4,500 0 0
Tobago	1,840 0 0
Newfoundland	1,322 0 0
Somer Islands	4,100 0 0
Dominica	600 0 0
New South Wales	6,157 0 0
Suffering French Clergy and Laity	168,000 0 0
American loyalists	44,000 0 0
Secret services abroad	150,000 0 0
Bills drawn from New South Wales, and maintenance of convicts at home	33,325 0 0
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man	2,500 0 0

(To be continued.)

36. *The Henriade, an Epic Poem, in Ten Cantos. Translated from the French of Voltaire into English Rhyme, with large Historical and critical Notes.* 4to.

THIS work is offered to the publick by an Emigrant French Lady, as a solicitation for a continuance of the protection which she has already experienced, in the generous encouragement of the labour by which she has hitherto supported herself; but which the weakness of her sight, impaired by continual application to her needle, will soon prevent her from pursuing.

On the merit of the original poem, one of the most polite scholars of the present age has thus decided:

"The *Henriade* is all sense from the beginning to the end, often adorned by the justest and liveliest reflections, the most beautiful descriptions, the noblest images, and the sublimest sentiments."

Chesterfield's Letters, ccxcii.

The subject, in the present circumstances peculiarly interesting, is illustrated by many original notes. This new translation, however, would not have been obtruded on the publick, if the perhaps partial judgement of her friends had not deemed it worthy of its notice.

"The translations of the *Henriade* into English verse, whatever may be their merit, are but little known; if any person should ever take the trouble of comparing them with this which is now offered to the publick, it will be found that nothing is borrowed from either of the only two which are to be met with, one in blank verse, the other in rhyme. This work was nearly finished at the time they came to the knowledge of the present translator; and they did not then appear such as ought reasonably to preclude another essay, which, it can scarcely be denied, the beauty of the original is sufficient to authorize, and to which the strong resemblance of the events which it describes so forcibly, to those that now occupy the attention of the world, first gave rise. The Lady who, by publishing the present work, endeavours, in part, to regain the independence she lost by general calamity, hopes for the indulgence of a generous publick, and particularly of those friends who have encouraged and patronized her undertaking. She eagerly embraces this opportunity of acknowledging, with the most respectful gratitude, the protection she has been honoured with in the British dominions; and feels, if possible, still more sensibly, when she reflects upon the graceful and noble manner in which it has been extended towards her."

GENT. MAG. Marib, 1798.

We know not how sufficiently to express our astonishment, at the elegance and ease with which this tuneful Stranger has adapted the English language to the interesting subject she has undertaken. But let the reader judge. It is indifferent from what part of the performance we make our selection; the subject of the poem, for example, and the invocation:

"The Chief who reign'd o'er Gallia's realm I sing,
By glorious conquest, as by birth, a King;
Who from misfortune learn'd a Monarch's care,

To curb the factious, the submissive spare;
And, Spain, the League, and haughty Mayne
o'erthrown,
Made France, her conqueror and her father

"Descend, bright Truth! from Heaven's
ethereal vault, [thought,
Guide my weak pen, give vigour to my
Accustom kings thy warning voice to bear,
'Tis thine to dictate as 'tis theirs to hear;
'Tis thine to bid contending nations know

"What dire effects from civil discord flow;"
Tell how her standard on our plains she
spread, [bled."

How princes err'd, and hapless subjects

Henry of Bourbon, having been sent by Valois to England, to sue for aid from Queen Elizabeth, is cast by a storm upon the coast of Jersey; where he meets an hermit, who foretells to him his conversion to the Catholic faith, and his accession to the throne of France. All this is charmingly related:

"Where Dieppe, between two jutting
rocks, whose feet

Restless and loud eternal surges beat,
To struggling boats her friendly arm extends,
Her ready bark th' impatient chief ascends.

Now proudly swelling o'er the yielding tide
Slow through the bay his sails majestic glide,
Rough Boreas chain'd within his hollow
cave, [wave,

Soft breathing gales scarce move the silent
The canvas bends, and Neustria's sinking
shore

Lost in the grey horizon 's seen no more.
Albion's white cliffs the wary pilot knows,
'Twixt seas and skies the doubtful line he
shews,

When round, the frothy surges curling rise,
The sun turns pale, clouds blacken all the
skies, [hoarse,

Winds whistle shrill, and hollow, loud and
The bursting tempest breaks with gather'd
force, [womb

Deep thunders roll, and down thro' Ocean's
The livid flashes light the gaping tomb;

Impatient Death the boiling surge bestrides,
Or on the howling blast triumphant rides.

"Unmov'd,

"Unmov'd, superior to the wave or wind,
His country's fate revolving in his mind,
The hero fate; to her he turn'd his eyes,
Spurning the noisy threaten'ing of the skies
That stay'd his course. Thus, but less truly
great,

To Neptune's rage opposing Cæsar's fate,
The proud usurper thro' the chafing tide
Pompey and jarring elements defin'd,
When one frail galley, to Hesperia's shore
The destiny of Rome, the world, and Cæsar
bore. [tains,

"But God, whose eye this universe con-
Who curbs the storm, and o'er wide ocean
reigns, [probe,
Whose vast designs no mortal thought can
Who forms, or blots out empires from the
globe,

From his ethereal throne, above the skies,
On France, and on her hero, cast his eyes:
"Be to you coast the shatter'd bark con-
vey'd!" [obey'd.

God will'd: and winds and murmur'ing seas
Where Jersey seems emerging from the
waves,

A timely part the sinking vessel saves.
"Near where the weather-beaten crew
descends,

A venerable grove its shade extends,
Encircling rocks a friendly barrier form,
Repel th' encroaching surge, and break the
storm.

Deep in the bosom of this lonely wood,
A gloomy grove, the work of Nature, stood;
Where, long from courts retir'd, by men
forgot,

An hoary Hermit peace and wisdom sought;
Far from the cares which haunt the worldly
mind, [fin'd;

To know himself his studious thoughts con-
And, passion by reflection now subdu'd,
With deep regret his squander'd days he
view'd;

The ferv'ish joys of senseless youth deplor'd,
And, rais'd by Nature's scenes to Nature's
Lord,

Waited resign'd till, this short exile o'er,
Death should his longing soul to God restore.

"The God to whom his soul with fervor
pray'd,

His pious zeal with heav'nly wisdom paid,
His holy spirit to the favour'd sage,
Enroll'd Futurity's mysterious page."

The prophecy we should willingly
transcribe had we room; yet cannot
deny ourselves the satisfaction of con-
cluding with a description of England
and its Constitution, in which the
translator owns the liberty taken with
the original, but prefers the blame of
adding, to the pain of suppressing, this
sentiment:

"Europe's proud capital, see London rise,
The mart of all mankind, the world's sur-
prize;

Where Arts and Arms in glorious union
meet,

Misfortune's refuge and the Muse's seat.
"Where Western beams yon Gothic
structure gild,

Those domes, ere now by superstition fill'd,
Three powers contain, by common interest
bound; [found.

What ancient Wisdom sought, and Britain*
First in the state, as in his subjects' heart,
Honour and mercy are the Monarch's part;
In ancient splendor bright, from race to race,
The Baron claims, by birth, a middle place;
No more his jealous arms disturb the state,
Justice and Wisdom on his counsels wait.
The People's Delegates, their own free
choice,

Without confusion, speak the general voice;
Draw from the common stock, with even
hands, [mands:

The just proportion which the state de-
Restrain'd from ill, for good, without con-
troul,

The sceptre sways, and dignifies the whole.
Divided, fatal to themselves; but, join'd,
Invincible, and masters of mankind.

Thrice happy state, where, with obedient
awe,

The subject hears the sacred voice of Law;
And happier still, where Monarchs, truly
wise, [prize"

Their people's sacred rights have learn'd to
The historical notes are in general
very aptly and ingeniously selected.

37. *A practical Inquiry on Disordered Respira-
tion; distinguishing Convulsive Asthma, its
Specific Causes, and proper Indications of
Cure.* By Martin Bree, M. D. late of
University College, Oxford, and the Uni-
versity of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

THIS is the work of an ingenious
physician, who has himself, unfortu-
nately, had personal acquaintance with
the asthma several years; and hence
the reader will naturally expect much
useful information, not only in regard
to the history and description of the
disease, but the method of cure; and
in neither of these respects will he be
disappointed, more especially if he call
to mind the little encouragement af-
forded on this subject by the late cele-

* "An antient author mentions the plan
of the British Constitution, as a sublime
theory too perfect for the nature of man
in his days. Here too I willingly acknow-
ledge my revolt from the sterile chain of a
translator; without wandering from my
author's sense, I have dwelt with pleasure
upon a subject which almost hurried me
from my humble situation, and made me
forget I was to endeavour to express Vol-
taire's idea, and not my own feelings."

brated

brated professor, Dr. Cullen, who directed the opinions which still influence the practice of medicine, and whose authority concentrates the theories, real or supposed, of former teachers. Dr. Cullen's words are, "As it is seldom that an asthma has been entirely cured, I therefore cannot propose any method of cure which experience has approved as generally successful."

Dr. Bree, on the contrary, gives us better hopes, founded on the basis of successful practice. "The author of this Inquiry (says he) had, unfortunately, a very particular inducement to obtain light in the treatment of asthma. He was himself the object of its attack, and might possibly have had a prospect of complaining as long as Flower did of its tyranny, if a determined resolution to deviate from the common path of practice had not occasionally yielded instruction, and given a basis for farther experience."

The first section contains a concise but accurate view of the pulmonary system, distinguishing two states of the lungs inducing phthisis or asthma. The short limits to which we are confined will not admit of our entering into these particulars; neither will it be in our power to indulge in copious extracts; nor to give a complete analysis of an octavo volume of 220 pages, which takes a very wide range on the subject of asthma and disordered respiration. But we conceive this to be the less necessary, as we suppose there will be few respectable medical men who will not have recourse themselves to the work before us. Our remarks shall therefore be confined to those parts in which the author differs from the generally-received opinions.

We cannot, however, resist the inclination of presenting our readers with his description of an attack of asthma; which, had he not previously told us he had himself often experienced, would, in our opinion, from internal evidence, have borne ample testimony to the fact.

"The attack of a paroxysm of periodic or convulsive asthma is preceded very generally by dyspepsia, and the circumstances which occur to a relaxed habit. This condition of the body may have prevailed for months or years before it assumes the additional form of asthma; but, when that disease is commenced, the symptoms of dyspepsia never fail to become aggravated, and to shew themselves with violence before the fit. These symptoms

are, flatulence and distention of the stomach and bowels; a heavy pain over the forehead and eyes; eructation of wind, with water which is sometimes insipid, at others sour. When the evening approaches, this weight over the eyes becomes more oppressive, and the patient is very sleepy. Occasionally, if particularly animated by company and conversation, the drowsiness does not take place, but a shortness of breath is perceived, and, soon after, much anxiety of the præcordia, with great restlessness. The presence of company then becomes irksome, as it seems to increase a certain heat of the body, a want of free respiration, and an irritability which repels the most cautious attentions of friends. Frequently at this period there is a tingling and heat in the ears, neck, and breast; and a motion to expel the contents of the bowels is attempted with some violence, and with great uneasiness of the abdominal muscles. When an asthmatic feels these warnings, he may be convinced that his enemy is at hand.

"At some uncertain hour before midnight the patient is sensible of the violence of the disorder; most frequently, after a slumber in bed, he awakes with great difficulty of breathing, and feels the necessity of a more erect posture of his body. Inspiration is performed with great effort of the muscles subservient to that function, but is never perfectly deep, and the diaphragm seems to descend with great difficulty against an opposing force.

"There is now a desire of free air, speaking becomes distressing, and the irritability of the mind continues, but is not so acute as in the approach of the fit. There is a great straitness of the chest, and a wheezing sound in respiration. An inclination to cough shews itself, but it is small and interrupted. The pulse is increased in quickness a few strokes, but there is no hardness in the pulsation. No preternatural thirst, unless, as often happens, the fit is excited by the presence of indigestible matter in the first passages. There is a propensity to make water, which is discharged copious, frequent, and pale.

"After some hours of distress the patient perceives his anxiety to be less, the breathing less quick and laborious, the inspirations longer and more full, the expirations still attended with wheezing; the pulse not so quick, and more open, irritation less acute. The cough probably brings up a portion of phlegm, and a very sensible relief follows that excretion. Then the tranquil state of the feelings introduces sleep, but not unaccompanied by wheezing, which continues almost always through the first night, and until, by the progress of the fit on the second or third day, a

more considerable expectoration of mucus takes place.

"The second day is ushered in by a remission of the symptoms, which the patient perceives from the time of awaking in the morning. No change of posture is, however, yet performed with impunity; and particular distress will affect him if he engage in the fatigue of dressing whilst the stomach is empty. The pulse will be accelerated more than it was in the acmé of the paroxysm, and motion must frequently be suspended, or a vehement agony for breath will certainly supervene. During the day, if no particular hurry occurs, the breathing becomes gradually more free till the evening; an inexperienced asthmatic even flatters himself that his disease is retiring; but he finds, at the approach of night, that he must sustain a new attack. The paroxysm recommences with the usual symptoms, and the night is passed nearly as the former, but the sleep is more perfect and productive of more relief.

"The third day, the remission is more complete, there is some additional expectoration, and motion is exercised with less distress, but still with great inconvenience. After the paroxysm has renewed its invasion in this manner for three nights, expectoration generally becomes free, but there is no certain termination of the fit at a fixed period. However, except in particular cases, it goes off after a few days. And, as the daily remissions become more perfect, the urine becomes higher coloured, and in smaller quantities; the expectorated mucus is more copious and digested, strength of pulse and vigour of action increases, and good humour and sunshine again enliven the mind."

The author attempts, and, we think, satisfactorily, to establish, as a position, that *certain inordinate contractions of the respiratory muscles indicate the presence of a matter offending the pulmonary organ, either by its oppressive bulk, or acrid quality, or both*; and hence, contrary to the opinions of preceding writers, considers every case of spasmodic or convulsive asthma, which does not evidently depend upon the irritation of effluvia taken in by inspiration, to be more or less connected with, and dependent upon, serous effusion in the air-vesicles of the lungs.

From the above, which, we flatter ourselves, comprehends, in a few words, a clear and correct statement of his opinions on the cause of asthma, we are not surprized that Dr. B. abandons the prevailing indication "of relieving spasmodic contractions of the bronchia;" he adds, indeed, "and *effluviences of*

the blood;" but the latter will surely not apply to the practice or opinions of any modern physician.

If a doubt remains in our minds respecting the presence of some *material* irritation in all cases of spasmodic or convulsive asthma, it will depend on the observation, that a sudden change of wind will, in many asthmatics, suddenly excite, or speedily remove, a paroxysm, without, in the latter case, any visible expectoration of mucus, or probable absorption of serous effusion. If, however, a change of the wind shall be such as to introduce an altered air, whose particles have the power of irritating the vesicles of the lungs, it, in fact, becomes another cause of *material* irritation, and, consequently, does not affect the author's general position; it may, in some measure, be regarded as acting on the same principle as the introduction of effluvia; and the relief so frequently experienced in consequence of a sudden change of the wind amounts to this alone, that, the irritating cause being removed, the effect, in this instance, subsides without any observable expectoration.

When we reflect on the very unpleasant sensations which some states of the atmosphere are capable of communicating to the whole surface of the body, in certain nervous patients, we need not be surprized if the same states of the atmosphere should, in others, produce spasmodic or convulsive asthma, when applied to the internal surface of the lungs. It may also, from Dr. Bree's arguments, be readily conceived that the same kind of slight cold which, for two or three days, will render the nostril of one person nearly impervious to air, may, in another, have a similar effect on one or more lobes of the lungs, and hence give rise to a paroxysm of spasmodic asthma.

There is another fact in the history of this disease, well known to medical men, and to which few asthmatic patients are strangers, viz. that a paroxysm will, not unfrequently, be almost immediately removed or moderated by a large draught of warm and strong coffee: and it is not easy to understand how this medicine can, in a few minutes, remove a *material* irritating cause existing in the air-vesicles of the lungs. We know, by experience, that a draught of warm coffee or tea will often, in a few minutes, completely exhilarate and enliven the system when

worn down with fatigue, or oppressed with an almost irresistible propensity to, and desire for, sleep; and, if some paroxysms of convulsive asthma do depend merely on spasmodic constriction of the bronchia, or air-vesicles of the lungs, it will not be difficult to conceive that such constrictions may speedily give way to the power of this pleasing stimulus in removing temporary debility together with local spasm.

We submit the idea to the judgment and ingenuity of the author, at the same time candidly confessing that his arguments oblige us to ascribe an attack of asthma much less to spasmodic constrictions, and much more to serous effusions, than we have hitherto been wont to do.

We cannot help believing that the paroxysms of this disease are much more frequently occasioned by effluvia than Dr. Bree or any other author has yet ventured to suppose. It has been well authenticated in the case of Mrs. Scott, of Stamfordham, in Northumberland, as related in the IVth volume of the Medical Commentaries, p. 75, that the most violent attacks of spasmodic asthma were repeatedly occasioned by the effluvia of ipecacuanha, which, in general, went off in two or three days, and commonly with a *spitting of a tough phlegm*. We also have known a similar instance from the same drug; and can, at this time, refer to a gentleman in whom the disease was excited, at a very early period of life, by the dust raised in pouring a quantity of rice from one cask into another. This person has had many slighter attacks from eating rice, and very severe ones from inadvertently making use of hair-powder into the composition of which rice had been admitted as an ingredient. We have seen this patient's sufferings violently exasperated by the use of Dover's powder as a medicine; which has rendered us cautious in the administration of ipecacuanha in this disease, notwithstanding, in other cases, we have seen it essentially serviceable. We have known an elegant young lady, when, in perfect health, dressing for an assembly, suddenly seized with a severe paroxysm of this disease from the use of Mareschalle powder as an article of the toilette; and it was not till she had submitted to repeated attacks, from the same cause, that she could be convinced of the fact.

We have had reason to suspect the

effluvia of other articles, which it is not now in our power to specify with accuracy; and it is well known that there is no human being whose lungs are capable of resisting the vapour of burning brimstone without feeling an instantaneous attack of asthma. May there not, from peculiar idiosyncrasy, be many patients occasionally labouring under this severe affliction from the effluvia of unsuspected substances?

We consider the subject of effluvia exciting spasmodic asthma to be worthy of much attention from the Faculty, and from those who suffer under the disease. We could enlarge upon it, were we not apprehensive that our readers will be apt to exclaim that we are writing a treatise rather than a review.

In some future number we will attend with pleasure to the *Morbosus Medendi*, the most important part of this useful and well-written volume.

(To be continued.)

38. *The Injustice of classing Unitarians with Deists and Infidels: A Discourse, with Reference to some Reflections from the Pens of Bishops Newton, Hur, and Horsley, Doctors White, Knox, and Fuller, Mrs. Piozzi, and others; and delivered at Giverton, July 5, 1797, before the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books.* To which is prefixed, a Letter to W. Wilberforce, Esq. occasioned by some Passages in his late "Practical View." By Joshua Toulmin, D. D.

DR. T. seems to be the last, or representative, of all the other champions of Unitarianism. He is so, even to rawness, that his doctrines do not make converts*. His arguments in favour of it move in the same circle; and they have been so ably replied to, that they will not, it is probable, add many names to the 42 members of the Unitarian Society in the West of England, who have had but two new ones in the course of a twelvemonth. Dr. Priestley owned that the orthodox Dissenters were, to the Unitarians, as three to one within his knowledge.

39. *An interesting Letter from Earl Moira to Col. M^o Mahon, on a Change of his Majesty's Ministers.*

BEFORE Easter 1797. Some mem-

* "So let indignation vex him even as a thing that is raw." Pl. lviij. 8, Church version,

bers of the House of Commons (*not those who used to meet at Sir John Sinclair's*) met to form a new Administration, excluding persons who, on either side, had made themselves obnoxious to the publick, and to place Earl Moira at the head, who, though he approved the theory of their plan, deemed the execution impracticable; "stated the impossibility of their empowering the adherents of both Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox; and recommended that they should attempt to form with Mr. Fox's party, on all that might be satisfactory to themselves and to the country, by discussing, and, when accepted, reducing to a strict engagement the extent of the measures which Mr. F. when brought into office by them, would propose. The persons with whom the Earl conferred told him the repugnance of their party to Mr. Fox was invincible; but that they were ready to form a new administration of men of the greatest worth in the country, who wished his Lordship to stand at their head, which he had no objection to. Mr. F. hearing of the plan, determined, by the sacrifice of his own pretensions, to remove every obstacle from an arrangement which he thought might be productive of good to the country. Sir William Pulteney was to be chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville were to go out; and the rest of the present Cabinet would suit Earl Moira's purpose as well as any men he could find. He was of opinion the introduction of Lord Thurlow, Sir William Pulteney, and himself, into the cabinet could not *assure the public of a change of system*. He could never sit with the Duke of Portland. His wish was, to procure for colleagues many of those who had been acting in concert with Mr. Fox, who had left his friends at liberty to join, as unconnected individuals, in a new administration. The plan of measures was, that his Majesty should consent to an *endeavour to procure immediate peace, the tranquillization of Ireland by a just and lenient system of government, and a full disclosure to the nation as to the extent of our financial difficulties*, in order to justify the call for those heavy contributions that would be requisite to re-establish credit; and of his friends he demanded this condition, that no removals should be made in any department not immediately connected with the ministerial function, his

view being to *profess that he would not form to himself a party*, and retire whenever a fitter person should be found by the King or Parliament. Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan determined to support, but not take any part in, a new administration, as "their acceptance of office would appear an acquiescence under the injustice of the interdict supposed to be fixed upon Mr. F." We have given this detail of this political negotiation, which his Lordship considers as wholly extinct.

40. *A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick, on his Opposition to the Resolutions proposed and carried at a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of Warwick on the Subject of the new Assessed Tax Bill. By an Inhabitant of Warwick.*

IT seems the noble Earl, after haranguing the meeting, drew up, and, in a style not sufficiently condescending, procured to be signed by 212 persons a protest against the proceedings and resolutions of the majority signed by the mayor. The writer of this letter is said to be Mr. Field, the dissenting minister, of Warwick.

41. *An Address to the People of Great Britain. By R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff.*

IF impartiality and plain reasoning are of any weight towards conviction in the present crisis, this address cannot be too attentively perused. One rude attack upon it and the common sense of the country, we leave to the justice of the country.

42. *A Letter to a County Member, on the Means of securing a safe and honourable Peace.*

THE great object with this writer is, to shew that, without *Belgium* be wrested from the French (which, he thinks, may be effected by a coalition of the Northern Powers of Europe), there can be no safe peace for this country.

"The means (he says) are in our possession; and they are, the conquests which we have made from France and her Allies. We must begin by laying the foundation of a military union of these powers, upon such reciprocal advantages as will not be of a temporary, but solid and permanent, nature."

He shews how this may be done (we think satisfactorily), and brings cogent arguments to prove, that, with such views, a protraction of the war would

would be infinitely more for the benefit of Britain than a peace not grounded on terms that might tend to the promotion of the mutual interests of both countries.

"I am aware that a temporary cessation of hostilities, dignified with the name of Peace, and celebrated with civic feasts and fraternal embraces, may unexpectedly answer the views of some prevailing faction among our enemies, and, possibly, among ourselves; but miserable indeed is the fate of England, if its future safety must depend on such a peace!

"France, whether governed by one tyrant or five, by an aristocracy or a mob, will still see a rival in England; and rivals must always be enemies; self-interest may suspend, but can never eradicate, the passions which have been implanted by Nature."

Among much clear and dispassionate reasoning there are to be found also passages full of animation and energy; such, we conceive, to be the following:

"If it is right to adopt the purblind policy of those times to which no Englishman can look back but with shame, why then let us make peace on any terms! Let us bow down before the Divinity of Human Reason; let us sacrifice all the civil institutions which our ancestors defended with their swords, and gradually improved by their wisdom; let us abandon the profession of that religion to which our fathers taught us to adhere; see, without daring to resent it, all those principles scoffed at that are dear to a good man's heart; look tamely on, while, like those of Venice, our arsenals, that have sent terror through the world, are dismantled; and see our mariners and our manufacturers begging their bread! Let us submit to all this, and spin out a miserable existence in consuming the few relics of former industry and skill which the Great Nation may deem too insignificant to extort as contributions for the honour she does us in condescending to make us savages!—But, if a drop of that blood is in our veins which flowed at Cressy and at Agincourt; if a spark of that wisdom is in our minds which taught our ancestors that defence at home depends upon being terrible abroad, then let us once more fight on "foreign ground." It is yet possible that future generations may not be ashamed to mention the times we live in; and that this part of our annals may be classed with the victories of an Edward and a Henry the Fifth; that our generals may rival a Marlborough, and our statesmen a Chatham. What reason is there for this anxiousness to accept of even a dubious peace? Are we afraid that our

sailors will forget the 1st of June, the 13th of February, and the 11th of October? Are we afraid that no such men are now remaining with us as the few battalions who drove twice their number from Lincelles, as the handful of cavalry that scattered a whole army on the plains of Cateau? Who were they but such as ALL the people are?"

With the character the author gives of himself we shall take our leave:

"I venture to publish my sentiments, because, from the beginning of the French Revolution I have watched its effects with painful solicitude; convinced, from a very early period of it, that, upon a firm opposition to the spirit of disorder which it has excited, almost every thing depends that can make life valuable, or its end happy. I am no friend to anarchy, immorality, or irreligion; I am not, and I never have been, a zealot for any speculative opinion respecting the different kinds of government; but I always have been, and I hope always shall be, an enemy, not to the sober correction of abuses, but to the destruction of any sort of government whatever for the chance of introducing a better."

The author we understand to be the Rev. Henry Beeke, rector of Upton, Berks; and that the letter is addressed to Lawrence Palk, Esq. one of the members for the county of Devon.

43. *The Cause of Truth; containing, besides a great Variety of other Matters, a Refutation of Errors in the Political Works of Thomas Paine, and other Publications of a similar Kind; in a Series of Letters of a religious, moral, and political Nature.* By Robert Thomas, Minister of Abdie.

MR. T. will excuse us from entering into a detail of these 66 letters and 437 pages in duodecimo, dedicated to the present Earl of Mansfield, to whose Father it is no longer possible to inscribe them. We wish success to every attempt in defence of Religion and good Government.

44. *Ode on the Fluctuations of Civil Society.*

To which is added, *An Ode to Fortune.*

IT is a well-known observation, confirmed by yearly experience, that ode-writing is a difficult task. Pindar has had few followers; and it is not the imitation of his compounded epithets, in *turbid-dark* and *crystal-sweet*, Russell's *scaffold-streaming flood*, or Mercy *horror-wild* of civil blood, any more than the nick-name of *Columbia*, given to America, that will constitute a modern Pindar.

45. *Reform or Ruin: take your Choice, in the Conduct of the King, the Parliament, the Ministry, the Opposition, the Nobility and Gentry, the Bishops and Clergy, &c. &c. is considered, and that Reform pointed out which alone can save the Country.*

FRIEND Hatsbard sets out well, and opens his shop with a good grace. His first sample speaks well of all ranks, and gives the best advice to all, to make the best use of "the best religion, the best form of government, and the most plentiful land, of any people upon earth;" and he closes with a prayer for the divine blessing on our best endeavours.

46. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of St. Peter at Mancroft, in the City of Norwich, on Good Friday, April 14, 1797, for the Benefit of the Charity schools in that City.* By Robert Forby, M. A. Rector of Horningtoft.

THE preacher's view in publishing this discourse, from Pl. lxxii. 4, without a formal request, but only at the wish of some highly-respectable hearers, "a discourse of which the general tendency is to exhibit a consolatory and encouraging view of the inequality in society, and to shew how, in the regular and ordinary procedure of things, it is softened or corrected, cannot, it is presumed, be altogether useless or impertinent." We leave it with our good wishes for the promotion of such a good end.

47. *The Speech of the Right Honourable William Pitt, in the House of Commons, Friday, Nov. 10, 1797, relative to the Negotiation for Peace.*

PARLIAMENTARY debates are reviewed in Parliament. If those who differ from the Minister do not then review him, it is no affair of ours.

48. *Sketch of Financial and Commercial Affairs in the Autumn of 1797 in which, among other Things, the Mode of conducting the Loyalty Loan is fully considered, and Means of Redress to the Subscribers to that Loan suggested, without Prejudice to the State.*

AFTER regretting the stopping the voluntary contributions of the Loyalty Loan, and confining it to eighteen millions, without any compensation to the holders for the fall in its value, this author's proposal to revise the war-fund of last year not having met with the reception he expected, is here inserted in the appendix; and he now

proceeds to revise it, and adapt it to the exigences of the present day, by separating from the operation of that fund the banking-part, and instituting for this part a distinct establishment, under the denomination of *The Auxiliary Banking Fund*, so called from the aid that it is interded to afford the state, and to the trading interest of the country, while relieving from heavy and accumulated loss the subscribers to the loan of 18 millions by future advantages. Yet that separate establishment must remain as far connected with the original war-fund as to draw from the new sources of revenue of this last the means of stability to the notes which the auxiliary fund would issue. These new sources are proposed to be, taxing every man's income above 500l. per annum for part of that income, levying it according to the last year's rent-roll; houses (those inhabited by the owners excepted); or of any other minor property in Great Britain or the colonies, where the owners do not reside, or in the funds or corporation-stocks; men in trade always; all places under government or in the church; all sinecure places, or places served by deputy, at home or abroad; or pluralities producing incomes to the same amount; all bankers, brewers, distillers, and every person interested, directly or indirectly, in these trades, or in any manufactories, whose income exceeds 500l. per annum; merchants, warehousemen, and wholesale dealers, shopkeepers, and salesmen; insurances on ships; lawyers (except the judges); army and navy-agents; factors and brokers of every description; and auctioneers; all to contribute to the war-fund. It will remain with the minister of the day to provide for the extinction of the loan of 18 millions, 1797, when the time shall come; that matter does not concern the present proposed auxiliary fund farther than, by means of this, to be aiding to the public good. The author argues in favour of bank-notes and paper-currency; of conquering the Spanish possessions in America; of offering separate peace to Spain and Holland; regrets the loss of Corfica, which he prefers to St. Domingo; and recommends the drawing over French gold, though at a loss. He flatters himself the first year's produce of the *war-fund* would, perhaps, more than the din of war itself, incline the enemy to sue for peace; and, at any

any rate, it would tend to raise the prices of our public funds, as much at least as fresh loans, in the ordinary way, would, in the present circumstances, farther depress them.

49. *Reflections on the Politicks of France and England, at the Close of the Year 1797.*
By J. T. Hughes Esq. of the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

IN this pamphlet, inscribed to William Manning, Esq. M. P. and a director of the Bank of England, the author considers "the interest, as well as dignity, of England involved in the present contest. The question of aggression must now be put out of the record. France, elated with her success, fits paramount in the vast accumulated territory of her republick, and demands an unconditional surrender of all our conquests, as the first sacrifice to the attainment of peace. It is now become a new principle in the diplomacy, whether a nation shall be suffered to retain all the acquisitions of war upon the mere pretext of a decree which forms a part of her Constitution. It has been my view to consider the political equity of this conduct to the interests of the several states who may be hereafter affected by it. The British Nation are now called upon to determine this question, which the Republick of France has set before them: Shall we, who are still in a condition to resist the unprincipled aggressions of the French, submit to the terms which they dictate to us; or manfully resist their demands, as contrary to the customs of Europe, and dangerous to the balance of power, so essential to its security? It is, perhaps, novel, but by no means inconsistent, to state the contrary interests of two contending powers, and that the conclusion should appear to be favourable to both. In the review of the proceedings of France, she does by no means appear to be inconsistent in her conduct. Her Government is guided by her Constitution; her Constitution forbids the restitution of any territory which conquest has given her. On the part of this country it is said, We are willing to treat with France on the principle of mutual retrocession; this is a practice we have always adhered to, and from which we shall not depart. England is always perfectly consistent; she has done every thing which is be-

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coming her dignity and her safety. France has joined with England in a desire to give tranquillity to Europe. The latter pleads her inability from the constitution of her government; the former, from the injustice and oppressive demands of her competitor. We are now brought to a crisis, in which we must exert ourselves in defence of all which can be valuable to us as a nation dependent on commerce for our prosperity, and on the opinion of the world for credit and respect. Deserted by our allies, we are left to struggle against a power formidable in her resources, and prompt in the execution of her designs.

"Whatever the necessity of peace may be to us, that peace is alone worth purchasing which is likely to be permanent, and not obtained at the expense of our national honour.

"France has given us the ground at least to believe that she has something more in view than she acknowledges. Those who are so much the advocates of amity with her will do well to reflect on the unequivocal proofs she has given of her intention to annihilate our Constitution, and with it all those who are its supporters. In the late negotiation this is more clearly proved than before. The situation to which we are now reduced presents a melancholy prospect; to relieve which, our greatest hope must be, a firm attachment to ourselves, and a steady adherence to that Constitution under which we have so long continued the envy and admiration of Europe.

"Whatever misconduct may have been properly placed to the account of those who were the authors of the war, it is now our duty to attach ourselves firmly to the means of retrieving the calamities it has occasioned.

"When every means which imagination can invent have been used to destroy our domestic tranquillity, and make those appear contemptible who have the direction of our government, it must be lamented that it should be increased by the disgust of those who have talents enough to be convinced that the greatest assistance France could have in her designs against us would be our internal disorganization. What course will now be pursued by France, it is not easy to conjecture. Having, on our part, rigidly observed our consistency in the trying moments of war,

I have

I have best dependence on our unanimity to support the dignity of the nation. When Englishmen are insulted with demands as unreasonable as they are unjust, when our desire to accelerate the return of peace is to be treated with an indecency which has no parallel, it becomes the duty of every man to stand or fall in defence of his Constitution, his Government, and his Laws." *Preface*.—The writer proceeds to establish the uniform consistency of France, in her conduct respecting peace, from the beginning of the Revolution; the want of unanimity and system in those who united against her; the essential influence of the balance of power, while England felt herself bound by the law of nations, to which France pays no regard, to prevent the Republick from preserving an extent of dominion which would hereafter make her dangerous to surrounding empires: but this deduction involves two very important questions, which, if properly investigated, will either exculpate or criminate the British Ministry, as the organ of the Nation, for the active part they have taken in the late negotiation. They demanded injury to be atoned by redress, and expected satisfaction and compensation to be reaped. Whether we had a right to offer these terms, or expect they would be received, is here discussed; the preservation of our commerce and marine force established; and commerce preferred to internal wealth by cultivation. The preservation of the continental conquests by France insures her independence, as she cannot submit as a Republick without her annexed territories of Belgium and Holland. Should France give up the former, she would want resources of every kind; and her disbanded army would in vain endeavour to till the soil of their own country. Great Britain cannot have the same motives for making peace as any of the continental powers. As Mr. H. professes to write with impartiality, he is not an admirer of Mr. Burke's theoretic political writings, which he considers as ill-timed. He avers, however, in large characters, that "our Constitutional existence depends on a refusal to guarantee France in the possession of the Belgic provinces and the Batavian republick" (p. 88). "If we are unanimous, the foe must retire, at length, discomfited, from the contest; and Great Britain, while her coast is a

bulwark to the ocean, will still remain the pride and envy of the world" (p. 90). "Having demonstrated that France and England pursue the most opposite interests, and still are desirous to obtain the same end, when both nations with a bond of union to be cemented between them, the one, as has been proved, at the expence of the other, the prospect is gloomy and awful, the war becomes no contest for national honour, it strikes at the root of national existence. I have demonstrated that France, by preserving her continental connexions, will destroy the commerce and marine force of England; and, if she does not retain the territories annexed to the republick, her independence will be endangered, if not destroyed. She, therefore, was consistent in breaking off the negotiation, by offering this *sine qua non* of pacification. It has also been proved, that we were equally consistent in refusing to accept the proffered terms; and, if we had, our existence in the political scale would have been certainly annihilated. When opinions so different in their tendency and operation, yet perfectly true, are delivered by two states, a question naturally arises, which was the most consistent? I answer, without hesitation, ENGLAND. France gained her accumulated territory by wrong; England would preserve her independence by right. France unjustly disregarded the law of nations; England struggled to support and protect it. France wished to make decrees paramount to the decision of all states; England preserved her faith inviolate, and regarded the institutions and customs of Europe. France broke the treaty of Westphalia; England made a rupture of no league whatever. Many other parallels might be drawn, supported by *facts*, to prove that France propagates her revolutionary principles at the point of the sword. England wished to restrain their dangerous dissemination. I therefore think it may be considered, that the conduct of Britain was supported by the *more honourable* consistency. Whatever blame might attach to ministers in the beginning of the war, and for the prosecution of it by the dismissal of Mr. Wickham (the most favourable opportunity, I conceive, of all), no culpability can attach to them for their conduct in the *last* negotiation. It is marked with a candour and openness

which

which does credit to their abilities, and reflects honour on their integrity. There has been no subterfuge, no partial revelation of facts for political views; the whole negotiation stamps, in indelible characters, the intention of our Government to secure a lasting peace, on *fair and honourable* terms. The declaration of his Majesty leaves the same impression of equitable intentions; it is dictated with dignity and spirit, and breathes a sincere wish to relieve the calamities of war, at the same time, in a manly tone of sentiment, worthy the energy of the British character; and affirms that peace, with all its appendages, will be purchased too dear at the expence of our honour and independence" (p. 90—94). The lesser demands are next examined and answered. From a view of the eventful negotiation and its termination, Mr. H. thinks himself warranted in assuring us that peace is very, very far distant, and must depend on the interference of surrounding powers. Great Britain and France are irreconcilable competitors; the one envious of the greatness of the other, and the latter determined, if possible, to annihilate the former. The one is paramount on the Ocean, the other invincible on the Continent. The security of France is in her numerous armies and concord of her subjects; the safety of Great Britain, to meet such opposition, must depend on the firmness of her resistance, the unanimity of her councils, and the perseverance of her people. Both nations are brave and resolute, animated by success, and aggravated against each other by bitter animosity. Such jarring passions of interest, ambition, and enmity, inspire them, that the contest must be decisive. It is a war of opinion against prejudice. The embers of all former dissensions are revived, and placed in the centre of Europe; the combustible firebrand is lighted, and the pile already begins to blaze. If national extinction be the consequence, the ruin of either will exhibit an awful lesson to every nation in the world; it will shew them "*the danger of disseminating opinions against established governments, of cherishing rival animosities, and of overturning laws which were made to regulate the interests of nations.*" It will teach them never to attempt to rise on the ruin of their neighbours; that all governments depend on one another; *their interests are interwoven*

together; and Europe, or the whole world, is but one vast system, which will be nursed and cherished by alliances of peace, and torn and destroyed by dissensions of war; that, where nations struggle, individuals are the sacrifice; that general prosperity depends on particular happiness; and that no state can flourish which does not consult the interests of its people" (p. 102—107).—In conclusion, Mr. H. (nor is he singular in the idea) calls upon the NOBILITY, headed by the King, to open a subscription, on an enlarged plan, when the interest of our nation is at stake, when voluntary contributions are to prove how dear the honour of Great Britain is to her people. *The establishment of a national fund, for the purpose of alleviating the taxes of Government,* would be a patriotic and generous institution.

50. *The Voice of Truth to the People of England of all Ranks and Descriptions, on Occasion of Lord Malmesbury's Return from Lisle.*

ANOTHER animated call to unanimity and patriotic exertions of the utmost vigour, with true British spirit, in our present situation, full of peril; with cautions against the arts of Jacobinism, both in France and England; and is inscribed to Mr. Windham.

51. *The Intellectual and moral Difference between Man and Man: a Sermon, preached at the Old Jewry, Sept. 24, 1797, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Fell, formerly of Thaxted, in Essex, lately of Homerton, in Middlesex. By Henry Hunter, D. D. Minister of the Scots Church, London Wall. Published at the Request of the Gentlemen Subscribers to Mr. Fell's Lectures on the End of the Christian Religion.*

AFTER illustrating the text, 1 Cor. xv. 40—42, the Doctor proceeds to give an account of Mr. F. who was born in 1735, and, by the liberality of his friends, placed under Dr. Walker, in the academy at Mile-end; ordained, in 1770, to the pastoral charge of the church of Christ at Thaxted, where he was distinguished by the friendship of the Rev. Mr. Maynard the rector, brother to Lord Maynard; as also by the preceding rector, and by Mr. Heckford, well known and respected, in the republic of letters, as a classical scholar, and for his singular proficiency in the old English and Saxon literature; and had the care of several young

young men. His first publication was, "An Essay on the Love of one's Country." The rest enumerated are as in our vol. LXVII. p. 893. "In an evil hour he became resident-tutor in the academy at Homerton. A charge of eight articles was brought by a committee against him, to which he was required to give an answer in writing; which he did, and received no censure. More severe charges were brought by gentlemen in the society, *viva voce*; to which his friends thought him entitled to give an answer in the same way, but he was refused*, and, bordering on his grand climacterick, was turned adrift on the world, till taken up by a handsome subscription, to *care*, by the exercise of his greatly-superior powers, in the greatest and best of all causes, that pecuniary assistance which his situation called for, and which their liberality was ready to supply for his temporary æconomy. A course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity, to serve as an antidote to modern Infidelity, and to Profligacy, at once the parent and the off-spring of Infidelity, was proposed, undertaken, and commenced, under the happiest auspices that could attend an enterprize which combined so many and such laudable views. He sunk under the pressure of excessive obligation and intense application of mind requisite to the composition of his lectures, both for the pulpit and press, and the extraordinary bodily exertion which the delivery of them to audiences uncommonly crowded rendered necessary, overwhelmed the declining and impaired fabric, and superinduced that complication of disorders which, after a few lingering months, terminated in death."

52. *Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition during the present Parliament.* By Geoffrey Mowbray, Esq.

"AMONG the remarkable events of this productive period, few (says Mr. M.) are more singular than the retreat of the New Whigs from their station in Parliament."—"During the Spring, a few panic-struck and some disappointed gentlemen wished to place

* It is not for us to rake into extinguished ashes; but we are informed that there was something like an overbearing democratic turn in the Doctor's character, which rendered him disagreeable in the Academy. EDIT.

a respectable nobleman at the head of a new Administration. The stipulated basis of this arrangement was, the exclusion of Mr. Fox from power; and Mr. Sheridan was too wise to desert him for the cold hope of employment under a Ministry much too feeble to last. The scheme was silly; but, though a mere bubble, short-lived, and empty, it shewed, as it played upon the surface, how strong the current of opinion ran against the New Whigs. Was it the cackling of these few poor geese that alarmed our politicians for the safety of their country, as it destroyed their delusive dreams of place and emolument? Certain it is that the plan of reform was introduced soon after this change was proposed; and the resolution was then taken to secede from Parliament, if it failed of success" (pp. 9, 10). After exposing the pretensions of Opposition, and their rabble-rout connexion, Mr. M. proceeds, p. 25, to explain the real state of Ireland, from sources not less authentic than those of that noble Earl who has lately rendered the situation of his native country the subject of particular discussion. Mr. M. shews that the Catholics there, oppressed and fleeced for the two last centuries, "were first admitted to participate the blessings of that cup which the Revolution bestowed on the people of England by that Sovereign who is now on the throne. If they are grateful, as I am well assured they are, it is the present King whom they must praise as the father of their liberties" (p. 28). He follows the machinations of Opposition to foment dissenters and rebellion in Ireland; and justifies the measures taken to counteract and repress them. "The disturbed state of Ireland, and the attachment of the conspirators to France, is at length admitted by the New Whigs; but they perversely attribute the evils which subsist to the very remedies introduced to suppress them" (p. 45). "When the situation of the two islands is taken up in the light in which it is here placed, the Legislature of Ireland appears as the most critical and complicated system of government in Europe. It is not obnoxious to the majesty of the people. It is fully competent to all the beneficial purposes of actual government, and it preserves the harmony and connexion of the countries" (p. 51).

The conduct of Opposition respecting peace

peace is next examined; and it is shewn that "even Mr. Sheridan has refused to defend conduct so glaringly perfidious and overbearing as that of the Directory. He admits that our Cabinet were sincere in the late negotiation, and that it is the wish of the Directory to prolong the war" (p. 67). The attack of France on our commerce is next stated, and the objections of Opposition to the plan for raising the supplies, which the great body of the people, both in the capital and the country, acquiesce in the necessity of raising. Lord Lauderdale's pamphlet, condemning the plan of raising part of the supplies within the year, by a preference given to the funded system, is examined and controverted (p. 71). "If England does not now possess the noble firmness to sacrifice her luxuries, in order to preserve her independence, the basis of her prosperity is sapped and destroyed" (p. 83). "Those who exceed their revenue, and those who live up to it when it is of a temporary nature, are not entitled to particular concern from the state" (p. 87).

"The avarosity of France is to be traced to a very different but much more rational source. It is to be found in the designs of her rulers and the genius of her people. The faults which characterized the nation under Monarchy are augmented since it has become a Republick. Frenchmen have more vanity, more confidence in their own power, and manifest a more extensive affectation of national superiority than ever. Unchecked victories have made them drunk with arrogance and ambition. They aspire to the unqualified dominion of Europe, and are consoled, under all their calamities, by the hopes of attaining it. In their pursuit of liberty they have found nothing more than the name; and they seek to mitigate the wretchedness of a military despotism under the empty title of *The Grand Nation*. It is impossible not to discover in this tract the same vain-glorious spirit which gave to their Sovereign, in the last century, the appellation of *The Grand Monarque*; the same insolence of ambition which at that time roused all Europe, with England at its head, to chastise and repress it. The various swarms of domestic tyrants which have infested France ever since the Revolution, have fed and fattened upon this weakness of their countrymen with instinctive consis-

cy. The same principles which prescribed the Rhine and Alps as the natural boundaries of France in the National Convention dictate a general plan of subjugation to the present Directory. They are not merely stimulated to attempt it by the insatiable appetite for conquest and the imperious necessity for plunder. They urge it, in their eager solicitude for life, as the indispensable stay of their domestic government, and the only means to insure their personal safety. The popularity of conquest and the dread of the army are the great causes of tranquillity in France. Peace, in removing the terror of coercion, and a common object of desire from this restless and volatile people, would give rise to civil disturbances infinitely more destructive than a foreign war. While the French Republick pursues the same plan that has been followed by every other powerful Republick, and aims at foreign conquests to preserve domestic tranquillity, they are prompted, by many reasons, to direct their attack against Great Britain. Our great wealth encourages their Government in the hope of recruiting their resources; and our solicitude for peace has taught them to despise our military spirit. Regarding us as the natural guardians of the balance of Europe, they do not consider their present conquests as safe, unless they can ruin our commerce, and break to pieces our spirit and our pride. They are certain that, till they have effected it, they can neither destroy the peace of Northern Europe, nor disturb the tranquillity of America. To the powerful motives of political interest we must add the inflamed and rancorous enmity of an unmerciful rival. While they have been victorious over all their other enemies, they have been foiled and disgraced in every conflict with the forces of this country. They have stood forth the emulous competitors of all our pursuits, and have proved successful in all. It was the favourite object of their Government, ever since the time of Colbert, to cherish commerce and manufactures in the country. Both have been utterly ruined by the Revolution; while we have increased in a double proportion to their loss. They have struggled with us for the dominion of the ocean; and the strength and glory of our navy is increased by the annihilation and disgrace of their fleets. But, above all, they

have aspired to excel the parent of our industry, of our wealth, of our civil liberty, and of our general pre-eminence in Europe. Writhing under the painful consequences of their intemperate zeal for freedom, they behold the severe aspect of this country with frantic jealousy, and madly attempt to destroy, by treachery and force, a Constitution whose blessings they are unable to attain. These are the true causes of their animosity against us, as they appear in the manifestoes of the Government, and the addresses of the People. They do not complain of the English Ministry, but of the English Government; of English interference on the Continent; of the boundless extent of English commerce; and of the despotic dominion of the English over the sea. It is the destruction of these monuments of our glory, and instruments of our prosperity, which constitute the avowed objects of the war. Worked up and stung, even to madness, they vaunt of overcoming the very elements in their means to subdue us." (p. 101—104).

Mr. M. goes on to comment on that degradation to which Opposition advise us to submit, charging the station in the scale of Europe to which we are reduced on the present Ministry. "If we should once fall, we cannot even hope to keep floating on the surface, buoyed up by the jealousy of superior power, as the Dutch have done till their late subjugation by France" (p. 109). "We are not to be urged to an unequal peace by the dread of invasion, or by the hope of industrious accumulations in peace, or from the heavy burthens impaled on the country. There is no alternative for this country but immediate destruction or a manly resistance" (p. 112).—"Looking at the past struggles of this country, and the recent events of the war, are we not compelled to ask what it is that has happened which can justify a great and valiant people in yielding to despair? In every contest in which our strength has been opposed to that of the Republick we have proved victorious. Our navy keeps every one of our enemies bound in chains upon their own coast. Our army is inspired with a noble emulation to rival the example they have received from our marine. Are we to suffer the wrecked and interested statement of the *New Wings* to depress our spirits, in

contradiction to our feelings and our reason? Let us look to their new and desperate coalition with the Corresponding Society for evidence of their motives and their views. It is not that Society which has changed its principles. It is the Opposition, who are determined to destroy the country or force their passage to the Cabinet. Their convivial meetings are formed into schools of Republicanism. Their roasts, their songs, their sentiments, breathe the same contempt for the outlines of the Constitution, the same disrespect for the person of their Sovereign, the same adoration of pure Democracy, and the same fealty to the French Republick, that have distinguished the Revolution and Corresponding Societies" (p. 115).

The letter concludes with foreboding a storm gathering round France, from the seeds of resistance, discontent, and insurrection, sown by her enormous exactions from her allies and her newly-acquired dominions, which must ultimately burst upon her.

53. *The NEREIS BRITANNICA; or, Botanical Description of the Marine Plants of Great Britain, in Latin and English, accompanied with Figures.* By Mr. Stackhouse.

OF this work the first fasciculus was published in 1795, and the second has just made its appearance. It is supposed a third will complete the history of the *Fuci*, the most extensive and most interesting genus of the whole.

Each fasciculus is preceded by a preface; but, as the observations therein contained are continued from the one to the other, and such new matter as may arise is proposed to be given with the future fasciculi, the separate parts are so arranged that, at the conclusion of the work, they will form one continued preface to the entire volume.

This is a very valuable part of the performance, as the author has for a long time paid an unremitting attention to the physiology of these obscure plants, and has made many experiments, as well on this abstruse subject as on their mode of vegetation and other properties. He has also evinced that necessary (but, unfortunately for the interests of science, unusual) candour, freely to acknowledge and retract his own errors, whenever subsequent observations or experiments have proved his former opinions to be unfounded.

founded. From these circumstances we may hope, that, as the fructification of the orders *Filices*, *Musci*, and *Fungi*, has been laid open by HEDWIG, that of the *Algae* will be finally developed by the present author; and though the name of the class which they occupy in the Linnæan system (*Cryptogamia*) may be, for the sake of arrangement, preserved, the opprobrium contained in that name may be done away.

Although this work is written in Latin and English, the one is by no means an actual translation of the other. In the preface to the first part they differ most; but, as every thing necessary towards explaining the author's theory of fructification is contained in both, and as the English is more detailed than the Latin, the merely English reader will not find any material information withheld by his ignorance of the learned language. In the preface to the second fasciculus they are more nearly allied, and the English specific characters and descriptions of the species are, as they ought to be, really translated from the Latin; but, in the observations which follow, a greater latitude is taken, and these frequently considerably differ. The Latin is written in a clear, easy style, and is by no means destitute of elegance; but, that our readers may judge for themselves, we transcribe one short passage. After mentioning how very little has been hitherto done towards ascertaining the fructification of these plants, the preface to the first fasciculus thus concludes:

“Quòd subtilior tamen est investigatio, et majore opus est in speciebus discriminandis industria; neque omnino præmittendæ sunt tabulæ ad vivum depictæ. Icones nostratum extant perperuæ, et hæc quidem sparsim et per intervalla edite, numerum dimidio totius generis minorem comprehendentes, è quibus antiquiores, rudes admodum (ne vitiosas dicam) apparent. Præclara in hoc genere edidit Botanici exterarum gentium; opera autem horum, et partu difficilia, nec sine impensis maximis omnino acquirenda sunt. Littora è contra Britannicæ, *Fuci*, *Ulvæ*, et *Confervæ* mirificè abundant, et post procellas præcipuè, tota penè cohors in arenâ projicitur. Hisce perperuis FASCICULUM hunc specimen operis, semestri, vel annuo saltem intervallo suscipiendi, in lucem emitto, nec dubium est quin species omnes, hæc tenus miris accuratè depictæ in unum conferantur, amicis adjuvantibus, et favente Dno.”

In the first fasciculus Mr. S. had

published his opinion, that the filamentose processes observable on the frond of *Fucus serratus*, *vesiculosus*, and some others (which had, by Reaumur, been considered as stamina though destitute of antheræ), in the air-bladders of *vesiculosus*, *noctifus*, &c. as well as in the pods of *siliquosus*, were subservient to the purpose of male fructification; but subsequent observations had convinced him that this idea was erroneous. In the second fasciculus, accordingly, he has retracted this opinion, and, with much more probability, concluded that the mucus surrounding the tubercles in these plants performed the office of impregnation; an idea nearly coinciding, as he has observed himself, p. 17, with that of the learned Portuguese Abbé Correa, in his excellent paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1796. It would take up too much room to enter into a detail of this curious and truly philosophical part of the preface; but such of our botanical readers as will consult the work itself will have no cause to think their time misemployed.

The discoveries of the truly illustrious HEDWIG have proved that the ferns, mosses, and fungi, have actually parts of fructification perfectly analogous to those of what were before considered as the more perfect plants; but it is evident that the search for these minute parts must be attended with great and almost insuperable difficulties in marine plants, which it is impossible to examine in their native element; though it cannot be allowed that this is entirely hopeless, as HEDWIG and SCHMIDEL have discovered all the sexual parts in *Obara*, an actually submerged genus, but an inhabitant of fresh and stagnant waters. In whatever way the impregnation may be effected, whether, as M. da Correa supposes, the mucus be an actual pollen, or, according to the opinion of our author, it be the vehicle for an impregnating aura, ideas, in effect, very little dissimilar from each other—it is evident that such a process must take place previous to the formation of perfect seeds; and that such seeds are formed Mr. S. has proved, having succeeded in raising *Fucus serratus*, *fasciculatus* and *bifurcatus* (Withering) from seeds. A very curious and entertaining account of the manner in which this experiment was conducted, is given in a note p. 11 of the preface.

It is, however, necessary to observe, that the bodies which were spontaneously discharged from the plants after being some time immersed in sea-water, and visible to the naked eye, of which Mr. S. doubts whether they were seeds or pericarps, must have been the latter, as they burst in the water with some force, so as to occasion a visible agitation; a circumstance evidently occasioned by the bursting of the pericarps, and the discharge of the seeds therein contained.

The author, convinced that the *genus Fucus*, as at present arranged, comprises plants which have little other analogy to each other than that of growing in the same element, a fact which whoever attentively studies these plants cannot but allow, has turned his attention to the dividing the numerous species into proper genera, and has given descriptions and a tabular view of six *genera*, with appropriate characters. He pretends not to throw this out as a perfect arrangement, but merely as a sketch, inviting the consideration and improvement of persons conversant in the science. As such, it is not a proper object of criticism; and it would be invidious to find fault with what is professedly published as imperfect. It cannot but be allowed that the table, and the observations upon it, exhibit great knowledge of the subject, and considerable ingenuity, and will probably lead to a more perfect arrangement; and, as such, we shall take the liberty of strongly recommending it to the attentive consideration of those botanists who have made marine plants their more particular study. The principal objection to it is, that, like those of Hedwig's musci, &c. the generic characters are mostly taken from objects too minute, and which often require microscopic investigation. Perhaps characters might be formed from the habit of the frond, and visible appearances and situation of the fructification, which would answer the purpose, and be more easily and more generally open to observation.

In the two fasciculi 36 species and 3 varieties are described. *Fucus serratus*, *vesiculosus* and β , *digitatus*, *polyschides*, *siliquosus*, *spiralis*, *membranaceus*, *saffigatus*, *pustillus* nov. sp., *aculeatus*, *verrucosus*, *articulatus*, *rubens* non Linnæi. *sanguineus*, *tomentosus*, *plicatus*, *saccharinus*, *phyllisii* nov. sp., *nodosus*, *lureus*, *filum*, *siliculosus* nov. sp., ta-

mariscifolius, *osmunda*, *pinnaatifidus* and β , *lacerus*, *jubatus*, *stellatus*, *palmatus*, *edulis* nov. sp., *caespitosus* nov. sp., *cornutus*, *crispus* and β , *eschinatus*, *sedoides*, and *latrix* nov. sp. In the account of these several species, the Latin description takes the lead, beginning with the specific character, generally that of Linnæus in sp. pl.; which is followed by references to such authors as have written on the subject; after this is given a botanical description of the species, comprising the root, stem, frond, fructification, and seed; and, lastly, observations containing a more detailed description of the plant, its habit, place of growth, and such other circumstances as have been thought worthy of notice, either by the author himself or selected from preceding writers; together with observations, corrections, and critical remarks upon those. These observations frequently contain very ingenious remarks upon the physiology corroborative of the theory developed in the preface. The English description follows the same arrangement as the Latin, except that here are references to plates and herbaria only; and, by this judicious separation, the reader can, in an instant, see what authors may be consulted on the subject, and what representations of the plant may be found. The two fasciculi contain XII plates, with accurate representations of all the species described, tinted with their proper colours; and also highly-magnified figures illustrative of the author's theory of fructification. These plates, which are executed after drawings made by Mr. S. himself, from recent specimens, are intended rather as accurate representations of the particular plants than as elegant figures; but some of them may not unfairly put in their claim to the latter description, in particular, the Xth and XIth plates in the second fasciculus. It must be observed, that the upper figure in plate VI, inscribed *Fucus saffigatus*, is really *F. radiatus*, as the author has allowed in the preface to the second part. This plant differs from *saffigatus* not only in the mode of fructification, but also in the discoid form of its root. The figure of *F. Jaaguineus*, plate VII, is that of a specimen far inferior in elegance to those which are sometimes thrown on the Eastern coast. The fructification also of this species does not appear properly to consist of pedunculated tubercles, but of tubercles actually imbedded in the

substance

substance of either proliferous or lacerated processes of the leaf, on the midrib of which they are occasionally observed, as well as on the naked foot-stalk below, and are extremely similar to those of *F. rubens* (*sinuosus*), though much less frequent. The figure of the latter; plate VII, is taken from an old and much-divided specimen; and it is to be wished that Mr. S. will, in another fasciculus, give a figure of it in its younger state, when answering to Gmelin's character of *F. crannus*, or oak-leaved fucus, at which time it has not arrived at sufficient maturity to produce its fructification. Fl. Dänica, T. 552, extremely well represents it at this period of its growth; but this work is very expensive; and but in few hands.

As a specimen of the manner in which this part of the work is executed, we shall transcribe the description of *Fucus Thrix*, p. 69, T. 12, not because it is the best, but because it is a new species, and the article is one of the shortest in the series:

"*FUCUS THRIX*. T. 12.

"*Fucus*, fronde simplici, setacæ, tubulosa, plurimis è basi communi. Wuh. Bot. Arr. v. IV. p. 116. *Species nova*. RADIX, plana; tenuis, agglutinata. FRONS, setacea, ad basin attenuat, in medio turgidula, futurâ spirali. FRUCTIFICATIO informis, filamentis implicatis, diaphanis, constans. SEMINA, minutissima, opaca.

"OBSERVATIONES.

"In fissuris rupium juxta ACTON CASTLE, in sinu MOUNTS BAY dicto, occurrit parvula hæc species. Habitu frondis cylindrico, tubuloso, necnon futurâ spirali *F. filum* refert, distinctissima tamen est; nunquam etiam quæ observavi, solitaria reperitur. E basi communi oriuntur bina, tercia, sexta, aut etiam plura fila, cylindrica, tubulosa, varice ætatis et magnitudinis; junctura planè setacea; protractiora, in medio et ad apicem turgidula, intus filamentis capillaribus, tubulivse pellucidis lanæ ad instar inter se implicatis, repleta. Altitudo plantæ biuncialis, vel etiam sexuncialis; color olivaceus; cuticula glaberrima, lubricissima, nitens. Frons maturiscente, apices marcescunt, et substantiâ, ut nudis oculis apparet, lanosâ operiuntur: si microscopium adhibeas, filamenta capillaria supradicta cornuntur, sensu nesci evolventia. Filamenta hæcæ, septis ad intervalla instructa, granula intus opaca minutissima continent, quæ vel femina, vel saltè rudimenta sunt rudimenta.

"Hab. ACTON CASTLE, Penfance, et alibi in occident. ANGLIÆ littore."

GENT. MAG. March, 1798.

"CAPILLARY FUCUS. Pl. XII.

"*Fucus*, frond thread-shaped, unbranched, hair-like; many threads from the same base. (*No plate*.) ROOT, flat, thin, spreading. THREADS, hair-like, small at bottom, swelling a little in the middle and at the tips, with a spiral seam. FRUCTIFICATION, a collection of woolly fibres, which, on being highly magnified, appear to be transparent capillary tubes, with *septa*, or partitions. SEEDS, very minute, dark-coloured granules in the tubes.

"OBSERVATIONS.

"This minute plant has hitherto escaped botanical notice. Indeed, unless you stoop low, it is not to be discerned, as it grows in the clefts of the rocks. Its usual height is from two to four inches, some few threads occasionally attaining the height of six inches. Its base or disk is flat and creeping on the rocks: it sends up from two to ten threadlike unbranched shoots: the younger ones of an uniform slenderness; the elder ones very small near the base, and gently swelling in the middle and at the tips. These latter discover, on being held to the light, a spiral seam. Clusters of these minute plants are sometimes found spread, as it were, in patches. Its firm, elastic, slippery coat, and gelatinous interior part, added to the spiral mode of its growth, might induce a belief that it was only a variety or infant plant of *F. filum*; but its clustered habit is alone sufficient to discriminate it. The summits are frequently found decaying, and at that time they appear to be covered with woolly filaments; but, on examining and dissecting them, they appear to be pellucid capillary vessels continued through the frond, and evolving themselves in the water. These vessels, when more highly magnified, appear to be tubes furnished with *septa*, or partitions; and not unfrequently, when far advanced, you discover very minute, dark-coloured granules, which must be either the seeds or rudiments of seeds.

"Hab. ACTON CASTLE, Mount's Bay, CORNWALL."

54. *The Third Report of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts, of the Poor.*

THERE exists, in almost every corner of the kingdom, some local regulation or improvement, unknown beyond its immediate vicinage, though equally practicable and beneficial in other parts. To make such universally known, and to endeavour to inspire an emulation of improving their respective neighbourhoods, among the great and opulent, is one chief object of this Society.

Society, which has now been established near a year, for the purpose of collecting and publishing information upon the means best adapted to increase the *comforts*, the *industry*, the *economy*, and the *good habits of the poor*, and thereby to meliorate their condition. Facts and experience, with practical observations grounded thereon, are the subjects of their publications; in order (according to their general resolution) "that any comforts and advantages which the poor do now actually enjoy, in any part of England, may, eventually, be extended to every part of it, with as much improvement and additional benefit as may be to the poor, and a tendency gradually to diminish parochial expences." For this purpose a correspondence has been opened with different parts of England, and the expence of a regular office has been necessarily incurred.

As much information upon these subjects may be expected from the Reverend Clergy, they printed 8000 additional copies of their First Report, in which the Plan of the Society is stated; and, as far as they have been able, with the assistance of the Bishops, have distributed them to the Clergy, with a request to be favoured with information upon their subjects of enquiry. This, with the necessary expence of their office, and the incidental charges relating to their enquiries, and with the publication of Two other Reports, has taken more money than could be expected in the infancy of an establishment that has by no means obtruded itself on the publick by sollicitation of subscriptions, but desires to wait till its utility be proved, before it even asks for general support. Almost all the money already received has been contributed by the gentlemen who have formed and conducted the establishment, or their near and immediate connexions. The accounts are to be annually passed at a meeting of all the subscribers; who, for every guinea subscribed, are also entitled to two copies of each of the Reports and other printed papers; and if, in the future progress of the establishment, any surplus remains beyond the necessary expences, it is proposed to be applied in the furtherance of the different objects of their Society, according to the priority of claim. Those objects are stated in the Appendix to the Reports, the perusal of which is

recommended to the reader's serious attention. We are happy to learn that many of the improvements, recommended by them, are now adopting in different parts of the kingdom.

It must surely afford much satisfaction to a benevolent mind to observe how much benefit may be administered, at little or no expence; how much the morals of the poor may be improved by a benevolent attention to their instruction, and encouragement in habits of virtue and industry; and particularly, in this portentous age, to interest the great mass of society in the welfare and stability of our well-ordered Government, by alluring them to realize a little *property* of their own, trebly valuable by being the fruits of their own care and industry, is a work becoming the Divine, Philosopher, and Statesman. That it may prosper, together with our happy Constitution, Laws, and Liberty, to unborn ages, is our earnest wish.

The Papers adopted in this Third Report are,

N^o XVII. Extract from an Account of the Advantages of Cottagers renting Land. By the Earl of Winchilsea.

XVIII. Extract from an Account of a Village Soup-shop at Iver, in the County of Bucks. By Mrs. Bernard.

XIX. Extract from an Account of a Chimney-sweeper's Boy; with Observations, and a Proposal for the Relief of Chimney-sweepers. By Thomas Bernard, Esq. [This Paper shall be further noticed.]

XX. Extract from an Account of a Charity, for placing out poor Children, at Greatham, in the County of Durham. By the Rev. John Brewster.

XXI. Extract from an Account of a Charity for assisting the Female Poor at the Period of their Lying-in. By the Rev. Robert Holt.

XXII. Extract from an Account of an Attempt to ascertain the Circumstances of the Beggars of London, and the best Mode of relieving them; with Observations. By Thomas Bernard, Esq.

XXIII. Extract from an Account of a Mode, adopted in Staffordshire, for supplying the Poor with Milk. By the Rev. Thomas Gisborne.

XXIV. Extract from an Account of a Plan for allowing the Poor a Bounty on their Work. By Thomas Hall, Esq.

XXV. Extract from an Account of the Benefit of the Use of Rice. By the Matron of the Foundling.

XXVI. Extract from an Account of the Advantage of a Cottager keeping a Pig. By the Rev. Dr. Glass.

55. Barruel's *Mémoires, illustrant l'histoire de Jacobinisme.* (Continued from p. 152.)

We have thus laid before our readers a general view of the contents of the first volume. We shall now produce one or two of the most striking passages; and reserve the account of the second, which in some respects is yet more extraordinary, for a future article. - Among the means of carrying on the great conspiracy against Christianity, one was not mentioned in the former part of this volume, probably because not ripened, or at least not discovered till a later period than the rest. This was a secret academy, which met weekly at the house of the Baron Holbach at Paris. This was so remarkable in its plan, and in the mode of its discovery, that we shall insert the account in the very words of the author.

"This was the last *mystery of Myrta*; this was the deepest intrigue of the conspirators; nor do I know that it has been laid open by any writer. In the correspondence of the Sophisters no trace can be discovered of this intrigue, at least in what the adepts have published. They had their reasons for suppressing such letters; for, even in the first days of the revolution, would not the people have been indignant on hearing of such means to wrest their religion from them? And never would such a mystery of iniquity have emerged from the darkness in which it had been concealed*, if Providence had not ordained that the unfortunate adept we are about to speak of, tortured with remorse, should make an avowal of it.

"Before we publish his declaration ourselves †, it is incumbent on us to say by what means we became acquainted with it, and what precautions we have taken to ascertain the authenticity of it. The honour and probity of the person who gave us the account placed its veracity beyond all doubt; nevertheless, we requested to have it under his signature. Still farther; seeing that a great nobleman was mentioned as a witness, and even as the second actor in the scene, we did not hesitate in applying directly to him. This nobleman, of distinguished honour, virtue, and courage, bears the first distinction of French knight-hood ‡, and is in London at this present time. - We attended to the recital he was pleased to make, and found it was perfectly consonant with the signed memorial we had carried with us. If his name is

* Here is something omitted, which, however, is perhaps as well. *Rev.*

† The original is all in the first person singular, which is much better. *Rev.*

‡ Nobility. *Rev.*

omitted, it was only because he was loth to see it appear in a fact that criminate the memory of a friend, whose error was rather owing to the seduction of the Sophists than to his own heart, and whose repentance in some sort atoned for the crime he had been guilty of. The following is the fact, which will complete the proofs, as yet only drawn from the letters of the conspirators themselves.

"About the middle of the month of September, 1789, that is, a little more than a fortnight antecedent to the atrocious 5th and 6th of October, at a time when the conduct of the National Assembly, having thrown the people into all the horrors of a revolution, indicated that they would set no bounds to their pretensions, Mr. Le Roy, lieutenant of the king's hunt, and an academician, was at dinner at M. D'Augerville's, intendant of the buildings of his majesty: the conversation turned on the disasters of the revolution, and on those that were too clearly to be foreseen. Dinner over, the nobleman above-mentioned, a friend of Le Roy, but hurt at having seen him so great an admirer of the Sophisters, reproached him with it in the following words: *Well, this however is the work of Puzosofny!* Thunderstruck at these words, Alas! cried the Academician, *to whom do you say so? I know it but too well, and I shall die of grief and remorse!* At the word *remorse* the same nobleman questioned him, whether he had so greatly contributed towards the revolution as to upbraid himself with it in that violent manner? 'Yes,' answered he, 'I have contributed to it, and far more than I was aware of. I was secretary to the committee to which you are indebted for it; but I call Heaven to witness, that I never thought it would come to such lengths. You have seen me in the king's service, and you know that I love his person; I little thought of bringing his subjects to this pitch; and I shall die of grief and remorse!'

"Pressed to explain what he meant by this committee, this secret society, entirely new to the whole company, the Academician resumed: 'This society was a sort of club that we had formed among us philosophers, and only admitted into it persons on whom we could perfectly rely. Our sittings were regularly held at the Baron D'Holbach's. Left our object should be surmised, we called ourselves Economists. We created Voltaire, though absent, our honorary and perpetual president. Our principal members were, D'Alembert, Turgot, Condorcet, Diderot, La Harpe, and that Lamoignon, keeper of the seals, who on his dissolution shot himself in his park.'

"The whole of this declaration was accompanied with tears and sighs, when the adept, deeply penitent, continued: 'The following

following were our occupations: the most of these works which have appeared for this long time past against religion, morals, and government, were ours, or those of authors devoted to us. They were all composed by the members, or by the orders, of the society. Before they were sent to the press they were delivered in at our office. There we revised and corrected them, added to or curtailed them, according as circumstances required. When our philology was too glaring for the times, or for the object of the work, we brought it to a lower tint; and, when we thought we might be more daring than the author, we spoke more openly. In a word, we made our writers say exactly what we pleased. Then the work was published under the title or name we had chosen, the better to hide the hand whence it came. Many, supposed to have been posthumous works, such as *Christianity Unmasked*, and divers others, attributed to Freret and Boulanger after their deaths, were issued from our society.

"When we had approved of those works, we began by printing them on fine or ordinary paper, in sufficient number to pay our expences, and then an immense number on the commonest paper. These latter we sent to hawkers and booksellers free of costs, or nearly so, who were to circulate them among the people at the lowest rate. These were the means used to pervert the people, and bring them to the present state you see them in. I shall not see them long, for I shall die of grief and remorse!"

"This recital had made the company shudder; nevertheless, they could not but be struck at the remorse and horrid situation in which they beheld the speaker. Their indignation for Philoſophism was carried still farther when Le Roy explained the meaning of *ÉCRASEZ L'ENF*: (*écrasez l'infame, crush the wretch*), with which Voltaire concludes so many of his letters. The reader will perceive that, in the whole of these memoirs, we had uniformly given the same explanation; and indeed the context of the letters makes the sense evident; but he revealed, what we should not have dared assert on our own authority, that all those to whom Voltaire wrote under that horrid formula were members, or initiated into the mysteries, of this secret committee. He also declared what we have already said on the plan of elevating Brienne to the archbishoprick of Paris, and many other particulars which he related, and that would have been precious for history, but have escaped the memory of those present. None of them could give me any information as to the exact time when this secret academy was formed; but it appears, from the discovery made by M. Bérins,

that it must have existed long before the death of Louis XV." P. 322.

(To be continued.)

56. *Vain Boastings of Frenchmen; the same in 1336 as in 1798. Being an Account of the threatened Invasion of England by the French the 10th Year of King Richard II. Extracted from ancient Chronicles.*

THIS well-timed little Tract, presented to the publick without any comment by a respectable member of the Society of Antiquaries, requires no assistance from Reviewers to introduce it to public notice; the coincidence of Gallic gasconade being so striking as to be obvious to the slightest inspection. The worthy Editor, however, for printing it at the small price of only TWO-PENCE, deserves every commendation; and we doubt not but these "*Vain Boastings of Frenchmen*" will be read with pleasure in every corner of the British dominions.

57. *The Grove, a Satire; with Notes, including Anecdotes of more than One Hundred and Fifty Public Characters.*

A Collection of scandalous anecdotes and invectives against many respectable political, literary, and dramatic personages. It is a pity talents should be thus abused. Such writings are a lasting disgrace to the age in which they appear. Nor is this waspish Poet always correct: he has frequently made the most absurd blunders. Alderman Boydell, for example, never had a daughter.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

STAFFORDIENSIS wishes to be informed of what family and place "Mr. Finney, of Tufton-street, Westminster, a well-known literary character in diurnal publications" (LXVII. 1072), originated, and what were his publications.

E. P. requests AGRICOLA, p. 3, to favour him with something more explanatory respecting right of common; and asks, by what criterion the respective portions are to be distinguished. He has frequently observed, that a holder of 40 or 50 acres of land has kept more sheep, cattle, and horses, upon a common, than the possessor of 300, and the legality never once been called in question by the more opulent neighbours.

Mr. LASKBY'S "Historical Account of Invasions of England;" with * * * "on Switzerland;" Vindications (by G. B. and *Pablo Finney's*) of the Universities and Public Schools; TOBY BEICH; AUGUSTUS; E. J.; H. G.; WALTHAM Church; BAYSWATER Cauduit; &c. &c. in our next.

VERSAILLES

VERSAILLES IN DECAY.

A POETICAL FRAGMENT.

By the late T. F. HULL, Esq.

1791.

ALAS, VERSAILLES! with pain thy courts I tread, [dead;
And 'mid thy column'd walks lament the
There lately dwell'd, as pension'd Muses sing,
Of all the Western world, the proudest King;

There ev'ry splendour, fancy could design,
Or antient art and modern wealth combine;
There ev'ry pleasure, which the playful art
Of soft Volup'tuousness could e'er impart,
T' increase enjoyment, tried, but tried in
vain, [vain.

To charm a pamper'd Monarch and his
Still wondrous shames, recordant of its
story,

The giant skeleton of former glory,
And fills the mind with mighty wisdoms still
Of human industry and human skill!

See, wreath'd in gold, amid its lone vaults,
swarm [form!

Shades of past pomp, and Pleasure's faded
Since now, alas! are all its triumphs o'er,
And the grass grows along the polish'd floor;
Between the chequer'd stones unprest it
springs, [Kings,

For few the steps that beat the paths of
Lo! from their place on high in ruins fall
The glittering marbles of the sculptur'd
wall, [with storms,

Or, with hoar-moss o'ergrown, and worn
Lose their fair lustre and their Attic forms.
From off the proud pavilions hanging down
The bursting roofs in ghastly fragments
frown;

Foul rags appear the rich festoons behind;
And through the broken windows howls
the wind.

Fall'n is Versailles! The progress of decay
E'en now thy warring palaces display:
To Fancy's eye already they recall
The wrecks of Rome, and Athens' mould-
ering wall,

Of Human Art the monuments sublime,
Which still record the pow'rs of elder
time;

In wretched grandeur so Palmyra shines,
Thebes' pictur'd cells, and Persia's Mythriac
thrines.

Already curious Ignorance surveys [gaze;
Thy empty vaults with Wonder's stupid
Sces, with surprize, thy massy structur'd
walls, [halts,

Rais'd up to chambers, length'ning into
Whose dubious purpose, to our eyes denied,
Already asks Conjecture to decide.

Fall'n is Versailles! Behold the vast sil-
lous, [proud festoons,
Where purple splendour wreath'd her
Where the laborious inscriptions' glossy thread,
By Syrian art in rich embroidery tread,

Glow'd to the nightly beam, as from an
high

A thousand lustres hung the pictur'd sky;
Ceaseless, around the dazzling radiance
stray'd, [voy'd;

From chrysal walls to chrysal walls con-
Strill music echo'd from the lofty stand,
Vibrating pleasure through the gorgeous
band. [gold,

Wrought with Corinthian art, and clad in
A thousand columns fill the vaults upho'd;
Still mimic Jove, Jubæa's psalms unsung,
Shakes the wreath'd thunder o'er the Titan
throne. [how'd,

There, while assembled princes round high
Rose the great Lewis*, noblest of the
crowd: [plain;

First in the field, he wak'd th' embarras'd
First in the dance, he led the choral train;
Rous'd at his call, assembled Genies came,
And taught the list'ning world the Mo-
narch's fame.

There humbly Polly blush'd to meet *Moliere*;
There sung *Quinault*,—*Beilieu* corrected
there;

There young *Valiere* in gentle beauty shone,
And old Devotion seem'd a *Maintenon*;
There Wit, and Grace, and Elegance, com-
bin'd, [kind,

Charm'd, in thy wife, *Telemachus* †, man-
Behold the labour'd cabinets, where late
Triumphant Luxury rul'd the Gallic state,
Now the rich furniture of pleasure falls,
In shapeless ruin, from the dusky walls;
Stripp'd of its splendour, glooms the proud
alcove,

Where Beauty melted in the arms of Love;
Where, on the snowy couch, the fond
Youth laid, [his head,
Whilst gold and azure trembled round
When, wild with transport, Beauty fill'd
his arms, [charm'd,

In countless mirrors gaz'd on countless
There the last ‡ *Louis*, at the festive board,
With mystic orgies, love and wine ador'd;
No eye profane, no curious servant there,
Stood a vain witness at his master's chair;
But, at the wishes of the chosen few,
Elect from men, these secret rites to view,
The opening floors and walls a passage gave,
To all the wearied appetite could crave;
Such wondrous feasts, as Eastern fables tell,
Have ris'n in deserts from the fire of Hell.
Behold the rooms, by Vainety design'd
To govern empires, and o'er-awe mankind,

* Louis XIV.

† Alluding to the Prince for whom
Fenelon wrote the charming History of
Telemachus.

‡ Louis XV.—These lines were written
before Louis XVI. was deprived of the so-
vereignty.

Where oft, as Love and Beauty spread
their wiles, [smiles.

The fate of nations hung on female
There the sage *Colbert* from her Indian main
Commerce involv'd to *Gallia's* silken plain;
Straight o'er th' Etrurian fess the Goddess
springs, [wings*.

And crofs towards Ocean spread her war'ry
There too the Muse with bounteous hand
he crown'd,

And all the polish'd nations smil'd around;
The civil treasures there his counsels stor'd,
For vain *Louis* to waste the gather'd
board;

And there *Louis* himself a victim died
To the smooth malice of embroider'd pride.
Here their proud Monarch, trembling, heard
the name [fame.

Of *Hochstet's* fight, and *Marlb'rough's* greater
The Regent *Orleans* here, at *Law's* com-
mand, [laud:

Let loose the lust of lucre round the
Roll'd in black systems, flew the Parch-
ment-swind,

To make one desp'rate lott'ry of mankind;
Till cautious *Flawy* bade the tempest cease,
And plann'd the prudent policy of Peace.
The whirlwinds of Destruction stopp'd their
rage,

To fall more furious on a future age;
And France, exulting, saw her Kings again
Return victorious from the Belgic plain,
Spite of the Fourteenth Louis' walt'ful
sway,

The brilliant dawn of many a dismal day!
For, here his sad Descendant paid the price
Of all his grandfire's vanity and vice;
Forc'd by impending ruin to rec'd
His counsel'd subjects to the regal hall,
From forth those mournful vaults, by law-
-less might,

Was dragg'd, the victim of the public right.
Primeval Loyalty forgot to glow, [woe.
And Youth and Beauty seem'd in helioless
Around the throne avenging thousands
stood, [blood.

And dire remembrance dyed their hands in
Thee, Heav'n-born Liberty, they dar'd to
call! [hall!

Thee, Island-Goddess, from thy sea-girt
Thy equal blessings all their hopes demand;
Alas! in anger thou hast curs'd the land.

Fall'n is Vesuile! Thy Founder's shade
in vain [fane:

With empty arms protects his mould'ring
Not all his triumphs, to vain-glorious Gant
Once justly precious, can protract thy fall!
Not all his splendour nor his taste can save
Thy tyrant mansions from th' unsparring
grave! [mains,

See where, forgot, the breathing stone re-
Expos'd to I'mmer suns and wintry rains!

See the proud brae, to noxious dews a prey,
Streams with green rust, and eats itself
away! [throne

Yet had he taste! and round his gorgeous
Was Asia's vain magnificence outdone!
Some Grecian spirit, some Promethean fire,
The marble nations of thy lawn inspire.

See far at distance, threat'ning in decay,
Hangs the tall arch, ambitious to convey
The stranger stream, and, at thy lord's
command, [land!

With forests, not thy own, o'erspread the
[Desert reliques.]

TO LOVE.

O THOU, who first awoke the tear
Of Sympathy, the bosom's glow,
Bade sweet Solicitude endear

The little fix'd life's space to know;

Who e'er deceiv'd the Muse's pen
From fairy scenes, emboss'd meads,
From keenest satire, arts of men,
For trophies, while thy victim bleeds;

Whose magic dreams night's pillow gave,
Bright as Hyperion's blush of gold,
The form which drags me on thy slave,
And captive to Delusion hold;

Hence, hence, vain boy! farewell each charm!
Thy source of beauty shall not pain:
E'en she, who first thy smile could arm,
Shall rob that smile of wonted reign.

Sincerity, weep at the tale;
Hope and possession, prove not one;
Night's shadows o'er bright morn prevail;
Ere yet the toilsome web is spun.

From poverty, for ever sad,
Affection's tie may cease to please:
Some youth of merit, richly clad,
May woo to Fortune's couch of ease.

I'll tell—but, ah! the bloom will fade,
That decks her cheek in native health—
And shall he plant the thorn, sweet maid!
Who won thy virgin bosom's wealth?

No;—hence the thought! nor traitor prove,
Nor wound her with Neglect's keen dart;
But mourn my fate, and yield thee, Love,
A simple rectitude of heart.

Conduit-street.

J. H.

CRAZY LUKE.

SWEET gentle Friends, whose bosoms
flow
With kindness at the voice of Woe;
Tho' ruff'd be the tale I tell,
It pity asks—I love too well.

Maidens, as soft as ye are fair,
With slow'reta deck my True Love's hair:
Go, weave them a tully; and tell
That Luke has lov'd her long and well.

* Alluding to the canal of Languedoc,
uniting the Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Her eyes are violet's midst blue,
Her lips are cherries steep'd in dew;
Young roses in her dimples dwell;
And poor Luke loves her much too well.

Her bosom, hills of dear delight,
Are lilies of the purest white;
Her breath is from the cowslip's bell:
She's all I wish—I love her well.

Possessors of sleek Plenty's store,
Bang not on Luke your angry door:
Open it wide, and hear him tell,
How he doth love a maiden well.

Fair was Luke's morn, and pleasures flew
Bright as the silver drops of dew;
Till Love bewitch'd him with his spell:
Since then, Luke's craz'd by loving well.

Alas! poor heart, thou once wast gay,
Dancing in all the balm of May!
Why lov'st thou ev'ry lonely dell?
Because, poor heart, thou lov'st too well.

Give Luke a little straw for bed,
For sadly aches his shatter'd head:
His head doth ache—his heart doth swell,
Because poor Luke loves much too well.

O all ye gracious Pow'rs above,
Whose bosoms glow with heav'nly love!
While here poor helpless mortals dwell,
May none, like Luke, love half so well.

A. Z.

VERSES

ON THE LATE ROYAL VISITS
TO THE NORE AND ST. PAUL'S.

WHEN late return'd our valiant Fleet
Victorious from the war,
Great GEORGE essay'd in haste to greet
And thank each British Tar;

Behold, the elements contend
To make his purpose vain;
Both winds and waves conspire to send
The Monarch back again.

But, when he deigns to kiss the rod,
By which the error's taught,
And, grateful, bows the knee to God,
And sets himself at nought;

See how the skies propitious smile
To hail the pious scene,
While the glad Sons of Britain's Isle
Enjoy the day serene.

Hence Moral Thought this inference draws;
'Tis Mercy intervenes,
To teach us, first to thank the Cause,
Before we bless the Means;

For, where bestows our Heav'nly King
His blessings great and free,
Monarch and Subject *seu* should sing,
Non nobis, Domine.

B. S.

It will be remembered, that the day of the *Thanksgiving* was in London as calm and fine as the weather was boisterous and severe when His Majesty attempted to visit the fleet.

TO A YOUNG MARRIED MAN.

'Tis easy, when married to put away
strife, [wife,
Because a good husband will make a good
Draw gently, be loving, forgiving, and
still, [will,
Then you may be happy as long as you

DEAR Friend, I'm giv'n to under-stand,

You've ta'en a loving wife in hand,
And probably expect to share,
Like others, pleasure without care;
Serenity and sunshine too
Are things you easily bring in view:
But, pray, what title have you got
For what the major part has got?
For, where one's blest who takes a wife,
There's *two* repeat it during life.

Yet this state is, tho' ills invade,
The happiest state that e'er was made;
For, if the evils we're combating,
Are evils of our own creating, [them,
We, with some prudence, then may shun
Or cut them short, when we've begun them.
The traveller should never lack
To strike into the cleanest track.

Full forty years the chain I bore,
And with'd to bear it forty more;
For, when pure love affects the heart,
That couple never wish to part:
Their love will grow, I dare engage,
In spite of wrinkles, sickness, age.
Large draughts of pleasure I drew then,
Perhaps not known to one in ten;
Nor ever felt one pang of pain,
Till Fate resolv'd to break the chain.
Allow, then, an experienc'd mate,
Long practis'd in the married state,
To tell you where, if you're not blind,
That treasure, call'd *Content*, may find.

'Tis said, "That state is harmony,
When man and wife shall *both* agree;"
But I maintain, Bliss holds a place,
When *half* this only is the case:
Then who would miss a paradise,
When he can buy it at half-price?

Use all attention, on your part,
To keep, as well as gain, her heart;
Nor act the child, when at its play,
Cry for a toy to throw away:
You'll find this, of all gems found yet,
The richest in your cabinet.

She, if kind acts her heart procures,
Just the same title has to yours.
Dwell on her virtues, as divine;
And then she'll make them brighter shine:
Of the minutes take a view;
It shows none are forgot by you.

If inwardly you feel delight,
Whenever she appears in sight;
If, when with her you're left alone,
You never tire, or heave a groan;
You then have fully learn'd your part;
And I'll pronounce she's gain'd your heart.

Should common errors be delir'd,
In anger, nor in public, chide:

Tende

ward-bound guineaman, which, having beaten off one French privateer, had since stood an action of an hour and an half with another, but was captured after losing her master and boatwain, who were killed, and had two seamen wounded, one of whom is since dead. The ship was recaptured by the *Magnanime* on the 28th ult. in latitude 45 deg. 52 min. longitude 11 deg. 7 min.

Admiralty-Office, March 17. Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. R. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Canada*, off *Île Dieu*, March 8.

Sir, I take the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within *Île Dieu*, to whom I immediately gave chase with his Majesty's ships under my orders; but, the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my Squadron to chase; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned on the inclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the *Fromentine* passage, near the island of Nor-

mentier. Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at *Brest*, for the intended expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from *Rochfort* to the above port. I am, &c. JOHN WARREN.

The list of captures contains seven brigs and four *chasse marées*, bound from *Rochfort* to *Brest*, laden with naval stores, &c.

This *Gazette* contains a Proclamation, offering a reward of 200l. to be paid by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, for the apprehension of Robert Thomas Croftfield, charged on suspicion of being guilty of High Treason. [This person was in custody some time since for having caused a poisoned dart to be made, which it was supposed was intended to have been thrown at the King, when in the Theatre.]

Admiralty-Office, March 20. This *Gazette* contains an account of the capture of *La Sophie* French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, belonging to *St. Maloes*, by his Majesty's cutter *Telemachus*, Lieutenant Thomas Newton.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rafeldt, Feb. 5: A peasant, of the *Bailwick* of *Pforzheim*, has brought here, to exhibit for money, his daughter, aged 19 years, who is a giantess, measuring seven feet, two inches, in height, and weighing 350 pounds.

Feb. 11. Louis XVIII. left *Blackenburgh* for *Mittau* in *Courland*, where he is henceforth to reside. If any thing can mitigate the fatigue of a journey of 300 leagues, which that unfortunate Prince has been obliged to undertake in the most rigorous season of the year, the princely conduct of the Emperor of Russia towards him must produce that effect. His Majesty transmitted him 100,000 rubles in gold (about 20,000l. sterling). Two Russian Lords of the Bed-chamber were sent to attend him on his journey; and two Commissaries were charged with supplying the 100 Life-guards with provisions, &c. who composed his escorte, divided into small detachments of 12 men, to protect him from a renewal of the outrages which were committed two years ago in *Swabia*, when that Prince proceeded to *Blackenburgh* from the Army of *Conde*. His Majesty took with him in his carriage the *Dukes* of *Avary* and *Villequier*, and the *Count de la Chapelle*. The other persons of rank attached to his person have taken the same road, or at least have been obliged to quit the *Dutchy* of *Brunswick*. The sacrifice, which, from considerations of great moment, the *Duke* of *Brunswick* was compelled to make to existing circumstances, will perhaps be the means of French emigrants of inferior

rank obtaining a tacit permission to remain in the *Duke's* dominions.

Venice, Feb. 13. The French, who in virtue of a solemn contract made with us in time of profound peace, were received at *Venice* as the men who brought with them the ill-applied term of *Liberty*, have at length thrown us upon the house of *Austria*; an event which in our present circumstances is the best that could have befallen us. The horrors accumulated on our heads during their stay here are indefinable: heavy impositions and taxes were found necessary to support their troops; while our own people, cruelly oppressed, were reduced to the want of necessities. All the *Country* seats, and places round our *metropolis*, are stripped and robbed; and what they could not carry away was purposely broken in pieces. The arsenal, completely ruined, lost 7000 cannon, mostly brass, which were all sunk before our faces, or spiked so as to be rendered useless. The *bucentoro* was burned in the great square, and all its ornaments. They took care, however, to gather up what fell from the profusion of gold with which it had been decorated. Public and private libraries were ransacked, and all the valuable books and curious manuscripts carried forcibly away. Pictures from churches, palaces, and private possessors, are all gone: nor would you, my dear Brother, know your poor *Country* again, were you to see it. Even the four bronze horses on *St. Mark's* became their prey; and they were trying to carry off the large statues in the piazzas the night before their departure; but the National

tional guard hindered them, and said, there was no time. Our beautifulst ircase, however, so richly inlaid, did not escape; but, being unable to take it away, they rolled the heavy bombs and mortars down it, in order to crack and crush and break it into bits. The fine galley stationed at the piazzetta, with three or four feluccas upon duty, they sunk before our eyes, with a perfidious triumph, truly worthy of Barbarians. Tell your brave friends in England these particulars; but tell them too that Venice was not conquered!—she was seduced, deceived, betrayed—by empty sounds; indeed; but such as pleased her easily-deluded inhabitants! The fatal words *Liberty and Equality*, not the French arms of courage, were our ruin. They have now bent all their fraud and force against your England—but warn the English well, to shut their ears against such soft seductions. The French have emissaries in every Country, precursors who prepare the way before them: Emigrants in various shapes and characters—Counts, beggars, priests, a masquerading tribe, that, under different forms, beguile unthinking men, and poison the principles of those they never could subduch by open contest. We once considered the Seas our safeguard; but she now serves alone to waft the story of our mortifications to you. Let me, however, add, that on the 19th of January, amidst the curses of a justly enraged populace, they left our capital, and General Wallis entered it, nor could the civic guard restrain our people from following the French with bitter imprecations for their unexampled perfidy.

Hamburg, Feb. 23. The citizens of Hamburg came yesterday to the resolution of granting to the French Republic the sum of four millions of livres; and, immediately after, a person belonging to the Chancery set out for Paris with dispatches, acquainting the Directory with this resolution. Bremen, which is likewise to give four millions carries on separate negotiations on this head. The city of Lubeck, of which two millions were demanded, has refused to comply with the demand, on the ground that its trade with France is of no importance. The independence of the Hanse towns will be more strongly guaranteed; and they are likely to obtain new commercial advantages.

Hamburg, March 20. The latest accounts of the state of Switzerland confirm the triumph of the French over the once independent and happy, but now subjugated, nation. Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg, have been taken possession of by the enemy, after several obstinate and bloody conflicts, in which the Swiss fought with the most determined bravery. The whole of the regiment of Wattenille was in one of the actions cut to pieces, except seven men; who, disdaining to live under the tyrannical conrol of the French Des-

poilers, threw themselves into the midst of the enemy's ranks, and bravely perished, combating their foul oppressors. Every account agrees in informing us that the Swiss have evinced the most intrepid courage even in the last extremity. Steger, a magistrate at Berne, though at the advanced age of 83 years, insisted upon being carried at the head of the Bernese army, and fell in the retreat. Many of the traits which the French papers contain of the gallantry of the Swiss troops and their leaders, cannot be read without exciting the strongest emotions of generous sympathy, and recalling the classic pictures which history presents of devoted attachment to the cause of liberty and our country. We regret that so much bravery should have been exerted in vain, and we feel that in such a cause, though the laurels of victory may belong to the victors, the honour remains to the vanquished. Those who struggled and fell for the defence of their country must be dear to all who prize the virtues which belong to citizens, and the honour and duties all men owe to their country. General Erlach, commander of the Bernese troops, is said to have retired to the lake of Thouen, at the bottom of some steep mountains, which are represented as exceedingly difficult of access, where he makes a glorious stand. In the Canton of Zurich, however, the revolutionary fermentation is great.

Portugal is in imminent danger of French invasion through the Spanish dominions. The head quarters of Angereau are at Perpignan; and, having to traverse the province of Catalonia, a part of Arragon, Old Castille, and Estramadura, its march to the Portuguese frontiers will be little less than 400 miles; but it will thereby avoid the difficult passes of Tralos Montes, where the Spaniards were baffled in their last attack on Portugal.

The papal dominion of Rome has been overthrown by the modern Gauls, and the basis of a new Government constituted upon the system of the ancient Roman Republic. Some farther and very material change, however, appears to be meditated in Italy.

By the last accounts of the Pope he was at Leghorn, intending to take from thence a passage to Malta. As that island, however, is now revolutionized, the unfortunate old man, it is probable, must seek a shelter either in Spain or Portugal.

According to accounts from the Black Sea, among other ships lost in a late violent storm was a Xebec frigate, with 92 of the most beautiful Circassian and Georgian females, intended for the seraglio of the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople.

EAST INDIES.

MADRAS, April 1. By letters from Condamillee, of the 21st ult. we learn, that, on the night of the 16th, Meerja-Abul-Casim-Umans-Buck, who had lately been a visitor

visitor at the court of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, was, on the road to Hydrabad, robbed by his Feal-van* and Kismudah † at Nabob-pettah, a village in the Nundagamah district, of his cash chest, containing property of the value of 10,000 pagodas: these worthy adherents made off with their booty into a neighbouring jungle †; whence, having first plundered the chest of its contents, (being chiefly jewels and money), they directed their course to Condapille, where they arrived on the 19th ult. An alarm having been given through the adjacent villages immediately on the loss of the chest, the depredators, by the vigilance and activity of Colonel Burr, commanding officer, were apprehended on the next evening at the last mentioned place, with all the treasure about their persons. The intelligence of the surprisal of these daring offenders was communicated to Meerja-Ahul-Cassim, who forwarded a letter to Colonel Burr, expressive of his thanks for the Colonel's attention and prudence; by which his Highness had again been put in possession of a very valuable property.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Halifax, Nov. 30. The melancholy fate of his Majesty's ship La Tribune, having for the past week occupied the attention of every feeling mind, we conceived it our duty to collect, as far as possible, all the circumstances which attended the fatal disaster; not only for the satisfaction of the publick in general, but particularly for the information of the friends of the unfortunate sufferers, and of the fortunate survivors. La Tribune was one of the finest frigates in his Majesty's service, mounted 44 guns, and was lately captured by Captain Williams, in the Unicorn frigate. She was commanded by Captain S. Barker, and sailed from Torbay the 22d of September as convoy to the Quebec and Newfoundland fleets. In lat. 49. 14. long. 17. 22. she fell in and spoke with his Majesty's ship Experiment from this place, not twelve days. She lost sight of all her convoy October 10, in lat. 46. 16. long. 32. 11. On Thursday morning last, they discovered this harbour about eight o'clock; and the wind being E. S. E. they approached it very fast, when Captain Barker proposed to the master to lay the ship to till they could obtain a pilot. The master replied, "that he had beat a 44 gun ship into the harbour, that he had been frequently here, &c. that there was no occasion for a pilot as the wind was fair." Confiding in these assurances, Captain Barker went below, and was for a time employed in arranging some papers he wished to take on shore

with him; the master in the mean time taking upon him the pilotage of the ship, and placing great dependence on the judgement of a negro man, by the name of John Casey (who had formerly belonged here) whom he had placed forward to conduct the ship. About 12 o'clock the ship had approached so near the Thrum Cap shoals, that the master became alarmed, and sent for Mr. Galvin, the Master's mate, who was sick below. On his coming on deck, he heard the man in the chains sing out "by the mark five," the black man forward at the same time singing out "steady." Galvin got on one of the cannonides to observe the situation of the ship; the master, in much agitation, at the same time taking the wheel from the man who was steering, with an intent to wear the ship; but before this could be effected, or Galvin able to give an opinion, he struck. Captain Barker instantly came on deck, and reproached the master with having lost the ship. Seeing Galvin aloft on deck, he addressed him, and said, as he knew he had formerly sailed out of this harbour, that he was much surpris'd he could stand by and see the master run the ship on shore. Galvin informed the Captain he had not been on deck long enough to give an opinion. Signals of distress were immediately made, and answered by the military posts, and the ships in the harbour. Boats from all the military posts, from his Majesty's ships, and the dock yard, proceeded to the relief of La Tribune. The military boats, and one of the boats from the dock-yard, with Mr. Rackum, boatswain of the Ordinary, reached the ship; but the other boats, though making the greatest exertions, were not able, the wind being so much against them, to get on board. The ship was immediately lightened by throwing all her guns, excepting one retained for signals, overboard, and every other heavy article, so that about half past eight o'clock in the evening the ship began to heave, and about nine she got off from the shoals. She had before, at about five or six o'clock, lost her rudder, and on examination it was now found she had seven feet water in the hold. The chain-pumps were immediately manned, and such exertions made, that they seemed to gain on the leaks, and, by the advice of Mr. Rackum, the Captain ordered to let go the best bower-anchor. This was done, but it did not bring her up. The captain then ordered them to cut the cable, and the jib and fore-top-mast stay-sail were hoisted to stee by. All this time the violent gale which had come on from the S. E. kept increasing and carrying them to the western shore. In a short time, the small-bower anchor was let go, at which time they found themselves in about fifteen fathom water. The Mizzen-mast was then cut away. It was now

* Elephant-bearer.

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about ten o'clock; and the water gaining fast on the ship, little hope remained of saving the ship or their lives. At this critical period, Lieutenant-Campbell quitted the ship. Lieut. North was taken into the boat out of one of the ports. Lieutenant James, of the Royal Nova Scotia regiment, not being to be found, was so unfortunate as to remain, and, to the great distress of his worthy parents and friends, shared the general fate. From the period when Lieutenant Campbell quitted the ship, all hopes of safety had vanished, the ship was sinking fast, the storm was increasing with redoubled violence; the rocky shore to which they were approaching, resounding with the tremendous noise of the billows which rolled towards it, presented nothing to those who might have conceived the sinking of the ship, but the expectation of a more painful death, from being dashed against those tremendous precipices which, even in the calmest day, it is almost impossible to ascend. Dunlap, one of the survivors, informs us, that at about half past ten, as nearly as he could conjecture, one of the men who had been below came to him on the fore-castle, and told him the ship was sinking. In a few minutes after, the ship took a lurch, as a boat will when nearly filled with water and going down; immediately on which Dunlap began to ascend the fore-shrouds, and, at the same moment casting his eyes towards the quarter-deck, saw Captain Barker standing by the gang-way, and looking into the water, and directly after heard him call for the jolly-boat. At the same time he saw the Lieutenant of marines running towards the taffrail, he supposed to look for the jolly-boat, as she had been previously let down with men in her; but instantly the ship took a second lurch, and sunk to the bottom; after which neither the Captain nor any other of the officers were seen. The scene, sufficiently distressing before, became now peculiarly awful! more than 140 men, besides several women and children, were floating on the waves, making their last effort to preserve their existence. Dunlap, whom we have before mentioned, gained the fore-top. Mr. Galvin, the master's mate, after incredible difficulty, got into the main-top—he was below when the ship sunk, directing the men at the chain-pump; he was washed up the hatch-way, thrown into the waste, and from thence into the water, and his feet as he plunged struck a rock; on ascending, he swam to gain the main shrouds, when he was suddenly seized hold of by three men; he was now afraid he was lost; to disengage himself from them, he made a dive into the water, which induced them to quit their hold; on rising again he swam to the shrouds, and arrived at the main-top, and seated himself on an arm-chest which was

lashed to the mast. From the observations of Mr. Galvin from the main-top, and Mr. Dunlap in the fore top, it appears that near one hundred persons were for a considerable time hanging to the shrouds, the tops, and other parts of the wreck, but from the extreme length of the night, and the severity of the storm, nature became exhausted, and they kept at all periods of the night dropping off, and disappearing. The cries and groans of the unhappy sufferers, from the bruises many of them had received, and as their hopes of deliverance began to fail them, were continued through the night, though, as morning appeared, from the few that then survived, they became feeble indeed: the whole number saved from the wreck amounted to eight persons, and several of them so exhausted, as to be indifferent whether they were taken off or not. Mr. Galvin mentions, that about twelve o'clock the main mast gave way; at that time, he supposes there were, on the main-top, and on the shrouds, upwards of 40 persons. By the fall of the mast the whole were again plunged into the water, and of that number only nine, besides himself, regained the top. The top rested upon the main yard, and the whole remained fast to the ship by some of the rigging. Of the ten persons which regained the main-top, four only were alive when the morning appeared; ten were at that time alive on the fore-top, but three of them had got so exhausted, and had become so unable to help themselves, that before any relief came they were finally washed away; three others perished, and four only were also finally left alive in the fore-top. The place where the ship went down was only about three times her length to the Southward of the entrance into Herring Cove. The people came down in the night to the point opposite to where the ship sunk, and kept large fires, and were so near as to converse with the people on the wreck. The first exertion which was made for their relief was by one of thirteen years old, from Herring Cove, who ventured off in a small skiff by himself, about eleven o'clock the next day; and this truly deserving young lad, with great exertions, and at extreme risk to himself, ventured to approach the wreck, and backed-in his little boat so near to the fore-top, as to take off two of the men, for the boat could not with safety hold any more; and here a trait of generous magnanimity occurred, which deserves to be noticed. Dunlap and Munroe had, through-out this disastrous night, providentially preserved their strength and spirits beyond their unfortunate companions, and they had endeavoured to cheer and encourage them as they found their spirits sinking; they were now both of them able to have stepped into the boat, and put an end to their own suf-

visitor at the court of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, was, on the road to Hyderabad, robbed by his Feal-vann * and Kismudah † at Nabob-pettah, a village in the Nundagamah distr. & of his cash chest, containing property of the value of 10,000 pagodas; these worthy adherents made off with their booty into a neighbouring jungle †; whence, having first plundered the chest of its contents, (being chiefly jewels and money), they directed their course to Condapille, where they arrived on the 19th ult. An alarm having been given through the adjacent villages immediately on the loss of the chest, the depredators, by the vigilance and activity of Colonel Burr, commanding officer, were apprehended on the next evening at the last mentioned place, with all the treasure about their persons. The intelligence of the surprisal of these daring offenders was communicated to Meera-Abul-Cassim, who forwarded a letter to Colonel Burr, expressive of his thanks for the Colonel's attention and prudence; by which his Highness had again been put in possession of a very valuable property.

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things, but their other two companions, though alive, were unable to help themselves; they lay exhausted on the top, wished not to be disturbed, and seemed desirous to perish as they lay. Those generous fellows hesitated not a moment to remain themselves on the wreck, and to save, though against their will, their unfortunate companions: they lifted them up, and by the greatest exertions got them into the little skiff, and the manly boy rowed them to triumphantly to the Cove, and instantly had them conveyed to a comfortable habitation. After thanking, by his example, other persons, who had larger boats, he put off again in his skiff, but with all his efforts he could not again approach the wreck. His example, however, was soon followed by the men in the Tribune's jolly-boat, and by some of the boats of the Cove, and by their joint exertions the eight men were preserved, who, with the four that escaped in the jolly-boat, make the whole number of the solitary survivors of this fine ship's company. An instance occurred, which, though it may appear ludicrous, after the distressing scene we have noticed, is so descriptive of that cool thoughtlessness of danger which too often distinguishes our British tars, that it would be inexcusable to omit it. Daniel Munroe, one of the survivors, had, as well as Dunlop, got into the fore-top. After awhile, he disappeared, and it was concluded he had been washed away with many others; after an absence from the top of about two hours, he suddenly popped his head up the ladder-hole, to the surprise of Dunlop, who enquired where he had been; he said he had been cruising for a better berth; and it appeared, that, after swimming about the wreck for a considerable time, he had returned to the fore-boards, and crawled in on the cat-harps, and had actually been sleeping there more than an hour, and he said he was, and really appeared to be, greatly refreshed.

Philadelphia, Dec 21. The brave Captain Burges, who was killed in the late engagement with the Dutch fleet, was connected with some worthy families in this city, and well known to many of its most respectable inhabitants, to whom he had recommended himself by the dignity of his mind, and the amableness of his disposition. While tears of sympathy flow freely for this afflicting calamity, which has deprived his relations of a son and of a brother, and the nation of one of its most distinguished officers, let consolation be drawn from this reflection; as his life was irreproachable, his death, in such a cause, was enviably glorious. He expired, as it were, in the arms of victory, having borne his part nobly in a contest, the issue of which has raised the naval character of England even beyond its former greatness.

By a vessel lately arrived from *Sierre Leone*, we are informed that Renour's Squadron has been totally destroyed (with the exception only of his new ship having some how or other escaped) by the two vessels belonging to Liverpool, sent out for that purpose.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 26. The proprietor (see p. 252), printer, and publisher, of the Irish newspaper called *The Press*, are ordered to be taken into custody, and brought to the bar of the House of Peers there, for a libel on Lord Glenworth.

Dublin, March 3. John Johnston Darragh, esq. an active and loyal gentleman of the county of Kildare, has long been an object of the sanguinary malice of the *Irish Union*. The country immediately adjoining his residence had by his prudence and exertions, even in spite of the perverted efforts of more powerful influence, been kept in a state of tolerable tranquillity. This was, in the eyes of the Union, an unpardonable offence; and repeated threats of assassination had been conveyed to Mr. D. before any attempt was made on his life. Walking at mid-day in one of his own fields, a person on horseback rode up and delivered a letter to him, and, while Mr. D. was reading the superscription, fired at him with a pistol, and wounded him in the loins: Mr. D. however, did not fall, and the villain again fired at him, and, having wounded him a second time in the groin, rode off without detection. Mr. D. however, is not dead, but so dreadfully wounded, that his recovery is very uncertain. The assassin is spoken of as a perfect stranger to Mr. D. and is supposed to have been sent from Dublin for the horrible purpose which he has so nearly completed. Mr. D. is a lieutenant of the Marquis of Drogheda's Monasterevan Corps of Yeomanry.

Dublin, March 10. Accounts were yesterday received in town of another assassination committed by the diabolical agents of the traitorous union. Sir Henry Mannix, bart. of Richmond, near Cork, was on Tuesday last fired at and wounded as he walked in his own garden; and this, in the open face of day! Sir Henry is a Gentleman of tried loyalty and spirit, of independent fortune, and (until the poison of rebellion had dissolved every bond of affection or gratitude in the lower orders of the people) was beloved by every man who had the good fortune to share his acquaintance, or to reside within the reach of his benevolence. The first accounts stated that his death took place in a few hours; but we are happy since to learn that he is recovering, and is likely to do well. On Thursday last, Major Allen, of the 24th Dragoons, riding along the Grand Canal Bank, in the county of Kildare, was fired at from the opposite bank, and wounded in the neck;

neck; the nature of the situation prevented his being able to trace or detect the assassin. In addition to these dreadful recitals, we have heard that a tithing proctor at Cappoquin, and a soldier, in a place called Churchlane, in the city of Cork, have fallen victims to the fury of these barbarians, who, seated in their Committee rooms in Dublin, deal out their commands of murder to their infatuated agents, who now disgrace and distract the Southern counties of Ireland.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 16. About two in the morning, the house of Mr. Thomas Harris, of *Purleigh*, in the county of Essex, was discovered to be on fire by one of the men and an apprentice, who alarmed the family; but too late to save the lives of Mrs. Harris, her two sons, and two younger daughters, who perished with their parent, attempting to save them: the elder daughter escaped through a window. Mr. Harris was absent on a journey. The bodies have been found, not much disfigured.

Feb. 22. This evening a fire broke out in the village of *Great Chiffull*, Essex, near *Barkway*, occasioned by putting on a blower to a fire of shavings in a new house, which spread through the place with such rapidity, that upwards of 100 houses, (almost the whole of the village), were consumed, and the inside of the church damaged, and upwards of 50 families reduced to the deplorable necessity of seeking refuge in barns and other outhouses. The loss is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.*

Yarmouth, Feb. 24. The General Elliot East Indiaman, not being taken up last season, was sent on a voyage to Jamaica. On her passage home, she was discovered off this place by some boats belonging to the *Veteran*, of 64 guns, and *Astrea* frigate. On going on-board, it was found that she had been deserted by all her crew, and was drifting about at the mercy of the wind. She is worth 100,000*l.* and is thought to have been driven through the Downs in the late heavy gales, and to have struck on the *Lock sands*, as, on examining her, she appears to have been aground, and had lost her rudder, at which time, it is supposed, her crew left her, who were all taken up by a *Dane*, and saved, as we are informed by the supercargo and some other officers, since arrived in town. Their quitting the ship in the manner they did, because she made a few feet, is considered as rather an extraordinary circumstance. The boat's crews which took possession of her are entitled to a salvage, which will be 10,000*l.* She sailed from Jamaica on the 19th of December, 1797, and from *Cape Nicholas Mole* on the 19th ult.

Sheffield, Feb. 27. A young man, who served in the shop of Mr. Caesar Jones, druggist, in the High-street, making an

experiment with oil of vitriol, heated it to such a degree that the bottle burst, and the inflammable spirit instantly set fire to his cloaths. After, in vain, endeavouring to damp out the flames, he ran into the street, all in a blaze, and at length fell down, exhausted. Water being then procured, the flames were extinguished; but his limbs were so dreadfully scorched, that he expired in the most excruciating agonies.

Feb. 23. Some labourers, digging for limestone on the summit of a cliff near *Penarth Point*, in the county of Glamorgan, discovered the remains of four human bodies, lying about five feet beneath the surface of the earth: two large stones were placed edge-ways, one on each side; and a third on the top, forming something like a coffin. How long they have lain there, no conjecture can be formed; several teeth were perfect, but the bones mouldering into dust; the appearance of four skulls certified that so many bodies were placed as it were in one coffin. In the course of the two following days, the remains of three more bodies were found nearly on the same spot. By the direction of *Thomas Bridges, Esq.* of *Kymmyn* cottage, the bones were all carefully collected, deposited in a wooden case, and decently interred in the church-yard of *Penarth*.

March 2. The following address has been presented to his Majesty from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of *Leeds*. To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subject, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of *Leeds*, beg leave at this time, when your Majesty hath thought it necessary to communicate to both Houses of Parliament the intentions of the enemy to invade this country, to approach your Majesty with assurances of supporting your Majesty's government against all your enemies to the utmost of our power. As Commercial men, we feel ourselves peculiarly called upon to stand forward, at a time when an inveterate enemy tells us, that the commerce of Great Britain, together with the Navy, upon which our existence as a nation so much depends, shall be annihilated. At a crisis like the present, when the preservation of all we hold dear is at stake, we hope the Legislature will adopt and enforce the wise and salutary measures of raising the whole supplies within the year, as far as such a measure may be practicable, and repeating the issue so long as the defence of our country may require it; being heartily willing, on our parts, to submit to any effectual plan that will accomplish equal taxation upon all real and personal property, whatever may be the inconveniences resulting therefrom to us as commercial men. With the constitution of our country, with your Majesty's gra-

vernment, which is inseparable from that Constitution, we are determined to live or fall; nor shall the independence of the nation be forfeited or lost, so long as our resistance can prevent it."

Edinburgh, March 5. On Wednesday se'night, while James Forrest, of Hartfield, in the parish of *Cambusnethan*, was crossing a loch on the ice, in the neighbourhood of Hartfield, the ice gave way, and he fell in, but supported himself for some time from sinking by stretching out his arms. Alarmed by his cries, several persons, employed in carrying out dung at a little distance, ran to his assistance; when the ice again gave way, and, in attempting to save each other, no less than four of them, besides Forrest, were unfortunately drowned. What renders this accident the more distressing is, that three of the sufferers were a husband, his wife, and daughter, who have left four children to bewail their loss, one of whom had nearly shared the fate of his unhappy relatives.

Birmingham, March 10. About one o'clock this morning, a very alarming fire was discovered to break out in the shop of Mr. Bates, woollen-draper, near the Welch Cross, in this town, and which burnt with such rapidity, that in little more than half an hour all the stock and fixtures in the shop were consumed, to the amount of 1500l.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

This day came on, to be heard before Sir W. Scott, a cause that much attracted the attention of the Court, inasmuch as it was connected with the new law of Divorce in France. This suit was instituted by Mr. Woodmaison against his wife, to obtain a sentence of separation *a mensa et thoro*, on a charge of an adulterous intercourse with a person of the name of Freeborn. The plaintiff and his wife were both natives of France, but left that country at an early period of their lives, and came to England. In 1771, the plaintiff paid his addresses to the defendant, and they intermarried in the subsequent month of February. This marriage was proved by a person who was a witness to the ceremony, and also by the confession of the defendant herself: it was solemnized in England. Mr. Woodmaison was much older than his wife: for some time after the marriage, they resided at Barteisca, and from thence removed to Ledenhall-street. In 1789, the defendant left England, and went, accompanied by a relation, to Paris, where she resided with her father and mother for some years; during all this period she had a separate maintenance allowed by the plaintiff, who continued to reside in London. In 1795 she returned to London, for the purpose of procuring from the plaintiff an additional

allowance. On this occasion she continued in London for about seven weeks; but during this period she did not cohabit with the plaintiff. She then returned to Paris, and in a short time afterwards sent a letter to a relation in England, stating, among other things, that she was going to be divorced from the plaintiff by the law of France, and to marry a Mr. Freeborn. Proceedings for a decree of divorce were soon afterwards had in the marriage court in Paris, and a sentence of separation pronounced according to the French law. Evidence was also adduced to prove that the defendant and Mr. Freeborn cohabited together; and that, in consequence of the beforementioned sentence, she constantly acknowledged him to be her husband. After the civilians were heard on both sides, the learned judge observed, that the evidence adduced in this case had satisfactorily proved that Mrs. Woodmaison had lived in France with Mr. Freeborn on the footing of a matrimonial connexion, and that a divorce had actually taken place by the existing laws of that country. Under these circumstances, Sir Williams was clearly of opinion, that the plaintiff had established a case that entitled him to a sentence of divorce from bed and board, which the learned Judge accordingly pronounced in the usual form.

Thursday, March 1.

This day, about half past 3 o'clock, the following persons were brought to town from Margate, where they had been apprehended on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French government. Arthur O'Connor, Esq. proprietor of a Dublin newspaper called *The Press* (see p. 250); John Binns, one of the members of the Corresponding Society, a secretary to a division, and the same who was tried at Warwick some time ago for sedition; James Fevey, *alias* Quigley, *alias* Captain Jones, *alias* Col. Morris; John Ailay, a native of Ireland; and Jeremiah or Patrick Leary, servant to Mr. O'Connor.

Thursday, March 8.

The members of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council met yesterday at eleven o'clock; and O'Connor, Binns, Fevey, and Ailay, were brought up to be examined. Warrants were on Monday night issued for the apprehension of several persons who were thought to be implicated with the above-named prisoners; and a Mr. B. of Charter-house-square; a Mr. Burnham, of Hamstead; and a Mr. Evans, of Plough-court, Fetter-lane, were taken into custody. The officers went to the house of Mr. Evans yesterday morning, who appears to be secretary of the Corresponding Society, and at whose house they usually held the meetings, and where the prisoners, Fevey, Binns, and Ailay lodged; the two latter in the apartments of a Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. Smith, who were examined to prove their having lodged in the apartments which they occupied of Mr. Evans. This house having been searched, several letters were found, directed from Fevey, *alias* Colonel Morris, who then went by the name of Jones; but, during his absence from England, while in Ireland, to which place he accompanied the brother of Binn, he assumed the title of Captain, and afterwards that of Colonel. The papers seized were examined; and the meeting adjourned till seven in the evening. On the Council assembling again, Mr. B's papers, of Charter-house-square, were examined, and himself called in; but, nothing appearing against the Gentleman, he was discharged, and his papers given up to him. At 8 this morning, O'Connor, Bians, Fevey, and Alle, were conveyed under the care of his Majesty's messengers, and several of the police-officers, to the Tower, where they were received by four wardens and a sergeant's guard, and placed in separate apartments. Mr. O'Connor appeared much dejected, and scarcely spoke to any of the persons who were conveying him to the State Prison. Leary, the servant of Mr. O'Connor, was at the same time sent, under the care of Mr. East, to the house of correction, in Cold-Bath fields.—The prisoners are to be tried, by special commission, at Maidstone, on the 26th of April.

Monday, March 12.

One of the most interesting and popular attractions of the present day, is the exhibition of Miss Linswood's Needle Work, in the Great Room, Hanover Square. Her Majesty, with five of the princesses, attended by the Marchioness of Bath, and the Right-Hon Lady Charlotte Bruce, honored the exhibition on Friday last, and the other branches of the Royal Family the day following; and this day it was opened for public inspection.

Monday, March 19.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Barrett, of Cheapside, a wholesale dealer in the Manchester line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a city marshal's man, at the Cross Keys, Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged several bills on the house of Mr. Seanfield, in Watling-street, who is also in the Manchester line. He was taken to the Poultry Compter; whence he sent to the Lord Mayor, requesting he would indulge him with a private hearing; to which his Lordship consented. His examination came on at 7 in the evening; previous to which, two officers were sent to his house by his Lordship, to seize all his papers and letter, as it was expected that some important matters would be developed respecting the forgeries in which Messrs. Adamson, Wilkinson, and Kavanagh, are involved; which

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turning out to be the fact, he was remanded to prison. Two officers each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter; when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the prisoner with his partner. Mr. Barrett availed himself of the moment, made a sudden spring from under his arm, and effected his escape. The cry of 'Stop thief' resounded from every quarter, but the prisoner's voice was among the loudest; he directed his course down Walbrook; but such a confusion ensued, that no one laying hold of the right person (though many were stopped) he got clear off. He is between 50 and 60 years old, and has hitherto always borne a very respectable character.

Friday, March 30.

This day Thomas Caelli, Esq. was unanimously elected Alderman of Walbrook ward, in the room of William Gill, Esq.

Jan. 15, 1798.

ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq. in the Chair.
TO THE MANAGERS OF THE ROYAL
HUMANE SOCIETY

Gentlemen, if the present question, respecting the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, appears to you as important as it does to me, and others who have long deplored the fatal disasters that so frequently happen on our coasts, and that often force tears and lamentations even from those who are indifferent spectators, you will not hesitate to adopt it as a Prize question. Wishing you success in all your benevolent undertakings for the preservation of human life, I remain, &c.

A LIVEDIRECTOR.

PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF SHIP-
WRECKED MARINERS.

I. For the best essay on the means of preserving mariners from shipwreck, pointing out the most probable method of keeping the vessel afloat, and also of conveying assistance from shore to vessels in distress, within a moderate distance of land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid, ten guineas.

II. For the second essay in point of merit, five guineas.

1. The essays are to be transmitted to Dr. Hawes, Spital Square, on or before the third week in January 1799, in a sealed packet; with some device on the outside, and within the name and designation of the author.

2. The determination of their merits will be vested in a committee of the Court of Directors, and the prizes shall be adjudged in the month of March.

3. The successful essays will be published by the Society, and the others returned, on the application of the respective authors.

JOHN BRANMONT, Registrar

Vol. LXVII. p. 894. The late Samuel Enderby, esq. who died at his house on Blackheath, was a considerable oil merchant in Thames-street, and was one of the first who undertook the Southern whale fishery, some years ago, when Government found it advisable to encourage the trade to the Southern Hemisphere, and by which he realized a large fortune. This circumstance is, we fear, exemplified in his arms and crest displayed on the hatchment. His shield is Azure, bearing a ship's top-sail in pale proper, with a top-sail set, and a dexter pendant float between two mullets of six points, impaling, Argent, a lion rampant Sable. Crest, a harpooner, also proper, in the act of throwing or striking.

P. 89c. The Rev. Philip Cocks, late rector of A&W, preached, June 26, 1774, the sermon at the consecration of the Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop York, his kinsman, who was Dr. Moll's successor in the see of St David's.

Vol. LXVIII. pp. 88, 89. Dr. Kirkland's publications were, 1. "A Treatise on Gangrenes, in which the Cases that require the Use of the Bark, and those in which it is pernicious (unless joined with proper Correctives), are ascertained; and the Objections to its Efficacy in the Cure of Gangrenes considered, 1754," 8vo. 2. "An Essay on the Methods of suppressing Hamorrhage from divided Arteries, 1763," 8vo. 3. "An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of these Diseases which are the Causes of Fevers, 1767," 8vo. 4. "A Reply to Mr. Maxwell's Answer to Mr. Kirkland's Essay on Fevers, wherein the Utility of the Practice of suppressing them is farther exemplified, vindicated, and enforced, 1769," 8vo. 5. "Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 1770," 8vo. 6. "Appendix to the Observations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 1771," 8vo. 7. "A Treatise on Childbed Fevers, and on the Methods of preventing them, &c. 1774," 8vo. 8. "Annals or versions on a late Treatise on the King Cough, 1774," 8vo. 9. "Thoughts on Amputation; being a Supplement to the Letters on Compound Fractures, and a Comment on Dr. Belguer's Book on this Operation, &c. 1780," 8vo. 10. "An Inquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery; including the Analogy between external and internal Disorders, and the Inseparability of these Branches of the same Profession," Vol. I. 1783, 8vo, Vol. II. 1786, 8vo. 11. "A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, and on the Diseases connected with the Subject, 1794," 8vo. 12. "Observations on the Use of Spunge after Amputation;" (*Med. Obs. & Inq.* vol. II.) 13. "Observations on the Use and Abuse of Mercury in the Cure of the Syphilis; in a Letter to Samuel Foat Simmons, M. D.

F. R. S." (*Lond. Med. Journ.* vol. VII.)—An ingenious correspondent has sent us the following remarkable anecdote: "The death of my late worthy and ingenious friend, Dr. Kirkland, leaves me at liberty to relate a remarkable circumstance that happened to him on the 18th of January, 1760, the day on which a noble Earl shot his steward, and, probably, about the hour the murder was committed. The Doctor had promised to visit a friend that afternoon at Cole-O-ton, and, while he was riding over Cole-O-ton moor, he suddenly had the idea of being before the House of Lords, giving evidence in a case of murder. It continued about five minutes, and he thought no more of it till one of his servants came to tell him, at the house of his friend, that Lord — had sent for him to go to S— H— immediately; when, the recollection of it rushing into his mind, he instantly declared it to be his opinion that his Lordship had shot Mr. —. Instead, therefore, of going directly to S— H—, he went to a place called *The Lount*, about half a mile beyond it, where Mr. — resided, and where his opinion was confirmed. He has frequently told me, he considered the circumstance a providential one, as it put him upon his guard, the condition and temper of the unhappy Earl rendering it necessary for him to act with the greatest caution. (*See Gent. Mag.* vol. XXX. pp. 44, 230).—Some years ago I asked his permission to publish it in your valuable Miscellany, which he granted, but desired me to defer it till after his death.

RICHARD GEORGE ROBINSON,
Lichfield, Feb. 17."

P. 89, col. 1, l. 52, for 18 r. 19; and for 70 r. 66.

P. 117, col. 2, l. 14, for *one r. the*.

P. 118, col. 2, note, for 775 r. 575.

P. 176. The Rev. Christopher Beeke was of St. John's college, Cambridge, under-master of the royal grammar-school at Rochester, and a minor-canon of that cathedral. By the Dean and Chapter he was nominated, June 25, 1733, to the perpetual curacy of Strood, near Rochester, which he resigned in 1737, on being preferred to the vicarage of Kingiteigton.—In the character given of him there is a passage which implies that he was an author; qu. what might be the title of the publication alluded to?

BIRTHS.

JAN. IN the commune of Verchocq, département du Pas de Calais, the wife of Pierre François Duifans was delivered, before the mid. gone her full time, of six children, three boys and three girls; they were all alive at the time of their birth, but died soon after. (*Paris Journ.* 28. *Mon. Hospital. M. Jolly of Acad.*, a

prince, who received the name of Michael Pawlowitch. His birth was announced by the discharge of 201 pieces of cannon, and in the evening the city of St. Petersburg was illuminated.

Feb. 25. At his house in New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of John Drummond, esq. a daughter.

Lastly, at Sir John Lambert's, bart. at Wimbledon, Surrey, the wife of Henry Lambert, esq. a son.

Right Hon. Lady Petre, a daughter.

March 1. At Vienna, her Majesty the Empress of Germany, an archduchess, who was publicly christened the same evening, and named Mary-Clementina. There was, on this occasion, a grand gala at Court.

At Credeney, co. Devon, the lady of Sir John Davie, bart. two sons.

3. The lady of Sir William Eliot, bart. of Stobbs, a son.

4. In Bolton-row, Piccadilly, the wife of Capt. Fremantle, a son.

10. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Geo. Smith, esq. a son.

13. At Sir Walter Farquhar's, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Hook (R. of Sadington), a son.

18. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Daniel Garrett, esq. a son.

19. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the lady of the late Lord Calthorpe, a daugh.

21. The wife of Tho. Neave, esq. a son.

At his house in Fenchurch-street, the wife of Charles Bosanquet, esq. a son.

25. The wife of Carrier Tompion, esq. of R. and Coppice, Iver, Bucks, a daughter.

26. In Conduit-street, Lady Rodney, a son.

27. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Derby, a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

1797. **A** T Gibraltar, Commodore Dec. 17. Campbell, commanding a squadron of her Most Faithful Majesty's ships employed on that station, to Miss Stones, only daughter of James S. esq. of the office of ordnance there.

1798. Feb. 2. Thomas Battley, esq. of Wilbrook, co. Dublin, to Miss Grange, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Chapel G. of Sallymount, co. Wicklow.

19. Wm. Dent, esq. of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Bamford, of Hull.

20. Richard Westmacott, esq. to Miss D. Wilkinson, of the island of Jamaica.

Pryte Loveden, esq. of Woodstock, co. Oxford, to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, sister of Lord Viscount Ashbroke.

At Stirling, Lieut. George Eddington, of the first battalion of 8th or royal regiment of foot, to Miss Susan Graham, daugh. of the late Capt. G. of the 42d regiment.

22. At Lord Stonefield's, in George's-square, Edinburgh, Capt. James Davidson, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Campbell, daughter of Lieut.-col. C. of the 4th regiment of fencible infantry.

At Exeter, Rev. Henry-Nicholas Astley, third son of Sir Edward A. bart. of Nelson Constable, co. Norfolk, to Miss Pitman, only dau. of the late Sam. P. esq. of Exeter.

At Eton, near Peterborough, Mr. Large, surgeon, of Market Harborough, to Miss Bellaers, of Woodcroft-house, great niece of the late Tho. Peach, esq. of Dingley.

R. Hames, esq. of Glen, to Miss Buckley, of Huntingdon.

24. Mr. Owen Holmes, attorney, of Mark-lane, to Miss Rose Pape, daughter of Mr. P. of Grafton-st. Fitzroy-square.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Edw. Vernon Ward, esq. to Mrs. Crump, widow of the late Thomas C. esq. of Hinde-street.

26. At Mary-la-Bonne, Rev. Jas. Deare, to Miss Helen Deare, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Charles D.

By special licence, at Sandbeck, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Winchcombe Henry Hartley, esq. barrister at law, and fellow of Merion-college, Oxford, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Louisa Lumley.

John Mello, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Miss Eliz. Hepworth, of Finch-la. Cor. indl.

At Huddersfield, Samuel Walker Parker, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Catherine Roberts, of Longwood house.

27. John Dickinson, esq. of St. John's-street, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. of Red Lion-street; and George Fennel, esq. of the Navy Pay-office, to Miss E. Robinson, 2d daugh. of the aforesaid Mr. R.

Mr. Reynolds, timber-merchant, to Miss Clarke, both of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Hopkinson, nursery and sea-farmer, to Miss Atkins, both of Derby.

28. John Shackleton, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of Wm. F. esq. of Lee-house.

March 3. M. Dyke, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Parke, of Lamb's Conduit-pl.

Mr. Holland, of St. Mary-at-Hull, near the Lower, merchant, to Miss Roberts, of Milbourn St. Andrew, co. Dorset.

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, of Cambridge, to Miss Rebecca Marshall, of Yaxley, Hants.

At Grantham, Capt. Watson, of the 7th light drag. to Miss Mary Biren, of Latham.

4. At Ravenstone, co. Leicesters, N. Burdlem, esq. major of brigade, to Miss Brooke, daughter of Robert B. esq.

5. Alex. Erskine, esq. to Miss Jackson, daugh. of Rob. J. esq. both of Jamaica.

At the Quakers meeting at Warnworth, co. York, Mr. Thomas Howard, of St. Paul's church-yard, London, to Miss Phillips, of Doncaster.

6. At Wormley, Herts, Mr. Charles Wellstead, deputy collector of the customs by the coast business inward and outward, to Miss Porter, of Enfield, sister of — P. esq. of Stansted Abbot.

Mr. John Felford, of London (son of Mrs. T. of York), to Miss Salisbury, dau. of the Rev. Thelwall S. rector of Graveley, Herts.

Mr. Webber, of Atherstone, co. Warwick, to Miss Colvinsell, of Derby.

7. At Clapham, Surrey, John Cocks, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Miss Heile, sister of C. L. H. Prussian consul at Hamburg.

Mr. Rich. Barnes, to Miss Marianne Cox, both of Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth.

A. Layton, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss F. Parr, of Bury-street, St. James's.

8. At Chesterfield, co. Derby, the Rev. F. Fozlow, of Stavely, to Miss Jane Slater.

10. At High Wycombe, Bucks, James Lansdown, esq. of Portland-quare Bristol, to Miss Mary-Elizabeth Bidule, of High Wycombe.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Thomas Owens, wine-merchant, to Miss Susan Patch, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. and sister of Mr. P. surgeon, of Exeter.

At Ashburne, co. Derby, Mr. Bishop, hofier, of Nottingham, to Miss Palcock.

11. By special licence, at his house in Stonehouse, Plymouth, Capt. J. Newman, of his Majesty's frigate Mermaid, to Miss Brace, of Bennet-street, St. James's.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Corall.

13. Henry Revel Reynolds, esq. eldest son of — R. esq. of neaford-quare, to Miss Anne Mitford, second daughter of J. M. esq. of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-quare.

At Chigwell, Essex, Benjamin Astarie, esq. of New Broad-street buildings, to Miss Hodgkin, of Chigwell.

At Quorn, near Derby, Rev. John Smith, M.A. late fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, to Miss Milner, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Alderscar-park co. Derby.

16. Mr. James J. Deacon, of Milk-st. Cheapside, to Miss Smith, of Cannon-stree.

17. Wm. Belcher, esq. to Miss Caulfin, daugh. of Charles C. esq. both of Highgate.

At Woolwich, Kent, John Vison, esq. of the royal reg. of artillery, to Miss A. ye, dau. of the late Lieut. col. A. of same corp.

Mr. Madgeland, of Exeter, linen draper, to Miss Nelson, daugh. of Nor on N. esq.

Mr. Timon as Fullot, of Charing-cross, to Miss Fairbrother, of College-street, Westminster.

18. Mr. Tucker, grocer, to Miss Dawkins, daugh. of Mr. Rich. D. of Exeter, grocer.

19. At Bath, Robert Sympson, esq. of Wimple-street, to Miss Hughes, of Bath.

20. Wm. Elderton Allen, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Canning, of Stamford, Essex.

21. Mr. John Weeks, druggist, of Barnstaple, Devon, to Miss Collard.

22. Mr. Edward Tuck, of Edmonton, to Miss Watts, of Union-place, Lambeth.

24. Capt. Cumberland, of the Marshfield East Regiment, to Miss Ware, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel W. of St. John's-street.

26. At Chaucey, Suffex, Capt. Dutton, of the 20th reg. of his guards, to Miss Jones.

27. At Seake-Dwain, in Surrey, Mr. Charles Baldwin, of New Bridge-street, Black-friars, printer, to Miss L. urents, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh L. rector of Craston-Flyford, co. Worcester.

DEATHS.

1797. **A**T Copenhagen, Christian Fris Rottböll, M. D. professor of physick and botany; author of a work, "De motu muscularis Causis," printed so long ago as 1751, and of some other anatomical and botanical dissertations. He has left a considerable library, consisting of about 10,000 volumes, among which are many valuable editions of the Classics. The various editions of Virgil, in this collection, are said to be more than 70 in number; and, of these, 18 are different folio editions.

Feb. 25. At Vienna, of a nervous fever, John-Frederick Junger, a dramatic writer, born at Leipzig Feb. 15. 1757. He came to Vienna in 1787. and soon afterwards was appointed dramatic writer to the Imperial National theatre.

April 10. In his 49th year, in his convent at Aldersbach, in Lower Bavaria, Faber Stephen Wiest, of the Cistercian order. From 1721 to 1794, when he resigned the appointment, he was professor of divinity at Ingolstadt. He has left, ready for the press, a work on theological morality, which is to be printed.

Oct. 3. At Madras, Capt. Francis Stuart, of the 72d regiment.

20. At her house in Queen Elizabeth's-row, Greenwich, Mrs. Sandys, the second wife of the late Mr. S. colourman, N^o 81, St. Martin's-lane, London, whose successor is Mr. John Middleton, married to his only surviving daughter by a former marriage. She was buried in the Dissenters burying-ground, Bunhill-fields.

Dec. . . . On Blackheath-road, Greenwich, Robert Todd, esq. a considerable mast-maker in Wapping, whose manufactory is in the Isle of Dogs, on the mill-wall facing the royal dockyard at Deptford, by which he realized a very considerable fortune (it is said, 80,000l.); and, having no children by Mrs. Todd, who died a few months ago, he has adopted a young man, who was his apprentice, and given him his name and fortune. He was buried by his wife, in St. John's church-yard, Wapping.

17. At Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Pedley, merchant, late of Reading, Berks.

18. At Leipzig, in his 79th year, Charles Christian Degenkolb, S. T. P.; a person well skilled in the Oriental languages.

1. 98. Jan. 12. Mrs. Frazer, the Lady of the British Resident at Hamburg.

Feb. 8. At Leghorn, in Tuscany, Mr. Carolus Darby, wife of George D. esq. merchant there.

11. At Holbech, co. Lincoln, aged 56, Christopher Johnston, gent.

At Canterbury, after a long illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude, in her 21st year, Miss S. B. daughter of the late

late Richard Harris B. esq. alderman of that city.

12. At St. Petersburg, Russia, of apoplexy. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS POMIANKOWSKI, late King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithuania. He had for several days complained of a headache; but, in consequence of the use of medicine, on the 11th he found himself much better, and went to the window to observe the degree of cold indicated by the thermometer, when he felt himself suddenly seized with a violent pain in the head, and great feebleness and illness. His attending physician privy-counsellor Bockler, and his chaplain Jurawicz, hastened to his assistance. He was conveyed to-bed; and bleeding and blisters had recourse to, but in vain. He requested his chaplain to give him absolution, and wished to repeat with him the penitential prayers; but his speech soon failed him. His Majesty then received the general absolution and extreme unction. About midnight he appeared much better; but, as the morning approached, grew continually weaker, till, about 8 in the morning, he breathed his last. He was born Jan. 17, 1732; elected King of Poland, Sept. 7, 1764. He was the son of Count P. colonel of the Swedish guards of Stanislaus King of Poland, a nobleman of uncommon merit, invincible courage, and perfect calmness and presence of mind, which enabled him to carry off Charles XII. when desperately wounded, from the battle of Poltawa, and to save him a second time at the battle of Rugen. His son inherited all his virtues, was about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a majestic aspect, a piercing eye, great courage, strong natural parts improved by education, a retentive memory, master of several languages; and a lover of the Arts and Sciences. He was in England three months, 1754 (see his person and character, XXXIII. 126; his portrait on a medal, XXXIV. 49); and, on his election to the crown of Poland, received a handsome letter from the King of Prussia (XXXIV. 450). In 1766 he refused with great firmness the representations of Russia and Prussia, enforced with arms, in favour of the Protestants in Poland (XXXVI. 59, XXXVII. 289); but the dispute was settled 1768 (LXXVIII. 138, 139). The Russians took part against the Dissidents that year (446, 485). The situation of the King was truly critical, being exposed alternately to the jealousy of the contending parties. Inclined to govern with justice and moderation, while he endeavoured to hold the balance between the contending parties he lost his consequence (XXXIX. 58, XL. 589). Nov. 2, 1771, his Majesty was carried off by a party of the Confederates under Koszowski from Cracow to Willanow, but escaped by their divisions, and was preserved by their leaders, encouraged by the hope of pardon and

a reward (XLI. 478). The King interceded for the regicides; but several were executed (XLIII. 410, 458, 515). The Diet met, 1773 (XLIII. 41). The Austrians invaded Poland in 1773; Polish Prussia was ceded to the King of Prussia (XLII. 337); and the partition of Poland was resolved on (388); an accurate map of which see ib. 302. In 1785, a general confederacy was formed against the King, who entertained thoughts of abdicating the throne (LV. 911, 999). In 1787, he had an interview with the Empress of Russia relative to an exchange of Polish Ukraine for part of Russian Poland (LVII. 355, LVIII. 11, 4). The Poles were exhorted next year to assert their independence (LVII. 745). The Diet met Oct. 6 and 8 that year; and the King proposed a confederacy, which was acceded to, and the army reinforced to 100,000 men (ib. 1023). Disputes running high in the subsequent Diet, and the evacuation of Poland being insisted on; the King recommended conciliatory measures (1109); but a civil war threatened the country (1114). The King of Prussia appeared disposed to take them under his protection (LIX. 76, 77, 165, LX. 75), in hopes of gaining by it (LX. 654); and the French ambassador presented a note to the Diet (265). In May, 1791, a most important Revolution took place, when the King planned a new Constitution, founded on that of England as improved in America, which the Diet adopted (LXI. 478); but it met with great opposition in the kingdom (569—572). The Diet of 1793 made great concessions to Prussia at the instigation of Russia (LXIII. 947). A Diet of 1794 annulled the proceedings of that of 1788 (LXIV. 73); and the Poles and Russians came to blows (369); and at last subverted the new constitution, instituted and sanctioned by the King and Diet (465), the King himself fighting in its defence (1042). The Russian arms finally prevailed; and the King formally laid down his crown, at Grodno, Nov. 25. The act of renunciation was laid before him by Prince Repnin, and the King signed it (1050). The Empress graciously gave him leave to go where he pleased, and promised to do all in her power to make him a proper establishment, but said, she must consult her allies before she came to a determination (LXVI. 245). If we believe M. Rulhiere, he was father of the present Emperor of Russia (see LXVII. 947, 948). — “Stanislaus,” says Mr. Cox (Travels in Poland, vol. 1. p. 17, 410), “seemed calculated, by his virtues and abilities, to raise Poland from its deplorable state, if the defects of the Constitution had not fettered his exertions for the public good. The fairest hopes were conceived of his future reign; but these flattering prejudices, at first realized, were soon disappointed by the factions of a tur-

valent people, fomented by the intrigues of the neighbouring powers. Thus the reign of the most amiable among the Polish sovereigns was doomed to experience the dreadful effects of that excessive liberality which is almost inconsistent with the existence of government. The first acts of his Majesty's reign were highly adapted to introduce order and regularity into the interior administration, and to rescue his country from her dependence upon foreign powers. The tendency of these executive regulations to increase the power and consequence of Poland gave umbrage to the adjacent states, and were likewise vigorously opposed by a strong party within the kingdom. At this crisis too, religious disputes blending themselves with public cabals, the flame of civil discord burst forth with a violence which had not hitherto raged even in Poland." The Dissidents were supported by Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Great Britain; whose Courts presented memorials in their favour; and, when matters came to extremities, the former joined the confederacy, and even carried off and imprisoned the opposition bishops five years. Confederacies were formed in defence of the Catholic religion, fomented by Austria, Constantinople, and France. The conspiracy against the King's life was contrived by the confederates, who ever considered him as unlawfully elected, and imputed to his fatal election and direction, or approbation, all the various ills under which the kingdom groaned from the Russian oppression. The partition of Poland was projected by the King of Prussia, after having previously seized on Polish Prussia; and had not Poland, formerly more powerful than any of the surrounding states, from the defects of its Constitution, declined in the midst of general improvements, it would not, after giving law to the North, have become to easy a prey to every invader. The Courts of London, Paris, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, remonstrated against the usurpation: but remonstrances without assistance could be of no effect. Poland submitted to the dismemberment not without the most violent struggles; and now for the first time felt and lamented the fatal effects of faction and discord. The partitioning powers did less injury to the Republick by dismembering its fairest provinces than by perpetuating the principles of anarchy and confusion, and establishing on a permanent footing that exorbitant liberty which is the parent of faction, and has proved the decline of the Republick. Under pretence of amending the Constitution they have confirmed all its defects, and taken effectual precautions to render this unhappy country incapable of emerging from its present deplorable state." See *ib.* 21—52. Mr. C. who had the use of several familiar conversations

with him, his Majesty being particularly attached to the English as well as acquainted with their constitution and laws; and even with Shakspeare, describes him as handsome in his person, with an expressive countenance, a dark complexion, aquiline nose, and penetrating eye, uncommonly pleasing in his address and manners, and possessing great sweetness of condiscension tempered with dignity (171). His portrait is there engraved.—Mr. Burke, speaking of the Revolution effected through his endeavours, describes its advantages thus: "Not one man incurred loss, or suffered degradation; all, from the king to the day-labourer, were improved in their condition. Every thing was kept in its place and order, but in that place and order every thing was bettered; and, to add to this happy wonder, not one drop of blood was spilled!"—"This Revolution was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity and secrecy, such as have never before been known on any occasion; but, such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people! if they know how to proceed as they have begun! Happy prince! worthy to begin with splendour, or to close with glory, a race of patriots and of kings, and to leave

'A name, which every wind to heav'n would bear,

Which men to tell, and angels joy to hear!" See the history of this monarch very particularly detailed in a "History of Poland, from its Origin as a Nation to the Commencement of the Year 1795"—Having died a deposed monarch, no court-mourning has taken place for Stanislaus Poniatowski. Esteem for his memory, however, will long be cherished by every feeling and virtuous bosom. His manly and dignified conduct upon every public occasion ranks him as a good and able prince, and his private virtues have ever been universally acknowledged and admired.

At his house in May-fair, Joseph Damer, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill in Ireland. He is succeeded by his son, George Damer, Lord Milton, who was secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam, when lord-tenant of Ireland, and M.P. for the borough of New Malton, co. York. He was eldest son of Joseph D. Esq. of Cms, co. Dorset; was born March 12, 1717-18; M. P. for Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, 1741; for Braubee, co. Suffex, 1747; for Dorchester, 1754; created a peer of Ireland, May 30, 1753, 16 Geo. II. by the title of Baron Milton, of Shronehill, co. Tipperary, and, at the same time, appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom; and, May 10, 1762, 2 Geo. III. created a peer of Great Britain by the style

style and title of Baron Milton, of Milton-abbey, co. Dorset; and, May 15, 1792, 3d Geo. III. Earl of Dorchester and Viscount Milton. He married, 1742, Caroline, daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset, who died March 23, 1775, leaving him three sons. The eldest, John, died 1776; 2. George, his successor; and, 3. Lionel; and one daughter, Caroline. His Lordship purchased, 1752, the great manor of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, of the representatives of J. C. B. Bancks, esq. who inherited it by marriage of his father with the heiress of the Tregonwells, to whom it was granted at the Dissolution; and, having taken down the whole that remained except the great hall, re-built it in a very superb manner, 1771; and erected a new church for the use of the parish, which was consecrated 1786: the old monastic church is the family chapel and burial-place, the chancel beautifully ornamented, and an organ erected in it. The free-school, founded at Milton by the last abbot but one, was also transferred to Dorchester.

13. Rev. William Holwell, B. D. F. R. S. vicar of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, prebendary of Exeter, and formerly chaplain to the King; distinguished by very superior talents as a scholar, and a critical knowledge of the Greek language. He published, in 1766, "Selecti Dionysii Halicarnassensis de Præfatis Scriptoribus Tractatus Græcè & Latinè" (of which see the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 212, 381); and, in 1776, "Extracts from Mr. Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer; selected from the Iliad," 2 vols. 8vo (ibid: p. 577).

16. At Haverhill, Essex, Geo. Howland, esq. uncle of Sir Geo. Howland Beaumont. At Leake, co. Lincoln, aged 66, Mr. Robert Evison, formerly an eminent grazier and auctioneer.

At Kestry, co. Kent, Mr. Margaret Pennington, wife of the Rev. Thomas P. D. D. and sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the learned translator of Epictetus.

17. At Ayr, in his 82d year, William Logan, esq. who for more than 30 years had held the office of sheriff-substitute of Ayrshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. Marlow, hofier. At Dover, aged 80, Mrs. Susannah Broadley. She was the last survivor of ten brothers and sisters in that town; a family most worthy and respectable, and, for three generations, have been remarkable for their longevity; the father, mother, and six of the children, having died at such a distance as to make the amount, for eight persons, 611 years.

Suddenly, at his house in the Royal hospital, Plymouth, of which he had been senior surgeon a long series of years, aged 74, *Bronza Geach, M. D. F. R. S.* He published, "Case of a Man who had Six

Stones taken out of the Gall-bladder" (Phil. Transf. LIII. 231). "Case of a Man wounded in the left Eye with a small Sword" (ibid. 234). "Medical and Chirurgical Observations on Inflammations of the Eye, Ulcers, and Gun-shot Wounds, London, 1766," 8vo. "Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. To which are added, Some Remarks on the Subject, by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, 1767," 8vo. Dr. Baker ascribed this colic to the leaden pounds in which the cider is pressed; Mr. G. to shot left accidentally in the bottles; but this was answered by Dr. Saunders, in a letter to Dr. Baker, 1767, 8vo.

18. At Dundee, in Angusshire, Mrs. Canula-Eliza Wright, wife of James W. jun. esq. daughter of Col. D. Campbell, of the Cratham marines, and great-granddaughter, by the maternal side, to the late benevolent Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, &c. She is deeply regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, who could justly appreciate great sensibility, a high sense of propriety, generosity, frankness, integrity of principles, and independence of mind. J. A.

At his house in Montrose, Robert Stephen, esq. of Letham.

19. At Kenegie, co. Cornwall, the Rev. William Harris, a gentleman of extensive fortune and great hospitality, who had laboured under a long and painful sickness, which he bore with Christian resignation, and has left only one son to inherit his large possessions.

Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, at his house in the Tything, near Worcester, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Powell, formerly one of the managers of the Worcester and other theatres.

At Lancaster, after a very short indisposition, Miss Lydia Rawlinson, daughter of the late Thomas Hatton R. esq. and sister of Abraham R. esq. formerly representative in parliament for that place. The loss of this truly estimable character extends to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the town where she resided, who were numbered among her friends and acquaintance. She possessed a mind of much energy; benevolence, affection, and cheerfulness, formed the prominent features of her disposition. To her relatives and near connexions she proved not only the valuable companion of health, but their unwearied attendant and kind friend in the hour of sickness and misfortune. On a mind thus constituted, the various calamities of human nature could not fail to exercise a powerful influence: to relieve them was the first pleasure of her life; and her assistance was characterized with that sympathetic tenderness, and was regulated by that propriety, which rendered it both more effectual and more universal.

universal. She has left a character highly deserving of imitation to all—the result of a life spent in the active and uniform discharge of every moral and religious duty.

20. At Clayton, co York, after a short illness, in her 95th year, Mrs. Allott, relict of the late Rev. Bryan A. of Kirkheaton, in Yorkshire.

Aged 66, Mr. Richard Browne, baker, of St. Martin's at Oak, in the city of Norwich. He was the first man that raised the tenor of St. Peter's bells in that city; on which account the ringers gave an excellent funeral peal on the day of his interment.

In his 89th year, the Rev. John Pinnel, B. D. nearly 50 years rector of Deckington, co. Oxford, and formerly fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to which society the patronage of the living belongs. He had resided constantly in his parsonage-house during the last 47 years. He was also upwards of 50 years prebend of Chichester, and rector of Burton and Coates, in Sussex.

At his house in Golden-square, John Lamb, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Petherbridge, serjeant-maker, of Moreton, Devon.

At Leek, co. Stafford, Mrs. Fynney, wife of Fielding-Bell F. esq.; and, on the 25th, her remains were interred in the family-vault at Cheddleton, in the same county. She bore the fatal illness, which had been coming on more than 4 months, with truly Christian fortitude, and sunk under it perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven. As a wife, mother, and neighbour, she had few equals, none superior. Her husband and five children are quite inconsolable, and a numerous train of her acquaintance very much regret their loss.

At Sandwich, Kent, in his 84th year, Richard Harvey, esq. late of Barfstron, in the same county; a man of mild and friendly manners, and of the most perfect integrity. He was father of the late Capt. John H. who died of the wounds he received in the glorious victory of the 1st of June, 1794 (see vol. LXIV. p. 673), and of Rear-admiral H. who now commands in the West Indies.

21. Mr. W. Holt, grocer, of Manchester.

At his lodgings in Great Marlborough-street, Ambrose Marquis Du Dre'nav, general-officer in the King of France's service, and late colonel of a foot regiment of his name in his Britannic Majesty's service.

In Grosvenor square, in her 22d year, Miss Harriet Bnyon, fourth daughter of the late Richard B. esq. of Englefield-house, Berks.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, after a lingering illness, Mr. Charles Lestley, some time parliamentary reporter to a morning-paper.

At Llandilo, co. Carmarthen, Mr. Joseph Davie, surgeon. Being one of Lord Dine-

vor's yeoman cavalry, his remains were interred with military honours, attended by his Lordship and the whole troop.

22. At his house in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 40, Sir Wm. Moleworth, bart. of Pencarr-w, in Cornwall, and M. P. for that county in two parliaments.

At Ashford, the Rev. Philip Hawkins, M. A. rector of Kingnorth, Kent.

At Brecon, Wm. Morgan James, esq.
At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wilkie, widow of James W. esq. formerly merchant at Marfeilles, and daughter of the late Robert Elliot, esq. of Middlemish, near Edinburgh.

After two days illness, in the meridian of life, the Rev. Roger Maffey, M. A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, Devon, and rector of Lawhitton and Cheriton-Bishop, in the diocese of Exeter.

After a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly Christian patience and resignation, in her 42d year, Mrs. Margaret Darby, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. of Shelley, co. Essex, who was one of the daughters of the late James Burrough, esq. of Alton, co. Wilts, and lineally descended, on the mother's side, from the noble family of Hastings Earls of Huntingdon and Hungerford. The loss of this truly excellent and amiable woman will be long regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, particularly by her husband and ten young children; to whom the loss of so exemplary a wife and mother will be great indeed.

23. Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. of Church-row, Hampstead.

At Riddell, co Roxburgh, North Britain, Dame Jane Riddell, widow of the late Sir John R. of Riddell, bart.

At Craigvechan, near Fort William, aged 107, Alan M'Lean, esq.

At Epsom, Surrey, Thomas Ellis, esq.

At Bath, after a lingering illness, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Green, M. A. 44 years rector of Keston; a man of singular piety and goodness.

Aged 66, Mr. John Stainfield, of Lincoln, makster.

24. At Leicester, Mr. Robert Lester, officer of excise.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Thomas Williams, esq.

At East Malling, Miss Catherine Popham, sister-in-law to Major-gen. P.

Mr. Perry, of Hackney-road. He went to his barber's, to all appearance in perfect health, to be shaved, but expired, while under his hands, without a groan.

25. At Bath, aged 85, John Saxon, esq. Much lamented, Miss Fer, of Chichester.

At Tuppley, near Hereford, aged 68, Mr. Philip Lewis, late an eminent farmer at the Dyffrin, in Herefordshire.

Near Manclietter, Mr. Philip L. Rees, youngest son of the Rev. Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S.

Aged 63, Joseph Lockey, esq. of Lambeth-road, St. George's fields, supposed to be as corpulent a man as any in the country, measuring (when living) 6 feet 6 inches in the girth, and 6 feet in height.

26. At Newcastle, aged 81, Edw. Mosey, esq. an alderman of that corporation. Haldane Stewart, esq. of Ely-place.

At Irvine, the Hon. Patrick Boyle.

Aged 25, Mr. John Mallej, son of the late Capt. Wm. M. in the London trade.

At Swinethorpe, near Lincoln, aged 39, Mr. John Nott, of Bennington, near Newark, farmer. His death was occasioned by a fall from a ladder, of which he expired in a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Jackson, apothecary, on the Market-hill, Cambridge.

27. Mrs. Catherine Wachsel, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. pastor of St. George's German Lutheran Church, in Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields.

Mrs. Calamy, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

Peter Nicol, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster.

At his house in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Charles Little, esq. surveyor to the Westminster fire-office.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, John Marth, esq. late captain in the 66th reg. of foot.

28. At his house in Carlisle-street, Mr. Jenkins, sen. teacher of Scotch dancing.

At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Walby, late of Norwich.

At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Gilchrist, dau. of the late Capt. Daniel G.

At Dundee, Mrs. Laird, of Strathmartin, wife of Capt. David L. of the royal navy.

Lately, at Constantinople, of the plague, M. Aubert Dubayet, the French ambassador. The funeral pomp was conducted with great festivity. His body was no sooner committed to the earth, in an open field, and without the least religious ceremony, than the French, who composed the procession, danced round his grave, and sang the Marseillois hymn in the presence of the diplomatic corps.

At Rome, after a short illness, the Abbé Giovanni, his Prussian Majesty's ambassador to that Court.

At Berne, in Switzerland, Lady Keith, relict of Sir Basil K. late a captain in the royal navy, and formerly governor of the island of Jamaica.

At Oporto, Mr. Thomas Stafford, who had resided many years in Portugal.

At Grenada, Capt. Pyue, of the 43d regiment of foot.

At York, aged 74, Mr. Bealpark.

Mr. Rd. Croffland, of the hotel in Leeds.

At Halifax, of a rheumatic fever, Major Domville, of the 6th foot.

At Bristol, aged 23, Mr. T. Joyce, late of Cheap-side.

Aged 19, Mr. T. Brooman, third son of Mr. B. banker, *Margate*.

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At Cornham, aged 83, Mr. Jeffery Hilday, who kept the post-office there for the last 40 years.

Mr. Wilkie, of the beef-steak-house in the market-place at Bath, the oldest musician in the pump-room band.

At Ross, co. Hereford, aged 75, Thomas Pritchard, a person eminent among the people called Quakers.

Burnt to death, in consequence of a spark having flown from the fire on her cloaths, Mrs. Kersey, of Oldham-hall, co. Suffolk, who had been blind many years.

At Stratton, near Dorchester, aged 101, Anne Ingram, who retained the use of her faculties to the last, and could read the smallest print without spectacles.

At Norton, co. Derby, aged 103, Mr. T. Jackson.

At Salford, near Manchester, within three hours of each other, a venerable pair, who had been married near 40 years, and who were buried by the bounty of their neighbours.

At Chichester, Mrs. Booth, widow of Montague B. esq.

At Carlisle, aged 66, Mr. J. Strong, a very extraordinary man, who, though blind from his infancy, distinguished himself by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At an early age he constructed an organ, all his knowledge of such an instrument having been previously obtained by secreting himself in the cathedral one day after evening-service, and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the instrument. Having disposed of this organ, he made another, upon which he was accustomed to play during his life. At 20 years of age he could make himself almost every article of dress; but he has been often heard to say, "the first pair of shoes which he made was for the purpose of walking to London, to visit the celebrated Mr. Stanley, organist of the Temple church." This visit he actually paid, and was much gratified with the jaunt. He indulged his fancy in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, besides almost every article of household furniture. He married at the age of 25, and had several children, some of whom are now living.

At Moreton, Devon, Jas. Fownes, esq.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Fleming, of the 25th reg. of foot, only son of Dr. F. of the royal military hospital, a young gentleman of elegant manners and great promise.

Aged 80, Mrs. Eatridge, a widow lady.

Also, aged 78, Mr. Saunders, many years an eminent baker, but had retired on his fortune.

Mr. Kirby, an opulent grazier, of Recceby, co. Leicester.

Spencer Broughton, esq. son of Sir Thomas B. bart.

Aged

Aged 84, Mrs. Jane Iliffe, of Kettering, co. Northampton, relict of the Rev. Wm. I. formerly vicar of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Southrepps, co. Norfolk, in his 47th year, the Rev. Erasmus Druery, of Caius-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1775, M. A. 1778; and rector of that parish, which is in the gift of the Crown.

At Newark, Joseph Sykes, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Nottingham.

At Rochester, Kent, Mr. Meredith, a gentleman of very considerable fortune, and much esteemed in that city.

After childbirth, Mrs. Hayler, wife of Mr. Benj. H. pawnbroker, of Chatham.

At Gravesend, Kent, George Cooper, esq. surgeon.

At Fulham, Middlesex, Thomas Birch, esq. of Thorpe-hall, co. Lincoln.

At Tottenham High Crofs, in her 31st year, Amy Phillip, one of the people called Quakers. Since the death of her father, seven years ago, she carried on the business of a corn-chandler, and was the support of her aged mother. This amiable young woman was suddenly cut off, in the bloom of life, by a putrid remittent fever, of very short duration, though she had been poorly some days before the attack. The learned tell us, that bark and wine, used early in the disease, are the only preventatives against this fever. The respect paid to her by the sect or brotherhood was singularly complimentary to her memory; their meeting-house at Tottenham was crowded by a full congregation, when, on the 1st of March, the author of this heard two separate orations over the corpse by a male and female Quaker, which possessed good sense and sound reasoning, and were delivered with ease and energy, sympathy and spirit. The corpse, in a plain elm-coffin, with lacquered handles, was conveyed, in an unplumed hearse, to White-chapel, for interment, followed by a numerous retinue of friends in their own family-coaches.

At Rotherhithe, aged 72, while sitting in his chair, J. Maddox, esq.

Mr. E. Lane, of Bucklesbury.

At his house in East-street, Red Lion-square, Joseph Ward, esq. many years surgeon, in the East India Company's service, at Bengal.

At his lodgings in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Mr. Turenne, well known in the musical profession as a capital performer on the violin, and lineally descended from the celebrated Marshal Turenne. The fate of this unfortunate person is a proof how frequently Merit lingers in obscurity; for, notwithstanding his eminence and birth, the vicissitudes of fortune obliged him to subsist upon a scanty allowance from the *French Refugee Chapel*, and what he was

able to earn by his industry in the laborious task of playing country-dances.

Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Richards, more than 30 years the indefatigable and worthy curate of St. Sepulchre's, London; a man of Christian principles, of approved integrity, of unwearied patience. He seemed universally to be animated with zeal for his Divine Master, and to live with no common share of heavenly-mindedness. Few clergymen pass this life in so retired and humble a situation; but, while he preserved the even tenor of his way, in the laborious path of his duty, he never murmured at his comparative low estate, or envied the superior fortunes of others. Contented with a little, he really dealt out his bread to the hungry, and scarcely ever eat a meal but the sick and the needy partook with him. His ministerial labours only ended with his life. His funeral was most numerous and respectfully attended; and many silent tears shed to his memory.

March 1. After a few hours sudden illness, Mr. Charles Harris, of Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

At Hull, Mr. James Thorney, of the Duke of Clarence coffee-house.

Rev. Henry Newman, upwards of forty years rector of the parishes of Shepton-Beauchamp and Sparkford, co. Somerset.

At his brother's house, Leish walk, Edinburgh, James Castels, esq. of Flak.

At Dumfries, James Carruthers, esq. of Warmambie.

Miss Innes, only daughter of the late Capt. I. of the 43d regiment, and granddaughter of the Admiral of that name.

2. At his lodgings in Mary-la-Bonne, aged 52, the Abbé Jean Ringard, who, from 1781 till the Revolution, was curé (rector) of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, one of the most considerable parishes in Paris.

At Isley, co. Oxford, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 31, Mr. John Clark Wooten, apothecary.

At Borradaile's, in Fenchurch-street, Mrs. Delapierre, late of Laurence Pountney-lane.

At Oakhampton, Devon, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Hawkes, of Exeter-coll. Oxford.

Aged 74, Mr. Simeon Taylor, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Réynell, rector of Barnoak, near Stamford.

3. Mr. Wm. Rudkin, farmer, of Morcot, Rutland.

Mr. Wm. Turner, silk-mercator, High-street, Borough of Southwark.

4. Aged 61, Mr. Daniel Adams, of Brompton, in Kent, youngest son of Wm. A. of Clancomb-house, in the parish of Thurlston, Devon, gent.

At his house at Snarebrook, Essex, William Quarrill, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

In Bruton-street, Mrs. Castell, wife of Samuel C. esq. banker, Lombard-street.

At his house in Tichfield-street, after a few days illness, Mr. Hardcastle, one of the principal cashiers in the banking-house of Mess. Hammerley and Co.

At her house in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Trevor, widow of the late Robert T. esq.

At Kirkcudbright, John Buchanan, esq. writer.

Aged 75, Mr. Robert Horsfield, late treasurer to the Stationers Company.

At Manchester, aged 76, Rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D. senior fellow of the collegiate church, and rector of St. Mary's, and rural dean of the deanry of Manchester.

5. Aged 52, Wm. Handley, esq. captain-commandant of the Newark volunteer infantry; a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At his mother's house at Greenwich, Henry Taylor, esq. late in the East India Company's civil service at Bengal.

In his 58th year, Mr. Nicholas Browning, many years one of the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, and senior warden of the Bakers Company.

6. At the Hot wells, Bristol, Jn. Marth, esq. late captain in the 66th regiment.

At Wilmington, Mrs. Mumford, relict of John M. esq. late of Sutton-place, Kent.

Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. Wm. M. formerly a draper at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

7. At his house in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his 74th year, James Hobbald, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Eastern battalion of the Middlesex militia, now quartered in that town; a gentleman highly respected and much lamented by every officer of the regiment, as well as by every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Middlesex; and had been lieutenant-colonel of the above regiment since the year 1772. His remains were deposited within the church of that town, with every military honour.

Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, as he was walking up Holborn-hill, Mr. Berwick, banker, of Worcester, and one of the partners in the house of Mess. Roberts, Curtis, and Co.

In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Collyer, wife of the Rev. Charles C.

After a very short illness, Mr. Smith, woolstapler, of Oakham, Rutland.

9. At Enfield, Mrs. Dowbiggin, wife of Mr. D. surveyor.

Suddenly, on the play-ground, aged 12, Master Garrett, one of the four sons of Mr. G. of Blackheath, who is a considerable grocer and tea-dealer at the Old Swan near London bridge; and, on the 18th, a funeral sermon was preached for him at the Rev. Mr. Merton's chapel, now Mr. Towers's, behind the Green Man, Dartmouth-row.

In Patrick-street, Dublin, after a tedious and lingering illness, Lady Pick, wife of Sir Vesian P. knight, late mayor of that city.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Miss Mary Dumbell, paralleled by few in genius, goodness, and truly Christian fortitude.

At Stuttgart, after a few days illness, her serene Highness the Duchess-dowager of Wirtemberg Stuttgart *.

10. At his son's house, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Hayes, sen. formerly a Birmingham merchant.

11. Francis Hammond, esq. of Powers-bar, Hertis.

In the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, Miss Emily Bright, youngest daughter of Col. B. of the Marines.

12. Miss Hoblyn, of Bath, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Newton Cyres, near Exeter. She was distinguished by such amiableness of manners and sweetness of deportment as tend to raise in our minds the highest ideas of the female character.

13. Gen. John Hale, so appointed Oct. 19, 1793.

Suddenly, aged 78, Charles Wilkins, esq. one of the common-council for Tower Ward from 1767, and many years their Deputy.

At her apartments in Castle-street, Holborn, Mrs. Pratt, of Tottenham-hills.

After a few days illness, at his mother's house in Manchester-street, aged 20, Robert Thistlethwayte, esq.; a young man of most amiable manners, and generally regretted by all who knew his worth.

Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady, of the city of Nottingham.

At Penrith, in Cumberland, Mrs. Raincock, formerly of Hampton, Middlesex.

14. At Salisbury, in her 96th year, Mrs. Long, relict of Walter L. esq. of that city.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Vanneck, privy purse to the Princess of Wales, and sister to Lord Huntingfield.

At her house in Mill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Tynte, widow of Sir Charles Kemys T. late of Halfwell, co. Somerset.

At Newcastle, Mr. Peter Rothe, of the royal navy.

At Cambridge, aged 58, Mr. Nicholas Westwood.

Mr. John Pierce, painter, of Exeter.

15. Mr. Jn. Samuel, assistant secretary to

* Qu. Which of the Duchess-dowagers of W. and S. is dead, for there were three:

1. Frances (born Countess of Hohenheim), widow of Duke Charles-Eugene, born Feb. 10, 1746; 2. Sophia-Albertina, Countess of Beichlingen, born Dec. 15, 1746, widow of Duke Louis-Eugene, who died 1795; 3. Dorothea-Eugenia, daughter of Frederick-William, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, born Dec. 18, 1736, widow of the late Duke, Frederick-Eugene, who died 1797?

Mr. Webber, of Atherton, co. Warwick, to Miss Colvill, of Derby.

7. At Clapham, Surrey, John Cocks, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Miss Helle, sister of C. L. H. Prussian consul at Hamburg.

Mr. Rich. Barnes, to Miss Marianne Cox, both of Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth.

A. Layton, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss F. Parr, of Bury-street, St. James's.

8. At Chesterfield, co. Derby, the Rev. F. Foxlow, of Staveley, to Miss Jane Slater.

10. A. High Wycombe. Bucks, James Lanfdown, esq. of Portland-square Bristol, to Miss Mary-Elizabeth Bidale, of High Wycombe.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Thomas Owens, wine-merchant, to Miss Susan Patch, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. and sister of Mr. P. surgeon, of Exeter.

At Ashburne, co. Derby, Mr. Bishop, hofier, of Nottingham, to Miss Pulneck.

11. By special licence, at his house in Stonehouse, Plymouth, Capt. J. Newman, of his Majesty's frigate Mermaid, to Miss Brace, of Bennet-street, St. James's.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Corall.

13. Henry Rewel Reynolds, esq. eldest son of — R. esq. of Neatford-square, to Miss Anne Mitford, second daughter of J. M. esq. of Charlotte-street Fitzroy-square.

At Chigwell, Essex, Benjamin Astarie, esq. of New Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Hodgkin, of Chigwell.

At Quorn, near Derby, Rev. John Smith, M.A. late fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, to Miss Milne, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Alderscar-park co. Derby.

16. Mr. James J. Deacon, of Milk-street Cheap-side, to Miss Smith, of Cannon-street.

17. Wm. Belcher, esq. to Miss Caulton, daughter of Charles C. esq. both of High-street.

At Woolwich, Kent, John Vison, esq. of the royal reg. of artillery, to Miss A. ye, daughter of the late Lieut. col. A. of same corp.

Mr. Wedgeland, of Exeter, linen draper, to Miss Nelson, daughter of Netton N. esq.

Mr. Thomas Folbot, of Church-cross, to Miss Farbrother, of College-street, Westminster.

18. Mr. Turner, grocer, to Miss Dawkins, daughter of Mr. Rich. D. of Exeter, grocer.

19. At Bath, Robert Symptom, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Hughes, of Bath.

20. Wm. Elkerton Allen, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Canning, of St. Paul, Essex.

21. Mr. John Weeks, druggist, of Barnstaple, Devon, to Miss Collard.

22. Mr. Edward Tuck, of Edmonton, to Miss Watts, of Union-place, Lambeth.

24. Capt. Cumberland, of the Marshfield Regt., to Miss Ware, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel W. of St. John's-street.

26. At Chailey, Sussex, Capt. Dutton, of the 21st reg. of light-guards, to Miss Jones.

27. At Silehe-D. wharf, in Surrey, Mr. Charles Baldwin, of New Bridge-street, Black-friars, printer, to Miss T. Wrents, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh L. rector of Cratton-Flyford, co. Worcester.

DEATHS.

1797. **A**T Copenhagen, Christian Friis Rothöll, M. D. professor of physick and botany; author of a work, "De motu muscularis Causis," printed so long ago as 1751, and of some other anatomical and botanical dissertations. He has left a considerable library, consisting of about 10,000 volumes, among which are many valuable editions of the Classics. The various editions of Virgil, in this collection, are said to be more than 70 in number; and, of these, 18 are different folio editions.

Feb. 25. At Vienna, of a nervous fever, John-Frederick Jonger, a dramatic writer, born at Leipzig Feb. 15, 1757. He came to Vienna in 1787, and soon afterwards was appointed dramatic writer to the Imperial National theatre.

April 10. In his 49th year, in his convent at Aldersbach, in Lower Bavaria, Father Stephen Wiest, of the Cistercian order. From 1771 to 1794, when he resigned the appointment, he was professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt. He has left, ready for the press, a work on theological morality, which is to be printed.

Oct. 3. At Madras, Capt. Francis Stuart, of the 74th regiment.

20. At her house in Queen Elizabeth's-row, Greenwich, Mrs. Sandys, the second wife of the late Mr. S. colourman, No 81, St. Martin's-lane, London, whose successor is Mr. John Middleton, married to his only surviving daughter by a former marriage. She was buried in the Dissenters burying-ground, Bunhill-fields.

Dec. . . . On Blackheath-road, Greenwich, Robert Todd, esq. a considerable mast-maker in Wapping, whose manufactory is in the Isle of Dogs, on the mill-wall facing the royal dockyard at Deptford, by which he realized a very considerable fortune (it is said, 80,000l.); and, having no children by Mrs. Todd, who died a few months ago, he has adopted a young man, who was his apprentice, and given him his name and fortune. He was buried by his wife, in St. John's church-yard, Wapping.

17. At Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Pedley, merchant, late of Reading, Berks.

18. At Leipzig, in his 79th year, Charles Christian Degenkolb, S. T. P.; a person well skilled in the Oriental languages.

1, 98. Jan. 12. Mr. Frazer, the lady of the British Resident at Hamburg.

Feb. 8. At Leghorn, in Tuscany, Mr. Caroline Darby, wife of George D. esq. merchant there.

11. At Holbech, co. Lincoln, aged 56, Christopher Johnson, gent.

At Canterbury, after a long illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude, in her 21st year, Miss S. Barbara, daughter of the late

late Richard Harris B. esq. alderman of that city.

12. At St. Petersburg, Russia, of apostroph. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS POMIŁANOWSKI, late King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithuania. He had for several days complained of a head-ach; but, in consequence of the use of medicine, on the 11th he found himself much better, and went to the window to observe the degree of cold indicated by the thermometer, when he felt himself suddenly seized with a violent pain in the head, and great feebleness and illness. His attending physician privy-counsellor Boeckler, and his chaplain Jurawick, hastened to his assistance. He was conveyed to-bed; and bleeding and blisters had recourse to, but in vain. He requested his chaplain to give him absolution, and wished to repeat with him the penitential prayers; but his speech soon failed him. His Majesty then received the general absolution and extreme unction. About midnight he appeared much better; but, as the morning approached, grew continually weaker, till, about 8 in the morning, he breathed his last. He was born Jan. 17, 1732; elected King of Poland, Sept. 7, 1764. He was the son of Count P. colonel of the Swedish guards of Stanislaus King of Poland, a nobleman of uncommon merit, invincible courage, and perfect calmness and presence of mind, which enabled him to carry off Charles XII. when desperately wounded, from the battle of Pul-tawa, and to save him a second time at the battle of Rugen. His son inherited all his virtues, was about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a majestic aspect, a piercing eye, great courage, strong natural parts improved by education, a retentive memory, master of several languages; and a lover of the Arts and Sciences. He was in England three months, 1754 (see his person and character, XXXIII. 126; his portrait on a medal, XXXIV. 49); and, on his election to the crown of Poland, received a handsome letter from the King of Prussia (XXXIV. 459). In 1766 he resisted with great firmness the representations of Russia and Prussia, enforced with arms, in favour of the Protestants in Poland (XXXVI. 59, XXXVII. 289); but the dispute was settled 1768 (XXXVIII. 238. &c.). The Russians took part against the Dissidents that year (446, 485). The situation of the King was truly critical, being exposed alternately to the jealousy of the contending parties. Inclined to govern with justice and moderation, while he endeavoured to hold the balance between the contending parties he lost his consequence (XXXIX. 58, XL. 589). Nov. 2, 1771, his Majesty was carried off by a party of the Confederates under Kozwiski from Cracow to Willanow, but escaped by their divisions, and was preserved by their lead-

ers, encouraged by the hope of pardon and

a reward (XLI. 478). The King interceded for the regicides; but several were executed (XLIII. 410, 458, 515). The Diet met, 1773 (XLIII. 41). The Austrians invaded Poland in 1773; Polish Prussia was ceded to the King of Prussia (XLIII. 337); and the partition of Poland was resolved on (388); an accurate map of which see ib. 502. In 1785, a general confederacy was formed against the King, who entertained thoughts of abdicating the throne (LV. 911, 999). In 1787, he had an interview with the Empress of Russia relative to an exchange of Polish Ukraine for part of Russian Poland (LVII. 355, LVIII. 1114). The Poles were exhorted next year to assert their independency (LVII. 745). The Diet met Oct. 6 and 8 that year; and the King proposed a confederation, which was acceded to, and the army reinforced to 100,000 men (lb. 1023). Disputes running high in the subsequent Diet, and the evacuation of Poland being insisted on; the King recommended conciliatory measures (1109); but a civil war threatened the country (1114). The King of Prussia appeared disposed to take them under his protection (LIX. 76, 77, 165, LX. 75), in hopes of gaining by it (LX. 654); and the French ambassador presented a note to the Diet (265). In May, 1791, a most important Revolution took place, when the King planned a new Constitution, founded on that of England as improved in America, which the Diet adopted (LXI. 478); but it met with great opposition in the kingdom (569—572). The Diet of 1793 made great concessions to Prussia at the instigation of Russia (LXIII. 947). A Diet of 1794 annulled the proceedings of that of 1788 (LXIV. 73); and the Poles and Russians came to blows (369); and at last substituted the new constitution, instituted and sanctioned by the King and Diet (465), the King himself fighting in its defence (1042). The Russian arms finally prevailed; and the King formally laid down his crown, at Grodno, Nov. 25. The act of renunciation was laid before him by Prince Repnin, and the King signed it (1050). The Empress graciously gave him leave to go where he pleased, and promised to do all in her power to make him a proper establishment, but said, she must consult her allies before she came to a determination (LXVI. 245). If we believe M. Rulhiere, he was father of the present Emperor of Russia (see LXVII. 047, 948) — “Stanislaus,” says Mr. Cox (Travels in Poland, vol. I. p. 17, 410), “seemed polished, by his virtues and abilities, to raise Poland from its deplorable state, if the defects of the Constitution had not fettered his exertions for the public good. The fairest hopes were conceived of his future reign; but these flattering prejudices, at first realized, were soon disappointed by the factions of a tur-

valent people, fomented by the intrigues of the neighbouring powers. Thus the reign of the most amiable among the Polish sovereigns was doomed to experience the dreadful effects of that excessive liberality which is almost inconsistent with the existence of government. The first acts of his Majesty's reign were highly adapted to introduce order and regularity into the interior administration, and to rescue his country from her dependence upon foreign powers. The tendency of these executive regulations to increase the power and consequence of Poland gave umbrage to the adjacent states, and were likewise vigorously opposed by a strong party within the kingdom. At this crisis too, religious disputes blending themselves with public cabals, the flame of civil discord burst forth with a violence which had not hitherto raged even in Poland." The Dissidents were supported by Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Great Britain; whose Courts presented memorials in their favour; and, when matters came to extremities, the former joined the confederacy, and even carried off and imprisoned the opposition bishops five years. Confederacies were formed in defence of the Catholic religion, fomented by Austria, Constantinople, and France. The conspiracy against the King's life was contrived by the confederates, who ever considered him as unlawfully elected, and imputed to his fatal election and direction, or approbation, all the various ills under which the kingdom groined from the Russian oppression. The partition of Poland was projected by the King of Prussia, after having previously seized on Polish Prussia; and had not Poland, formerly more powerful than any of the surrounding states, from the defects of its Constitution, declined in the midst of general improvements, it would not, after giving law to the North, have become so easy a prey to every invader. The Courts of London, Paris, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, remonstrated against the usurpation: but remonstrances without assistance could be of no effect. Poland submitted to the dismemberment not without the most violent struggles, and now for the first time felt and lamented the fatal effects of faction and discord. The partitioning powers did less injury to the Republick by dismembering its fairest provinces than by perpetuating the principles of anarchy and confusion, and establishing on a permanent footing that exorbitant liberty which is the parent of faction, and has proved the decline of the Republick. Under pretence of amending the Constitution they have confirmed all its defect, and taken effectual precautions to render this unhappy country incapable of emerging from its present deplorable state." See *Clix*, *ib.* 22—52. Mr. C. who had the honour of several familiar conversations

with him, his Majesty being particularly attached to the English as well as acquainted with their constitution and laws, and even with Shakspeare, describes him as handsome in his person, with an expressive countenance, a dark complexion, aquiline nose, and penetrating eye, uncommonly pleasing in his address and manners, and possessing great sweetness of conversation tempered with dignity (171). His portrait is there engraved.—Mr. Burke, speaking of the Revolution effected through his endeavours, describes its advantages thus: "Not one man incurred loss, or suffered degradation; all, from the king to the day-labourer, were improved in their condition. Every thing was kept in its place and order; but in that place and order every thing was bettered; and, to add to this happy wonder, not one drop of blood was spilled!"—"This Revolution was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity and secrecy, such as have never before been known on any occasion; but, such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people! if they know how to proceed as they have begun! Happy prince! worthy to begin with splendour, or to close with glory, a race of patriots and of kings, and to leave

'A name, which every wind to heav'n would bear,

Which men to tell, and angels joy to hear!' See the history of this monarch very particularly detailed in a "History of Poland, from its Origin as a Nation to the Commencement of the Year 1795."—Having died a deposed monarch, no court-mourning has taken place for Stanislaus Poniatowski. Esteem for his memory, however, will long be cherished by every feeling and virtuous bosom. His manly and dignified conduct upon every public occasion ranks him as a good and able prince, and his private virtues have ever been universally acknowledged and admired.

At his house in May-fair, Joseph Damer, Earl of Dorchester, Vicount and Baron Milton, of Strone-hill in Ireland. He is succeeded by his son, George Damer, Lord Milton, who was secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam, when lord-tenant of Ireland, and M.P. for the borough of New Malton, co. York. He was eldest son of Joseph D. Esq. of C. Mrs. co. Dorset; was born March 12, 1717—18; M. P. for Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, 1741; for Bramber, co. Suffex, 1747; for Dorchester, 1754; created a peer of Ireland, May 30, 1753, 16 Geo. II. by the title of Baron Milton, of Stronehill, co. Tipperary, and, at the same time, appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom; and, May 10, 1762, 2 Geo.

III. created a peer of Great Britain by the

style

style and title of Baron Milton, of Milton-abbey, co. Dorset; and, May 15, 1792, 38 Geo. III. Earl of Dorchester and Viscount Milton. He married, 1742, Caroline, daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset, who died March 23, 1775, leaving him three sons. The eldest, John, died 1776; 2. George, his successor; and, 3. Lionel; and one daughter, Caroline. His Lordship purchased, 1752, the great manor of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, of the representatives of J. C. B. Bancks, esq. who inherited it by marriage of his father with the heiress of the Tregonwells, to whom it was granted at the Dissolution; and, having taken down the whole that remained except the great hall, re-built it in a very superb manner, 1771; and erected a new church for the use of the parish, which was consecrated 1786: the old monastic church is the family chapel and burial-place, the chancel beautifully ornamented, and an organ erected in it. The free-school, founded at Milton by the 1st abbot but one, was also transferred to Dorchester.

13. Rev. William Holwell, B. D. F. R. S. vicar of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, prebendary of Exeter, and formerly chaplain to the King; distinguished by very superior talents as a scholar, and a critical knowledge of the Greek language. He published, in 1766, "Selecti Dionysii Halicarnassensis de Præfatis Scriptoris Tractatus Græcè & Latinè" (of which see the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 212, 381); and, in 1776, "Extracts from Mr. Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer; selected from the Iliad," 2 vols. 8vo (ibid. p. 577).

16. At Haverhill, Essex, Geo. Howland, esq. uncle of Sir Geo. Howland Beaumont. At Leake, co. Lincoln, aged 66, Mr. Robert Evison, formerly an eminent grazier and auctioneer.

At Eatry, co. Kent, Mrs. Margaret Pennington, wife of the Rev. Thomas P. D. D. and sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the learned translator of Epictetus.

17. At Ayr, in his 82d year, William Logan, esq. who for more than 30 years had held the office of sheriff-substitute of Ayrshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. Marlow, hofier. At Dover, aged 80, Mrs. Susannah Broadley. She was the last survivor of ten brothers and sisters in that town; a family most worthy and respectable, and, for three generations, have been remarkable for their longevity; the father, mother, and six of the children, having died at such a distance as to make the amount, for eight persons, 611 years.

Suddenly, at his house in the Royal hospital, Fl. mouth, of which he had been senior surgeon a long series of years, aged 74, *Franca Geuch, M. D. F. R. S.* He published, "Case of a Man who had Six

Stones taken out of the Gall-bladder" (Phil. Transf. LIII. 231). "Case of a Man wounded in the left Eye with a small Sword" (ibid. 234). "Medical and Chirurgical Observations on Inflammations of the Eye, Ulcers, and Gun-shot Wounds, London, 1766," 8vo. "Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. To which are added, Some Remarks on the Subject, by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, 1767," 8vo. Dr. Baker ascribed this colic to the leaden pounds in which the cider is pressed; Mr. G. to shot left accidentally in the bottles; but this was answered by Dr. Saunders, in a letter to Dr. Baker, 1767, 8vo.

18. At Dundee, in Angushire, Mrs. Camilla-Eliza Wright, wife of James W. jun. esq. daughter of Col. D. Campbell, of the Craitham manes, and great-granddaughter, by the maternal side, to the late benevolent Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, &c. She is deeply regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, who could justly appreciate great sensibility, a high sense of propriety, generosity, frankness, integrity of principles, and independence of mind.

J. A.
At his house in Montrose, Robert Stephen, esq. of Letham.

19. At Kenegie, co. Cornwall, the Rev. William Harris, a gentleman of extensive fortune and great hospitality, who had laboured under a long and painful sickness, which he bore with Christian resignation, and has left only one son to inherit his large possessions.

Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, at his house in the Tything, near Worcester, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Powell, formerly one of the managers of the Worcester and other theatres.

At Lancaster, after a very short indisposition, Miss Lydia Rawlinson, daughter of the late Thomas Hatton R. esq. and sister of Abraham R. esq. formerly representative in parliament for that place. The loss of this truly estimable character extends to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the town where she resided, who were numbered among her friends and acquaintance. She possessed a mind of much energy; benevolence, affection, and cheerfulness, formed the prominent features of her disposition. To her relatives and near connexions she proved not only the valuable companion of health, but their unwearied attendant and kind friend in the hour of sickness and misfortune. On a mind thus constituted, the various calamities of human nature could not fail to exercise a powerful influence: to relieve them was the first pleasure of her life; and her assistance was administered with that sympathizing tenderness, and was regulated by that propriety, which rendered it both more effectual and more
Lancaster

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1798.

	Bank Stock.	Spec ^l Cl. Bk ^d Red	per St. Contra.	Am ^l Cl. Contra.	Spec ^l Cl. Navy.	Spec ^l Cl. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bond I dil.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. Spec ^l Cl.	Imp. Ann.	Frids Spec ^l Cl.	Tridh Ann.	Eng. Int. Tickets.	Frids Tickets.		
28	122 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	61	71 1/2	73	14	6 1/2	149	1	53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			12	5	0	
27	122	50 1/2	49 1/2	61	72 1/2	73 1/2	14	6 1/2	149	1	53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			12	5	0	
26	122	50 1/2	49 1/2	61 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	14	6 1/2	148 1/2	1	53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			12	5	0	
25	Sunday				72 1/2															13	14	0
24					73															13	14	0
23	121 1/2			62	73 1/2					2					46 1/2	9 1/2			14	14	0	
22	121 1/2				73 1/2					1					46 1/2	9 1/2			14	14	0	
21	121 1/2				73 1/2					1					46 1/2	9 1/2			15	0	0	
20					72 1/2				148 1/2						46 1/2	9 1/2			16	8	0	
19					72 1/2					1					46 1/2	9 1/2			16	8	0	
18	Sunday				73 1/2										47	10			15	6	0	
17					73 1/2										47	10			16	0	0	
16					73 1/2										47	10			16	19	0	
15	123				73 1/2										47	10			17	7	0	
14	121 1/2				75					1 pr.					48	10			17	5	0	
13					74 1/2						54 1/2				48	10			16	13	0	
12	125.				74 1/2						54 1/2				48	10			19	2	0	
11	Sunday				74 1/2						54 1/2				47 1/2	9 1/2			14	16	0	
10	124 1/2				74 1/2						54 1/2				47 1/2	10			14	18	0	
9					73 1/2					1	54				47	10			15	3	0	
8	124 1/2				73 1/2						54				47	10			14	8	0	
7					73 1/2						54				47	10			14	16	0	
6					73						54				46 1/2	9 1/2			14	16	0	
5					73 1/2						54				46 1/2	9 1/2			14	8	0	
4	Sunday				73						54				46 1/2	9 1/2			14	8	0	
3					72 1/2						53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			14	16	0	
2	122 1/2				72 1/2						53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			14	18	0	
1					72 1/2						53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2			15	3	0	

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

The Gentleman's Magazine

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Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
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London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
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Daily Advertiser
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Morning Chron.
Public Ledger
Gazett. & M. Post
Oracle & Pub. Ad.
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18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
Doucester 2
Dorchester Jour
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hal
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
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Staffordshire
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APRIL, 1798.

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Embellished with a View of the remarkable old Church at WALTHAM ABBEY; the City Conduit at BAYS-WATER, near PADDINGTON; some curious SEALS, COINS, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

Days.	Wind.	Barom.		Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1798.
				1.	2.		
1	SE calm	30	5	33	36	14 2.4	very pleasant
2	SE ditto		3	37	37	.5	no fun
3	SW moderate	11	50	48		.0	gloomy, with spr at short intervals
4	S calm	13	51	50		.0	rain in the morning, and at night
5	W ditto	13	47	48		.1	showers
6	W ditto	10	46	47		.1	clear, fun and pleasant
7	SE ditto	6	39	41		.5	very slight showers
8	SW ditto	0	45	46		.2	mist A.M. clears up P.M.
9	SW ditto	29,96	43	43		.4	delightful day
10	NW ditto	75	47	47		.3	mist A.M. rain P.M.
11	N ditto	80	31	36		.8	fun and pleasant
12	SSE ditto	95	30	34		.9	fun and pleasant
13	SE ditto	78	44	35		3.0	fun at intervals
14	SE brisk	98	31	33		.0	mild with fun
15	SE calm	94	38	35		.1	gloomy, little rain A.M. clears up P.M.
16	SW brisk	63	41	41		.4	gloomy
17	W brisk	20	41	41		.5	stormy showers
18	NW ditto	30	40	41		.4	hail storms
19	NW ditto	50	33	34		.6	gusty air, fun at intervals
20	SE calm	47	33	35		3.0	snow showers
21	NNE calm	71	39	33		2.8	hail storms
22	NNW ditto	83	34	35		.7	few hail storms
23	N calm	30, 3	33	34		.7	hail storms, but slight
24	N gentle	7	36	37		.7	fun, black clouds
25	SW calm	29,92	41	41		.5	fun, black clouds
26	NW ditto	85	40	41		.6	pleasant
27	NW gentle	98	39	39		.6	gloomy
28	NW ditto	80	44	46		.5	gloomy
29	NNW calm	70	42	42		.7	rain at night
30	E gentle	40	37	40		3.0	black clouds
31	N brisk	81	31	34		.0	black clouds, fleet

4. Laylock buds very turgid and green.—5. Sweet-scented violet flowers.—7. Frogs appear on the surface of the ponds and ditches.—9. Goffamer floats.—13. Periwinkle flowers.—14. Dandelion in its yellow flower.—20. The wind twice round the compass in the space of the day—thunder.—23. The horizon beautiful at sun-set.—25. Dead nettle flowers.—This day the thristle renews his song, having been silent some time; the frogs too appear again, after having withdrawn from the surface of the water.—26. Daffodil flowers.—28. Larch folia:es.—Fall of rain this month 1-23 inch. Evaporation 2 2. 10.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1798.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1798.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1798.
Mar.	0					Apr.	0				
27	33	46	9	29,86	cloudy	12	45	59	48	30,25	fair
28	38	48	9	.77	cloudy	13	42	61	49	29,98	fair
29	39	44	36	.68	showery	14	45	6	50	.92	rain
30	35	39	3	.53	snow and rain	15	47	60	50	.88	rain
31	30	38	5	.78	fair	16	47	62	47	.58	rain
1	31	43	37	.91	fair	17	49	59	48	.65	cloudy
2	42	47	42	.70	cloudy	18	47	58	48	.68	rain
3	43	52	49	.50	showery	19	45	1	44	.56	showery
4	52	54	47	.28	rain	20	41	47	40	.96	fair
5	46	58	49	.53	fair	21	40	49	39	30,14	fair
6	47	59	49	.58	fair	22	40	53	43	.12	fair
7	45	63	48	30,04	fair	23	46	59	47	.01	fair
8	44	65	49	.27	fair	24	53	6	48	.06	fair
9	43	65	50	.26	fair	25	47	64	46	.14	fair
10	45	67	51	.28	fair	26	49	66	50	.11	fair
11	49	63		.27	fair						

the favour they do me; but I am not well, and unable to converse with them." He then turned his face toward the high part of the bench on which he reclined, and was silent. In each of his withered hands he held a short rude beechen walking-stick about three feet high, by the help of which he was accustomed not only to walk about the extensive premises in which he passed his life, but to take his little rambles about the town; and once (for the old gentleman was irascible,) he actually set out on a pedestrian excursion to Hastings, to enquire for another situation in service, because his patrons desired him to be more attentive to personal neatness. It is but justice to the lady alluded to, to add, that the uncouth abode of Mr. Ingleby was the only one in which he could be persuaded to dwell, and which long familiarity had rendered dear to him. The choice appeared very extraordinary; but every thing belonging to the history of Mr. Ingleby was beyond the fixed and settled rules by which human life is in general regulated.

I shall have a great curiosity to hear the history of his last moments; in all probability exhausted Nature went off gently, and without a struggle; yet there certainly appeared, four months ago, a sufficient portion of the *vis vite* to warrant a longer addition to his continuance in this evil world, of which he had been an inhabitant ever since the year 1679.

One thing it is but justice to Mr. Ingleby to add. He had a very strong sense of religious duty. Till within a very short time, he was in the habits of reading prayers twice a day to his attendant, and others, whom curiosity (or from better motives) led to form his congregation; and, when the fatigue of this exertion was more than he could encounter, he still, once in the day, performed his public devotions. STEPHEN HEWITSON.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

I N Dugdale's Warwicksire, vol. II. p. 810, it is stated, that "Charles lord Carington, of Wotton (viscount Beresford in Ireland), having occasion to travel into France, lodging at Pontoise, was barbarously murdered, by one of his own servants, in February 1664, for lucre of such money and jewels as he then had at that place; and lieth interred there, with a fair tomb of marble erected to his memory." Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of the Ecclesiastic Emigrants now in this country may be able to give us the epitaph of this murdered Peer. (Or, does Menin, in his "Anquités Nationales," preserve it?)

Dugdale says, the title became extinct in the person of Charles, a younger son of the abovementioned Earl; but that the estate at Wotton descended to his kinsman, Francis Carington, of Aston, in Shropshire. Q. What was the degree of kindred? Who is now the owner of Wotton? And is the present Lord Carington any relation?

Yours, &c. WARVICENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Kennington Gore,

March 17.

UNDERSTANDING that considerable doubts have arisen respecting the authenticity of the MSS. of the late Rev. Mr. Toplady (which came into my hands as his executor, and which I have since communicated to Mr. Row for publication), I feel myself called upon to step forward, and vindicate them from the charge of *imposition*. Those persons, who supposed them to be surreptitious, must have done so from a knowledge of that clause in Mr. T's will, which directs "all the MSS. of and in his own hand-writing, to be consumed by fire within one week after his interment." It must, however, be observed, that Mr. T. little thought, at the time of his making his will, that he should perform in part this sad office himself; which he actually did.

did, assisted by me. We were two days occupied in the business; and those few writings which have escaped the flames would, doubtless, have shared the same fate as the rest, if it had not been for the intervention of the late Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, and the Rev. Mr. Ryland, sen. of Northampton, who called to see Mr. Toplady during his illness, and found him in the very act of destroying his papers. They expressed their sincere regret at this procedure, and endeavoured to divert him from the farther execution of his purpose. To this Mr. Toplady, after repeated expostulations, at length reluctantly consented. Then turning to me, he said, "My dear friend, you are at liberty to do whatever you please with the rest;" which declaration has virtually done away the injunction laid upon me by his will.

And here I cannot but lament the loss which the Religious and Literary World have sustained from the scrupulous delicacy of Mr. T's mind. The answers he assigned to me for this part of his conduct were, that "some passages might be twisted from their intended meaning, which, when dead, he should not be able to refute." I perceived among the MSS. which were committed to the flames, many works of taste and genius, particularly a very voluminous History of England nearly completed. There are among the MSS. which have been rescued, "An Essay towards a concise Chronological Dictionary," and "An History of the antient State of Britain, in Sixteen Letters to the late Mrs. Catharine Macaulay;" which, I doubt not, will confirm his reputation as a writer. I understand Mr. Row designs shortly to publish them.

I cannot conclude this letter without improving the opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to Mr. Row for the very liberal manner in which he has conducted, and the ample justice he has rendered,

at a great expence, in bringing forward the Works of my dear deceased friend. I am confident the publick feel themselves equally indebted to his exertions. I have only to add, that I have given up all the MSS. I have found to that gentleman, who will publish them in a seventh and eighth volume. From my knowledge of the contents, I can assure the publick that, for usefulness, sentiment, and language, they are not inferior to those printed in Mr. Toplady's life-time. If any person should still entertain doubts of their authenticity, they may, by reference to Mr. Row, of Great Marlborough-street, see the MSS. in the handwriting of Mr. Toplady himself; or, upon application to me, I will give them every satisfaction in my power.

WILLIAM HUSSEY.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

IN your Obituary, vol. LXVII. p. 805, it is said of Sir W. A. the late Bishop of Chichester, that his remains were deposited in the family-vault at Battle, Suffex, on the 13th. Now, Sir, I must take the liberty of correcting that mistake, by assuring you (for I was present at his funeral) that he was buried in the family-vault at Goestling, near Hastings, in that county, on the 14th. The following inscription, which I copied from his coffin-plate, will ascertain his age, with which you have not acquainted us.

Sir
William Ashburnham, 1
Bart.

Born. 16 Jan.

1710.

Died 4th Sept.

1797.

That on the coffin-plate of his lady is thus:

"Lady A. born April 14, 1712. Died August 29, 1780"

I believe also you are not correct in regard to his children; for, if I mistake not, he had two sons: 1. William, who married Anne, daughter of the Rev. — Woodgate, of Marefield, in Suffex;

by whom, who lies buried in Gueflling church, he had four sons and one daughter. 2. John, who died unmarried; and three daughters (unmarried, Margaret, Frances, and Katharine.)

The seat of the A's (baronets) is named Bromham, and is in the parish of Gueflling. The late bishop was lord of the manor, patron, and rector of Gueflling, which came into the family by the marriage of Richard A. second son of Thomas A. temp. H. VI. (the eldest, John, was ancestor to the Earls of A.); with a daughter and heir of Sir John Stoneling, of Bromham, knt.

Whilst I was waiting for the Bishop's funeral, I copied the two (only) monumental inscriptions in the church; and I afterwards collected the following particulars relative to the parish of Gueflling, which are much at your service, if you think they will afford the least amusement to your numerous readers. The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, consists of two aisles, paved with brick: it is kept in very bad order, and claims not the least pretension to neatness.

On a monument against the wall of the South aisle, in which is the A's family-vault, is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth buried Adam Ashburnham, esquier, son'e and heir of Laurence A. and Eve Adames, who had issue livinge at his death, by his wife Elizabeth Twislen, Elizabeth Laurence, John, Roger, Charles, and Edward A. He dyed the v. of June 1597. of the age of 40 yeres. Will God and I shall."

There is a shield containing 10 quarterings, but scarcely distinguishable.

Against the wall of the chancel, on the North side of the communion rails, is a monument much broken and defaced; on which are two figures, in marble, kneeling: viz. a man in armour, and a woman in the drels of the times: behind them are a little girl, and a child in a cradle. On the tablet is this inscription:

"Here lyeth buried the body of John Cheyney, esquier, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Palmer, of Lingcoln's Inne, esquier, and had issue by her one sonne and one daughter, who ended his life the xxth of September, An'o Dom. 1603."

Arms: Erm. on a bend. S. 3 martlets Or. Impaling a coat which is broken and defaced. Crest, on a wreath, a bull's scalp A. attired O.

The Rev. Robert Bradshaw, who was rector of Pett and Gueflling (and who married Bridget, the youngest daughter and only surviving child of Sir Denny Ashburnham, by his first wife Frances, born 1632, daughter of John A. of A. esq. of the bed-chamber to King Charles I.) got 10,000l. in one of the state-lotteries, 1000l. of which he gave to the corporation of clergymen's sons (after his decease, which happened 20 July, 1736, aged about 80), paying him 4l. per cent. while he lived. He built a new house near the church, and bequeathed it to the living; so that there are two parsonage-houses; this, and another, about half a mile South of the church. He also founded a school for 20 poor children of the parish; and left 15l. per annum for the master's salary; and 15l. per annum to an apothecary, to attend the poor of the three parishes of Gueflling, Pett, and Fairlight. The schoolmaster and apothecary are appointed, annually, on the 1st of May: the former, by the owner of Bromham, and the rector of Gueflling; the latter, by the rectors of the three parishes. Mr. B. bequeathed lands for the endowment; but not dying till after the statute of mortmain took place (though the will bore date before), his heir contested the validity of these bequests. In the contest, so much money was spent, that his will could not be fulfilled till after the death of his widow; when her jointure of 100l. per annum fell in, A. D. 1769; the estate was then sold for almost twice as much as he expected, and all his legacies

legacies were increased proportionably.

Some land now let at 4l. per annum was left by ———, to be given to four poor widows (two belonging to Gueftling parifh, and two to Ickletham), who are to keep the (Cheney's) monument clean. For the two Gueftling widows, there is alfo a houfe and a little plat of about half an acre. The owner of Bromham is trustee; and the late Mr. Bradshaw augmented the salary of the two Gueftling widows, by leaving 50l. to be laid out in land, for their ufe.

William Fletcher, of Coghurft, gent. buried 25 Nov. 1712, left an annuity of 1l. 10s. as a dole to the poor of this parifh for ever.

Gueftling, Geftelings, Geflinge, Gefeling, Gefling, Geflyne. Dedication, St. Laurence. Patron, Sir W. Afhburnham, Bart. Deanry, Hatlings; King's Books, 12l. 0s. 7½d. Tenth, 1l. 4s.

21 Ed. I. Ecc'ia de Gefling, xx m'r's, Pope Nicholas's taxation.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*
WITH the moft heartfelt fatisfaction, I behold the refolutions entering into by a few of the fuperior circles in this kingdom, for the fupport and correction of public manners; becaufe I conceive, that fuch laudable meafures, if purfued with refolution and perseverance, will give more effectual check to the progrefs of Anarchy than the Bayonet or the Contribution;—it being a well-known fact, that our miserable enemies advanced, with rapid strides, through blood and defolation, over the fepulchres of Morality and Religion.

Having expreffed my unfeigned joy at the approach of the only kind of Reform I approve, I fhall add my wish, that this Reform may become extenfive; and I know of no method furer to effect this, than by deeming it *unfashionable* to be wicked; and that *Gaming, Debauchery, or Sharping, fhall be*

regarded as monftrous and as uncouth as the Ruff, the Fardingale, or the Demy-peak Saddle: and farther to render this reformation in our manners complete, allow me to recommend it to every good individual, to difcourage, and fteadily avoid, all thofe who praftife evil. May we not term it an unnatural connexion, when we fee the worthy affociating with the *worthlefs*. Whether from indolence, curiofity, or timidity, we hourly meet Honesty arm-in-arm with Roguery; we fee Sobriety entertaining Drunkennefs, and Candour liftening to the fcandalous tales of Falfehood: the Senfualift is allowed to approach the Virtuous; and the Villain is permitted to creep round the Man of Honour!

I am confident that there are many good men, and women too, who are frightened into this monftrous union; people, who are acted upon by a kind of Jacobinical influence; and who are not only afraid to avoid the fociety they inwardly difapprove, but even allow themfelves to receive amufement from it.—Could thofe I have laft defcribed perceive the injury thus committed on fociety; and the reproach attaching to themfelves; did they but confider, that, as in law, the Receiver is accounted equally culpable as the Thief; fo, in manners, thofe who encourage Vice, by not fhewing a proper abhorrence of its perpetrators, cannot be held in equal esteem with fuch as have fortitude and felf-denial enough to crufh the vipers, however infinuating or formidable their approaches. If the virtuous reflected thus deeply, I am convinced they would aroufe, and treat the infamous with the neglect and contumely they merit. I will haften to conclude, repeating the pleafure I experience at this profpect of a Reform, moral and religious; convinced of this being the moft effectual countermine we can employ, to explode thofe dangerous

gerous doctrines which are at this hour sapping the foundation of our national existence; since, if ever we should be wretched enough to permit our minds to be totally enslaved by Vice—if ever the rugged Virtue of old Britain is compressed betwixt Luxury and Atheism—in that dread hour, the Fiend, who now sides with his friends, and leads them incessantly through his favourite scenes, will encompass us also in his wiles, and Britons become stigmatised with the *Frater-nal Hug*.

Mr. Urban, I am under the necessity of writing hastily; if, however, you find these thoughts are expressed with sufficient correctness, you will give them to the public, in your valuable Repository.

A DISBANDED OFFICER.

MR. URBAN, *March 10.*
VIATOR A. p. 196, has, I think, mistaken an assertion of mine. Col. Johnson, who has taken the name of Tynte, married, as I presume, the daughter of Capt. *Hassel*; which will reconcile the different accounts. Half blood was determined, in the claim of the Mildmays to the barony of Fitzwalter, to be no bar to the inheritance of an honour. [I hope Mr.

Urban will some time find admission for the paper sent last October, regarding that barony, in which this matter is declared more at large.]

Lady Tynte, p. 263, who died 14th of March, was the last of the male line of the family of Busby, of Addington, in Bucks. Her father, Dr. Busby, was son of Sir John Busby, by his second wife, who was a Dormer. Sir John's first wife was daughter and coheir of Sir William Manwaring, of West Chester, knt. by whom he had a daughter, Hesther, married to the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tattonpark, Cheshire, whose descendants are now the representatives of the Busby family. Robert Busby, esq. father of Sir John, married a daughter of Sir John Gore, alderman of London. His father married a Johnson, of Ashenden, Bucks*. Lady Tynte's mother was a Lymbury of Hampshire, by whom the Earl of Wiltshire, whose grandmother was a Lymbury, became allied to her. But the Addington estate ought to have descended to the issue of her paternal aunt. T. S.

* See "Visitation Co. Bucks, 1634." See also "Wilks's Bucks," "Kennet's Register," and "Gent. Mag. 1794," (under the article of Dr. Busby, mast. of Westm. School,

IN STAINDROP CHURCH, DURHAM.

"Near this place

are deposited the remains of JOHN LEE, esquire, one of his Majesty's counsel at law; attorney-general for the county-palatine of Lancaster, and some time for this county also and member of parliament for Higham Ferrers.

He died on the fifth day of August, 1793, in the sixty-first year of his age, after having attained, by means equally honourable to his abilities and principles, an eminent rank in his profession, and successively filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to his Majesty.

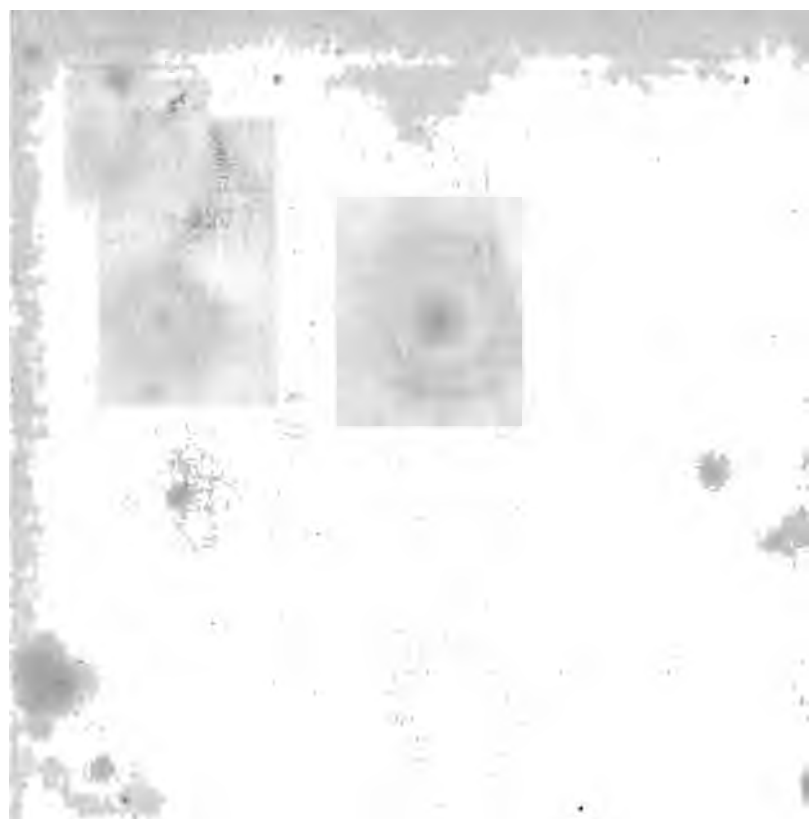
During the course of an active and useful life, he was distinguished for a natural eloquence singularly adapted to forensic disputation; an indefatigable zeal in promoting, as an advocate, the interest of individuals; and a warm invariable attachment to the Laws and Constitution of his country.

Free from all religious bigotry, he manifested, both in his public and private conduct, a firm belief in the Christian Revelation; and uniformly acted on the persuasion, that an observance of its precepts is its best support.

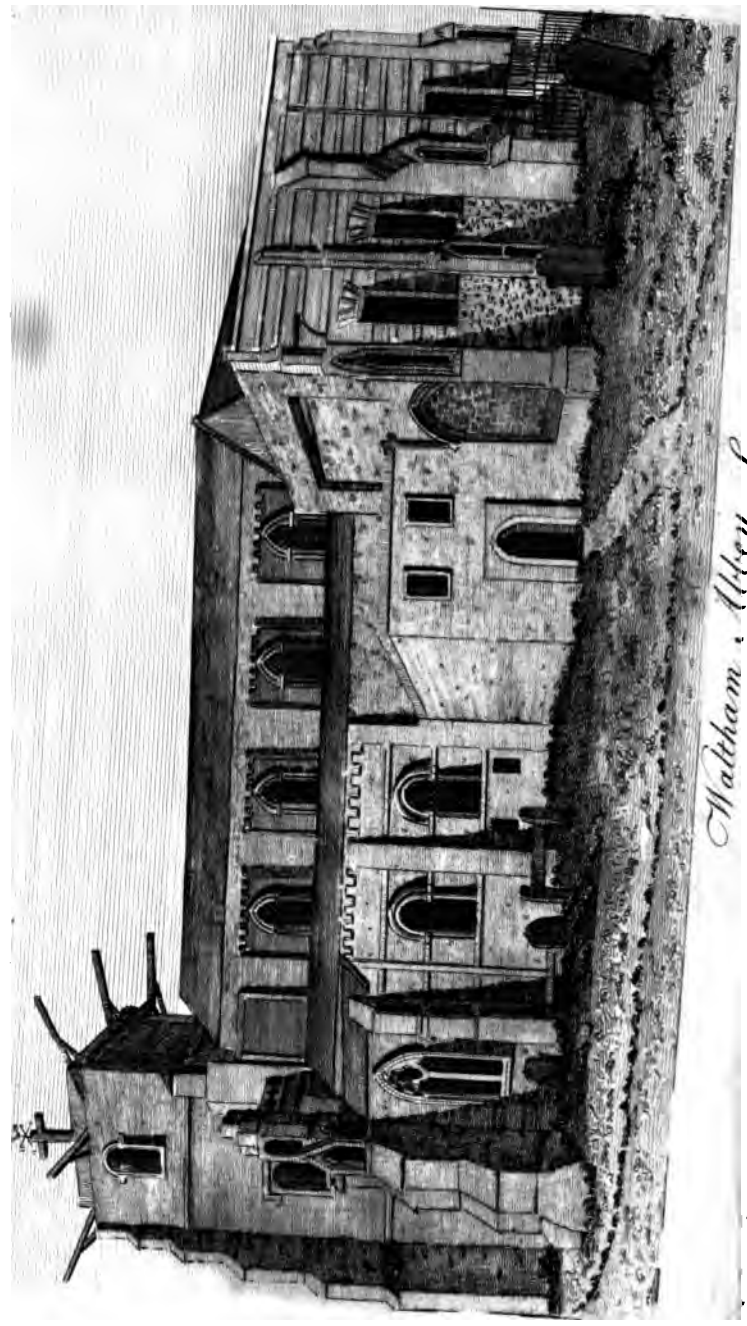
A benevolent cheerfulness of disposition, united with a peculiar pleasantry in conversation procured him the esteem of numerous friends, whom no change of fortune could induce him to neglect.

And by the practice of every social virtue, as well as a steady exertion of his uncompar-talents

in support of justice and rational liberty, he acquired an indisputable claim to the remembrance of all who admired superior parts, or respect integrity of character."



1
The first abbey church



Merton Abbey

Mr URBAN, *March 25.*
NO apology will be necessary for troubling you with a faithful representation of the old church at Waltham abbey (*Plate I.*); the only part now remaining of a celebrated religious house there, originally founded by Earl Harold, brother-in-law to Edward the Confessor. The learned Continuator of Camden informs us, that the town of Waltham is considerable at present only for its market, and the manufactory of gunpowder carried on near it. Its church reduced to the nave, which its style bespeaks to be of the time of its foundation, is the only remain of the ancient magnificence of this mitred abbey, valued at 900*l.* *per annum.* The tomb of the founder was supposed to be discovered in the garden of the abbey-house about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but it was more probably that of some abbot. All that now remains of the abbey-house is part of a cloister or crypt and the gate and postern, on which are the arms of Eng'land in the time of Henry III. who visited this house. The mansion built on the site of the abbey by Sir Edward Denny, at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and modernized by Charles Wake Jones, esq. was entirely pulled down in 1770. In the gardens is a large tulip-tree, by its size probably the first introduced in this kingdom*.

The reader, who is desirous of knowing more minutely the state of this church, is referred to Farmer's "History of the antient Town, and once famous abbey, of Waltham, 1735," 8vo. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*
CICERO says very truly, "nihil tam absurdè dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum." *Divinat. l. II. § 58.* There is no absurdity, however extravagant, which has not been maintained by some pretended philosopher.

We have a remarkable instance of this kind in a writer, who undertakes to vindicate the equity of Divine Providence against all objections. Among other observations on this subject, he makes the following bold and extravagant supposition :

"One may even venture to assert, that it would have been worth while to have

created a world for the sake of *only one* person to be saved out of it, and fitted in it for everlasting happiness." *Dissertation on Providence, by R. Price, D.D.*

I am struck with horror while I am reviewing this wild reflexion. It is not to be conceived how the destruction of millions should be counterbalanced by the happiness of one; and it is extremely presumptuous to form a supposition which is utterly inconsistent with all our ideas of infinite wisdom, justice, and benevolence. The good Doctor would have thought this a horrid system if he had been born under such a dispensation, and had not been himself the happy individual; and yet, admitting that he had been thus highly favoured, we cannot comprehend how he could have enjoyed any real felicity in his exalted station, while he must have been occasionally considering that all his fellow-creatures, without exception, were condemned either to annihilation or everlasting punishment.

When we presume to reason on the dispensations of the Supreme Being, it is our duty to speak with more caution, reverence, and humility.

Dr. Priestley, in his sermon on the death of Dr. Price, makes this very curious remark :

"We not only hope, but firmly believe, that in a short space we may see our deceased friend again, and be able to tell him, what he will be as eager to learn, how those things, about which he most interested himself, respecting the welfare of his country and of mankind, went on after his death; and such is the prospect that is now opening up to us, respecting the enlargement of civil and religious liberty, and the extension of general happiness, that the longest liver will probably have the best news to carry him." *Sermon, May 1, 1791.*

In conformity to this idea, it is to be supposed that these two patriots, Price and Priestley, will meet in heaven; and, after mutual compliments and congratulations, will begin to talk, like two gentlemen at a coffee-house, of politics and the news of the day. Price will be "eager to learn" the progress of that revolution which was to "enlarge the bounds of civil and religious liberty, and promote the general happiness of mankind." But, O grief of griefs! how vain, how tallacious, are the schemes of visionary projectors, and the predictions of modern pro-
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* *Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 49.*
GENT. MAG. April, 1798.

phets! The one will be ashamed to relate, and the other mortified to hear, that this delightful prospect is converted into a scene of horror and the most detestable villany. Priestley, with a sorrowful countenance, can only tell the inquisitive politician, that their expected liberty is changed into licentiousness; that civil government is turned into anarchy, and religion degenerated into the most daring impiety; that the democratical reformers in France, who were to accomplish this glorious enterprize, are become a junto of demons; that they have murdered their king, and blasphemed their God; that the banditti under their command have destroyed some of the finest towns and provinces in Europe; that they have banished or butchered above two millions* of their fellow-citizens, and plundered every country where they could extend their power under the hypocritical pretence of friendship and alliance.

To this melancholy detail Price, we may suppose, can only reply, "My dear Doctor, when I was an inhabitant of you dirty planet, I flattered myself that light and liberty were dawning in the West; that Boston would shortly become the mount Sion, the holy Jerusalem, the land of peace and felicity; and that France was destined by Providence to rescue the old world from slavery and oppression. I spent the latter part of my time, like the demons in Milton, in metaphysical disputations on liberty and necessity, and in political schemes for the good of my country; but I am now sensible of my folly, and the absurdity of such people as you and I attempting to reform the universe, by entering into cabals, and HATCHING VAIN EMPIRES †." EUSEBIUS.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF INVASIONS OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from vol. LXXII. p. 1017.)

PERKIN (1497) not finding Scotland agreeable to his wishes, left that kingdom, and retreated to Ireland; whence he was invited to England by many discontented persons. Allured by their representations, he

* See an excellent little tract, lately published, intitled, "Democratic Principles illustrated by Example." Printed for Wright, price 3d.

† See Beelzebub's speech, in *Paradise Lost*, ll. 378.

embarked with four small ships and a handful of men, 140 only comprising his army. He, however, effected a landing in Cornwall, and attempted Exeter, but without success. The gentlemen of the county of Devon armed against him; on which he became dispirited, quitted his army (which had increased since his landing to near 7000 men), and took sanctuary at Bewley, where he yielded himself to the king's mercy. After a time, however, he was publicly made a show of, confined in the stocks, and finished his presumptuous career at Tyburn, being hanged there in the year 1499.

1588. The event of this year formed a respectable figure in the English annals, being no less than the total overthrow of the boasted Armada of Spain. Philip of Spain with much subtlety amassed this fleet together, on whom the Pope bestowed his benediction, and gave it the name of Invincible. Philip, with some address, amused Elizabeth with various reports as to its destination; but Elizabeth was too wary to be amused long, and obliged Philip to declare his intentions; on which the queen busied herself, and made provision for giving them a hearty reception. 20,000 troops she cantoned along the Southern parts of the kingdom, and with such judicious arrangement, that in 48 hours the whole might with ease have formed one body. 23,000 were encamped at Tisbury; and 36,000 formed a guard for her majesty's person, commanded by Lord Hunston. Beacons were also erected on the coast of Kent, which in half an hour conveyed intelligence to London. The queen's grand fleet lay at Plymouth; and another of 40 ships lay on the coast of Flanders, to watch and attack the Prince of Parma, who, by the orders of Philip, had built for this expedition many ships, with a great number of flat-bottom boats, each being capable of carrying 30 horse, with bridges fitted to them, together with a vast army. On the 29th of May, 1588, this great fleet and army sailed from Lisbon, commanded by Alonso Perez de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia, and encountered several severe storms, in which the fleet suffered considerably. They at last approached our coast, where Admiral Howard engaged them for three days with success. They retreated towards the coast of France, where the English admirals

admirals followed with a large fleet, and attacked them. The fireships, which were then of late invention, made great destruction in the fleet of Philip. The discomfited Spaniards flew before them. In their retreat they experienced storms, and not above one-third reached home of this boasted Armada.

1650. Charles II. on the 12th of June, with a small fleet, sailed from the coast of Flinders, and escaped the ships that were set to watch him. He landed in the North of Scotland on the 23d of the same month, where he raised an army of above 20,000 men, that kingdom being for the greatest part, if not the whole, in his interest. Cromwell left Ireland, was made general of all the parliamentary forces, and marched into Scotland. Sept. 3, he forced the Scots camp at Dunbar, and made himself master of a great part of Scotland. Charles, however, resolved to try his fortune in England, marched from his camp at Stirling, and in a few days passed into England. Aug. 6, the general followed with a superior army, and gained a decisive victory at Worcester on Sept. 3. The king having made his escape from the scene of action, after various dangers and difficulties, got to a vessel at Shoreham, O.S. 15, and landed the same evening on the coast of Normandy.

May 24, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth, with a ship of war of 32 guns, two tenders, and 82 men, sailed from the Texel, escaped all the ships that were stationed to intercept him, and landed his adherents at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11. Many of the lower class of people joined him. His friend the Earl of Argyle was defeated in Scotland, of which he had early notice, together with the approach of the king's army on his arrival at Taunton. At Sedgmore he attacked the king's army on the 6th of July, was there defeated, taken prisoner, and finally beheaded on the 15th of the same month.

O.S. 19, 1688, William, Prince of Orange, with a fleet of 50 men of war, 25 frigates, 25 fireships, and about 400 victuallers and other vessels for conveying about 14,000 horse and foot, set sail from the flats by the Brill. After experiencing a storm, by which they were driven back, they again assembled at Helvoetsluys, and

on Nov. 1, again set sail. His intention of effecting a landing in the North was accidentally defeated. A change of wind forced them to the West. They passed the English fleet of 61 sail of men of war, under Lord Dartmouth, in the Downs, in a very foggy day, although the fleet of the Prince occupied a line above seven leagues long, and were above six hours in passing. The intention of the Prince on this occasion was to land at Dartmouth or Torbay, but he was carried beyond both. The wind, tacking to the Westward, carried him back to Torbay; at the same time detained the English fleet, who were in pursuit, from coming up with them. On Nov. 4, William made good a landing; on which the army of James mostly deserted him; and William was crowned king of England without a battle.

March 12, 1689. About this time James II. assembled an army, with a fleet of 14 men of war, 6 frigates, and 3 fireships, sailed from Brest, and landed at Kingsale, in Ireland, where he was joined by his friends, and by fresh supplies from France, to the amount of 40,000 men. In the unsuccessful sieges of Londonderry and Inniskilling they lost a deal of time, which might have been otherwise appropriated to far better success. The Duke of Schomberg, with an army much inferior in number, was sent over to give a check to them this year; and the next year William followed with another, effected a landing in June, and joined Schomberg's camp at Lisburn; and in the battle of the Boyne, July 1, obtained a complete victory. James made his escape to Dublin, got off in a French vessel, and retired to St. Germain.

1692. James II. visited La Hogue, where there lay an army of near 20,000 men, with 300 transports, and between 40 and 50 men of war, lying ready to make a descent upon England; but by contrary winds were detained almost a month, when they were attacked by the gallant Ruffel, with the English and Dutch fleet conjoined, May 18, 1692. The French gave way, and were pursued for several days, in which they lost seven ships, which were destroyed, and 14 more burnt in the very bay of La Hogue on the 23d of the same month.

March 17, 1708, the Pretender set sail from Dunkirk for Scotland with

French fleet of 26 ships (most of them being about 40 guns each) and 6000 men; were pursued by Admiral Byng (who lay on the Fiemish coast to watch their motions) with a fleet of 40 ships. The French ships taking a wider compass, Sir George Byng arrived at the Frith of Edinburgh before them. On the approach of the French, they discovered his fleet, and kept at a distance. Sir George followed, and fell in with some of them, and took the Salisbury. The remainder of the fleet steered for Inverness, but were prevented by contrary winds. They lost above 4000 men, and at last got back to Dunkirk.

During the year 1715 the Earl of Mar went to Scotland to excite a rebellion, in which he was rather successful, many rising and proclaiming the Pretender King in several parts there, while others in the North followed the example. Nov. 13, the Scotch, under the Earl of Mar, were defeated at Dumblain by the Duke of Argyle. On the 14th, the rebels in the North surrendered to General Carpenter at Preston. The Pretender found means by great secrecy to get into Scotland, attended only by six gentlemen; landed at Peterhead Dec. 22, and entered Perth Jan. 9, 1716, but quitted it on the approach of the army under the Duke of Argyle; was pursued, got from the coast in a French ship, and landed in France in Feb. following.

July 14 1745, the eldest son of the Pretender set sail from Brittany in a frigate of 18 guns only, and was afterwards joined by a man of war of 66 guns. This latter ship was met and engaged by Brett. The Pretender escaped, and arrived in the frigate, where he was joined by several, and entered Perth Sept. 4, and proceeded towards the city of Edinburgh, which he entered on the 17th. On the 21st he engaged and beat Sir John Cope at Preston Pans; laid siege to Edinburgh castle Oct. 1; and raised the siege the 5th; passed the Tweed in their route for England Nov. 6; took Carlisle and penetrated as far as Derby Dec. 4; quitted Derby the 6th, and were driven back to Scotland. In their retreat they were joined by more of the Scots; took Sterling Jan. 8, 1746; besieged the castle and got the battle of Falkirk the 17th. Things being in an alarming state, the Duke of Cumberland set out from London with all speed. Jan.

25, joined our army in Scotland; the 30th, advanced towards the enemy; the day following they flew before him; and he entered Stirling Feb. 2. The Scots made for their Highlands, besieged Fort William in vain, and were totally defeated by the duke at the battle of Culloden, April 16.

The appearance of the French fleet off Plymouth, during the last war, I think it needless to mention; as it appeared evident their intention was never for the purpose of invasion, but a mere Gasconade,

Neither should I have taken notice of the 1050 men under the instructions of Gen. Hoche, commanded by Col. Tate, which effected a landing in Wales this last year, had not your Miscellany for last month, p. 162, given a paper, purporting to be instructions for Col. Tate, commanding la seconde legion des Francs, which evidently points out the intention of that detachment; of course comes under the heads of this paper. These 1050 men fully determined, not finding themselves supported or even joined by a single person, thought it prudent to lay down their arms to about 300 militia hastily assembled. J. LASKEY.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN IN SWITZERLAND TO A FRIEND.

MY DEAR SIR, *March 3.*

IT is now near two years since I heard from you, though I wrote twice, particularly towards the close of last September. But, perhaps, the troubles of the times caused both our letters to miscarry. The present is intended to acquaint you with our recent national events, and the calamities which threaten to overwhelm us.

Ever since the French revolution began we have been menaced with invasion; indeed, it is astonishing how we could escape so long. Frenzied men, stimulated by the lust of misrule or of vengeance, eagerly longed to sacrifice us to their cabals. With indefatigable zeal they dispersed inflammatory handbills throughout the country, and urged the people to revolt, with hopes of establishing a republic in the Pays de Vaud, intituled, *The Lemantine Republic*. One La Harpe de Rolle (formerly a lawyer, and afterwards tutor to the Grand Duke of Russia, but who had of late retired into France,) joined several others of the same kidney, and continually flled the French

news-papers with the most scandalous misrepresentations. They at length succeeded in persuading a number of giddy enthusiasts to engage in their plans. This; however, could never have happened but for the Directory's *generous* and public assurance of French protection to the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud. From that instant turbulence and anarchy stalked barefaced through the land; for, they concluded every enormity might be safely perpetrated under so potent a sanction. *Placards* flew about like wildfire; and the most insolent invitations to rebel were openly promulgated in all their diurnal publications. A wretch of the name of Junot, a native of St. Croix, posted up and down the country as the avowed factor of these smuggling incendiaries. He was taken up at last in the county of Neuchâtel, and conducted to Berns, where are several other state-prisoners from Berne and the parts adjacent. It is certain, attempts have been detected to fire the city of Berne in different quarters by means of combustible materials.

In the nights of the 13th and 14th of December the French took possession of Pierre Pertuys, an ancient appendage to the bishoprick of Porentry, in which is the valley of Motiers grand Val, a Protestant district, under the immediate protection of Berns. They likewise seized Ergueuil (a place on the borders of Switzerland), the town and territory of Bienne (a republick in alliance with the Swiss), and Neuville, (united to Berns); pretending the bishop of Porentry should nominate the magistracy of Bienne, and receive the feignorial rights of Neuville. My good friend, I would not have you mistake such *disinterested affection* for the secular claims of this good prelate. They act in the most despotic manner imaginable. They have already confiscated the church revenues, and put the young men in requisition; 150 of the latter are hurried off to Normandy, to join the intended expedition against England. On another side they hem in Geneva strangely on pretence of hindering the impost of English merchandize into France. They let little food pass into the town, and will not allow any of our people, who are there either on business or pleasure, to depart without a passport, which must be procured from *Bourg*, in *Besse*, at a very heavy expense.

In our country they tried in many places to plant the tree of liberty; but it would not grow except at Ecclepens, near the Saiva. Our chief towns are sadly convulsed by seditious agents: Orbe is the quietest of them all; beating two or three madcaps, its inhabitants are sober enough. Lausanne and Vevey, with most of the little towns bordering on the lake, are completely revolutionized. The Swiss and their allies, seeing their independence at stake, convoked a diet at Arau on the 2d of January; when they renewed their ancient confederacy, and solemnly swore to defend their religion and their mutual rights to the last gasp. All the inhabitants too were ordered to assemble on the 10th, each in his proper district, to repeat the oath of fealty and attachment to their country, and to declare their fixt determination to die in its defence *sword in hand*.

In pursuance of these measures, all the battalions assembled upon the 10th of January upon their respective parades, with the ministers and magistrates, for this ceremony. In most places all went on cordially except at Aubonne, Cully, and Vevey, where the two battalions composing their quotas refused to take the oath prescribed; so that, out of 30 battalions of infantry, of which the Pays de Vaud militia consists (each comprizing 600 men), six rejected the oath, and thus avowed themselves in a state of mutiny. To which must be added part of the two battalions who met at Cossonay. We have since learned the troops of Vevey made themselves masters of Chillon castle, where were 30 invalids of the Watteville regiment, who had formerly served in France, commanded by Capt. Warnery, son to the late counsellor Warnery, of Orbe: 21 pieces of cannon were in the castle.

The story goes, that the bailiff of Vevey was obliged to fly for it. As our Berns Gazette never publishes the news of this country, we know nothing of the matter, though we live but nine leagues off Vevey. We must content ourselves with common report. If this should unhappily be true (which I very much doubt) a civil war is inevitable, unless God graciously interposes for our preservation. Independent of the French forces in the neighbourhood of Bienne, Savoy swarms with soldiers; and, it is said,

25,000

15,000 men are to pass by way of Geneva, armed, on pretence of taking the nearest road to Maçon and Dijon. A letter from Niou, however, observes that a camp is marking out near Vevey. The Vevey business would prove the more unfortunate, as most cities in the Pays de Vaud had presented petitions requesting a temperate reform in government abuses, to which THEIR EXCELLENCIES assented in a public proclamation at the head of the troops. *We pay no taxes in this country; and, notwithstanding the vast expences our rulers have been at for seven years, they have exacted NOTHING from their subjects.* Can a stronger evidence be had of the madness of popular complaint?

The Swiss landholders are resolved not to be plundered without a struggle, nor invaded without firing a shot, like the dastardly Venetians. If the French should prevail, they will ruin the common people, and banish the clergy. My mind is made up. I will not quit my humble post till compelled. I resolve this, not because exile would trench my means of subsistence, but because I hold it my bounden duty to remain with my little flock as long as imperious circumstances permit me.

I give up all hope, therefore, of ever seeing you again. Perhaps, *before this letter reaches you*, our cup of misery will overflow! I resign all cheerfully to my great Master's will. May he bless my gallant and much-injured country!

P. S. The Chillon castle adventure turns out not quite so bad as reported. Some private individuals, it seems, having an idea that German troops had been introduced, asked the bailiff's permission to go and examine how things stood. He permitted them; they went, and have ever since remained with the garrison. Adieu!

MR. URBAN, *March 15.*

I WAS exceedingly shocked the other day by reading a letter in your last, p. 95, signed *Montem*, against those two great seminaries of learning, the two universities of this kingdom.

He "lays heavy and grievous charges against them" as speaks St. Paul. But I trust that they also may, like St. Paul, answer, "neither can he prove the things whereof he now accuses me."

Montem certainly, I believe, means

well; but surely, Mr. Urban, he judges ill in bringing his heavy charges indiscriminately against both Universities, not excepting even a single College or Hall in either. Has not *Montem* heard of the very strict discipline of the Dean of Christ church? of the still stricter of the Bishop of Chester, head of Brazen-nose college, who locks his gates every night at eight o'clock? Of the university of Cambridge I know little, not being a Cambridge man. But of the university of Oxford I certainly know much; and I can with truth as well as pleasure say, that I know much good. I hope that some learned fellow of King's will answer *Montem* on behalf of this sister-university.

I therefore proceed to endeavour to vindicate my *Alma Mater*. Almost 40 years ago, when I was barely 16, Oxford had many young members both "in the *silken* and the *gilded* robe." At Christ church were Hamilton Boyle (late Earl of Cork); Lord Stormont; the hon. Messrs. Harley, sons of Lord Oxford; Mr. Berkeley, son of the famous Bishop of Cloyne; Mr. Agar, afterwards Lord Clifden; the two sons of the late uncommonly pious worthy Stephen Poyntz, esq; father of Mr. Poyntz, of Mitcham, in Berkshire, and the excellent Dowager Lady Spencer; and many others; too many to be here enumerated; whose regularity and punctuality in attending prayers, lectures, and St. Mary's, was uniform. At the small excellent college of Trinity were Lord Lewisham (now Lord Dartmouth), Lord North,

* Qu. Is there not a little spark of envy in *Montem's* expression, "the gaudy pre-eminence of the *silken* or the *gilded* robe?" The gentlemen commoners at Oxford, and the fellow commoners at Cambridge, wear silk gowns; the nobility gold ones; as is surely highly fit; I being so democrat, but having myself worn a silk gown, as did also my eldest son. Nothing so beneficial in a wise State as properly keeping up the distinction of different ranks in society. If there is in a family a poor, dull, lame, hump-backed, squinting, or stuttering boy, he is from the cradle "destined" to be, not a Divine, alas! but a PARSON. One would be led to suppose that neither Parents nor Prelates had ever read in Leviticus the list of those whom $\overline{\text{TTT}}$ expressly orders shall not be permitted to minister at his altar. Is not Jehovah the God of Christians as well as of Jews?

Mr.

Mr Edwin Stanhope, &c. &c. all as regular as GREAT TOM. Of Lord Lewisham and Lord North it was said that, during their residence at Trinity, they never missed early prayers in their college chapel *one* morning, nor any evening when not actually out of Oxford, either dining out of town, or on a water-party; surely an innocent relaxation from study, the labour of the mind, and beneficial to the frame.

So much, Sir, in answer to *Montem*, of what I know to have been the true state of Oxford in the days of *my* youth. I have never heard my son, who entered not till he was several years older than his father (that is surely one, there are *but few, wise modern fashions*), ever mention these lamentable fallings-off of discipline, &c. It could not have escaped his notice; and I am apt to believe, had he observed it, he would have mentioned it to me; he himself, a remarkably sober young man, and never once reprimanded, during the whole of his academical life, either by his tutor or the head of his college. I well remember his telling me, that one night, after spending the evening out, on his return he observed a crowd near Exeter back-gate, and prudently crossed to the other side. His ear was immediately arrested by the voice of the *Proctor*—"Siste per fidem." He said, that he felt as if he had been nailed to the pavement, remembering his oath on entering the university; but instantly recovering himself, he sprang across the road with, "Sir, what are your commands?" "To assist me, Sir, against this vile rabble." My son told him that he had just quitted four or five other gentlemen, with whom he had spent the evening, and who, *he could answer for it, would be happy in assisting the PROCTOR*; who thankfully assented. He flew, and in a *very* few minutes returned with this worthy reinforcement, who soon accomplished for this vigilant officer of the University all he wished.

As to the contrast between Eton (the public school evidently meant by *Montem*;) not being myself an Etonian, although my son, I was resolved, should be such from early youth, I shall leave it to some of the *many* great men educated there to answer *Montem*; only saying, that I conceive as *many virtuous characters* are now on the stage from Eton as from West-

minster and Winchester. With regard to the private seminaries, to which *Montem* seems so very partial, I shall only say that, in many of them, the youths, alas! amuse themselves with the female domesticks: and sometimes it is *even worse*; for, the masters and their wives amuse themselves. I have frequently heard my very worthy friend Mr. D—, and Lord C—, both at the same time under the same *private* tuition, say that, when Dr. — was going to flog any boy, *he* would say *softly*, "Sir, if you do flog me, I will go and tell Mrs. — what you did the other day with Nanny, one of the female domesticks." One day asking another Peer, a near neighbour of mine, if he had read a book which lay on my table, and which I much admired; he replied, "he was a very excellent scholar; I was educated under him. Poor man! he died of a broken heart; arising from his wife's familiarity with the great boys."

Now, Mr. Urban, I have some small doubts whether or no many of these *venerable pious* Divines would not be more properly, and, with regard to a *distant day*, more profitably employed, in being *instant in season and out of season*, as St. Paul advises Timothy, in teaching the poor ignorant country flocks, by pious Prelates, Peers, or Squires, committed to *their charge*, than in teaching *hic, hæc, hoc, &c.* to *future pious* Peers, spiritual and temporal, &c. To be sure, the instructing future Lords and Commons brings in 100 guineas a year *per head*; and the instructing those to whom our blessed Master says the Gospel *should be taught* as well as *preached*, does not bring in much more than a *groat per head per annum*.

I cannot quit your correspondent *Montem* without giving him one word of advice with regard to his *own* son, who he almost seems to think has, under his *own* and the roof of the *venerable pious* Divine, quite got rid of that *ugly tart* in the blood, which we all got from our *venerable* father before he was turned out of the Garden of Eden, and which I still frequently feel *tingling in my veins*. Is *Montem* aware that he is *probably* laying a snare for his son to commit a sin of a *deeper die* than even those he so justly, if his and Tertius Etilius's accounts are true, practised at Eton, Oxford, and Cambridge: that is, the probably preparing him to

20, at the age of 22 and a half, and, like Ananias and Sapphira, LIE TO THE HOLY GHOST before a pious Prelate, who will ask him, "Do you trust that you are moved by the *Holy Ghost* to take upon you the office of a deacon?" To which the young candidate answers "I DO." This SOLEMN LIE, as it *most undoubtedly* is in the mouths of scores of boys, has often made me shudder for them. Boys, I repeat, for one cannot call a creature a man who knows nothing of the world, or of life, as it is termed, but what he has seen at school and at the university. He is then asked, if he will devote himself *wholly* to this business. To which he *solemnly* replies, "I WILL, THE LORD BEING MY HELPER." How frequently, how dreadfully, do they leave it ALL to the LORD, except gabbling over the Prayers on the Lord's day, and reading, perhaps, one of Dr. Trufler's sermons. How much wiser are the Presbyterians in *this* respect than the Etablished Church; they permit, nay, they *oblige*, young men to preach some years before they confer on them *their* ordination, and appoint them to a CHARGE, as it is by them styled. Many of these young preachers I have known found their genius *better* suited to *practising* than *preaching*; and they have, without committing any sin surely, NO SOLEMN COVENANT having been entered into by them, turned to other professions.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, *Montem*, and some others of your readers, may suppose me a Dissenter. No, Sir, I praise GOD every day I live for his great goodness to me in *vouchsafing* me the *favour* to be, at ten days old, baptized into what I, since I could read and reason at all on the subject, have ever conceived to be the *best*, the *purest* Church, *not* excepting the *primitive* Church, that has ever existed on earth, the CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

But I am one (of the VERY FEW, I believe) who can see and lament, without loving them the less, the faults of my children and my best friends. Thus *gifted*, I can see some *little* specks in my excellent mother the Church of England. Although I *entirely reprobate* all ideas of *sinking her incomparable Liturgy*, which some *modern Divines* have proposed, yet I earnestly wish that her Prelates would unite in *resolving* not to admit any man into

deacon's* orders until he had attained to the age of at least 28; the age when the surely *piously* educated PRECURSOR of the REDEEMER of the world entered on *his* MINISTRY. And our adorable REDEEMER himself did not, GOD ETERNAL as he was, enter on his ministry until he had nearly, if not quite, completed his 30th year. Surely then, with *two such* examples, it cannot be right to intrust the care of IMMORTAL souls to a poor shatter-brained or *little fly* ignorant creature of 22 and a half. Suppose in a *country* parish some poor soul with a *broken* and a *contrite* heart (such, however, out of *fashion* in the metropolis or great towns); for instance, a poor man for *private* adultery almost deprived of reason on the sight of his sin; and, as the Psalmist energetically expresses it, and Bp. Sherlock finely comments on it in one of his sermons, "whilst I suffer thy TERRORS I am distracted." I some years ago knew this lamentable case happen in my own neighbourhood. It was, alas! published by the unhappy wife, to whom the *true* penitent confessed it. He was consoled by his learned dignified parish minister. Had his good estate been in the *next* parish, what *ghostly counsel* could the poor little *burning, shooting* curate, aged *twenty-three*, have offered him? Could he have poured *oil* and *wine* into his *forely-wounded* spirit? Alas! NO; he would have deemed him *mad*. It chills my blood to read in *Montem's* epistle, that his *innocent pure* son is DESTINED to the ministry. The idea of destining boys for the MINISTRY has ever filled me with horror; it has done so since I was 16, when I heard my guardian (my father died when I was only 11 years old) say of another youth, to whom he was uncle as well as guardian, speaking to our other guardian, "that boy is so stupid, we *must* breed him a *parson*." It is certain, Mr. Urban, although shocking, that the DULL DOG in every family is *destined*

* In the office of the ordination of deacons the promises are made more solemn and awful than in the ordination of priests; yet how many unhappy young men have relinquished the clerical profession for others more lucrative, consoling themselves that they were ONLY deacons! they might rather think that they were only ignorant boys when they thus sported with solemn vows.

to be "a *dumb dog*." See the prophet Ezekiel.

P. S. About six years ago, being obliged to give up an house in which I had resided for several years, and my paternal house being then not fallen-in to me, I took an house in the neighbourhood of Oxford. The few years I resided there, there were at Christ-church the present Duke of Somerset, Lord Webbe Seymour, the Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford, his very learned brother Lord John Beresford, Lord Andover, son of the Earl of Suffolk, Sir Will. Guise, all young men of *most exemplary* conduct. Four of them, I know, were educated at Eton: to some of them I have the honour to be related. I doubt not but there might be *many* others at Christ-church and other colleges equally exemplary and worthy. I one day, on going into Oxford, was told by three or four different acquaintances, that Lord —, eldest son of a peer of *high* rank, was *quitting* Christ-church, and had entered himself at St. Mary hall, *because* the Dean would not allow him to go hunting *without* asking his permission. The *old* saying is, "leave is light." The *young* man who is too proud to ask it will generally, when in power, be a tyrant: My remark on this *sudden* removal was, "I dare say his father (with whom I was formerly acquainted) will immediately come down, make him humbly *submissively* beg the Dean's pardon, and entreat him to re-admit him. I *most certainly* would do so were he MY son."

Whether the — of — did so or not, I never enquired. This may serve to prove, that there is *still some wise* discipline still kept up at Christ-church and Brazen-nose, and, I doubt not, at many other colleges and halls. I know there is also at Lincoln, having often heard the very witty rector, Dr. Tatham, say, that he suffers no one to be *idle there* but himself. The publick are judges of *his idleness*; see his *Chart of Truth*. &c. &c. I lately heard that the very learned and worthy principal of Alban-hall receives young gentlemen into his *own* private house; as many years ago did a head of University-college. And I have heard an aged friend of mine say, he remembered, when at Oxford, the present Lord Coventry, and his literally angelic bro-

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ther Lord Deerhurst, who died at the age of 26 (I have often thought of sending to the Gentleman's Magazine some anecdotes of the short life of that young nobleman, communicated to me by his cousin-german the late Mr. C. M. P. for Bridgnorth); having no other rooms than under the Master's roof, they *dined* in the hall.

Of late years it has been the *fashion* to send many of our young nobility and gentry to *foreign* universities, where their education is generally *completed* by sending them home coxcombs and *atbrists*; the fashionable word is now, I think, DEISTS: for, I am told, it is *impossible* not to believe that there is a SUPREME BEING, but that He is *too high* to regard so insignificant a being as MAN, and TOO GOOD to *punish* him for committing adultery, &c. &c. Now, Mr. Urban, whilst Oxford and Cambridge remain, *even* as *Montem* describes them, they breed *better* subjects for England than the *foreign* universities. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

HAVING seen in your Miscellany, p. 95, a letter, under the signature *Montem*, relative to the depravity of our public schools, I take the liberty of addressing a few observations to you on the same subject; and, as the maxim of *audi alteram partem* has always been strictly observed by you, I trust you will favour them with an insertion in your useful and learned Repository. Your correspondent *Montem*, with all the apprehensions natural to an affectionate father, lest the morals of a promising son should be corrupted, has taken occasion to expatiate on the licentious habits of public schools; and, from his quotation from Gray's "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College," and the conclusion of his letter with a passage from the same fugitive piece, it would seem that he has had this seminary particularly in his eye. How Eton, or, indeed, any other great public school, could, according to his own account of the education of his son, have called forth his severe animadversion, is rather strange, especially as he has himself informed you that his son has been privately brought up, and that, "thank Heaven!" his morals are yet incorrupt. Had his son become profligate in consequence of any vicious habits contracted

at Eton, or any other public seminary, he would then, indeed, have just cause to have exclaimed, "*O mores sceleratissimi ac funestissimi, & qui etiam Tibervii dedecora purgaverint!*" But, by acting as he has done, he has himself deviated from the observation,

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

which both concludes the Ode and his own letter. If *Montem* saw the force of the above, why did he take upon himself the task of exciting inquietude in the minds of parents respecting the vicious courses their sons are likely to lapse into? Secure in the virtue of his own son, does he wish, by contrasting it with that of youths at Eton, &c. to raise jealousy and dissatisfaction in the minds of their friends? I trust, *Montem* is actuated by a different motive.

I, sir, would not be understood to vindicate in the smallest degree the irregular propensities in youth; but *Montem* seems not to have a just conception of the arduous situation of an instructor of youth:

"Non est leve tot puerorum
Observare manus, oculosque in sine trementes."

He ought to make considerable allowance for that of a head-master at any of our public schools, where (as is the case in private seminaries) the boys are not constantly under his inspection. When not in school, they are supposed to be at their respective boarding-houses. In this case, how is it possible that the masters, though they were furnished with the eyes of Argus, can minutely watch all their actions? There may, it is true, be some youths in the higher forms whose propensity to vice is "precocious;" but that their irregular conduct should attach to the moral and well-disposed part of the pupils is highly unjust. However, the best reply to the aspersions of *Montem* is, the high repute in which Eton and our other public schools are now held. Does not *Montem* know that the greater part of the youth, at present in these fountains of learning, are the sons of noblemen and gentlemen who have imbibed the first elements in them? Is it not then reasonable to suppose, if these men (and their former knowledge of these schools ought to be a guide to them on the occasion) imagined that the principles of their children were to be ir-

retrievably corrupted, that they would never think of sending them to drink of such vitiated springs? Certainly it is. From experience they know that judgment and the reflection of riper years (if the principles of their sons are not very much depraved) will correct any juvenile indiscretions they may be led into.

So much, Mr. Urban, is extenuation of the systematical depravity of Libertinism; but it may be asserted, that the immorality predominant at Eton, &c. at the present time, exceeds that of any former period. To this I answer with regret, that a remedy is hard to be devised. Juvenile manners will always be found to assume a tinge from those of maturer years; the standard of the latter will be applicable to the former, and they may both be proved to be in a direct ratio. Manners are often brought from home, which all the scholastic discipline in the world cannot eradicate. Let parents take care, by themselves exhibiting salutary examples, to infuse sound principles into the minds of their sons; and the moral task will be always easier for the master.

"Velocius et citius nos
Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica."

There are no lessons of immorality set in our public schools: on the contrary, the classical course therein, if properly digested, tends to meliorate the mind, and form, in fact, a system of ethics which *Montem's* own *hopeful* sons need not be ashamed of.

PHILO ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

THE pipe of rumour never seems to have been blown by surmises with more uncertain sound than in recapitulating the many-headed Junius, and that keen satirist, the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature.*" On the first of these, a correspondent, p. 126, in addition to some very judicious observations on that subject given some time back, adds such farther ideas as occur on the immediate connexion supposed to have subsisted between the late Mr. Wilkes and Junius, and, in the introduction thereto, particularly observes having been attentive to all that "has issued from the press on this mystery." Probably such is the fact; but I should be inclined to suppose either the publication; from which

which the following extract is made, has escaped the notice of your correspondent, or he would either have stated it in his letter, or refused it as an untruth: that not being done, pray give a place to it, as being matter new, extraordinary, and worthy consideration.

"The bold assertions and keen invectives, with which the papers of Junius abounded throughout, contributed greatly to their popularity and fame. They were occasionally attributed to Lord Sackville, to the Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton; to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, to John Dunning, esq. and many others, but without the least ground or foundation in truth. It is observed of them, that all parties are attacked in them except the Grenvilles. During their original publication, the writer lived in Norfolk street * in the Strand, not in affluent circumstances, but he did not write for pecuniary aid. He was a native of Ireland, of an honorable family, and of Trinity College, Dublin. He was at one time intended for the army, and at another for the bar; but private circumstances prevented either taking place. Perhaps no man possessed a stronger memory. He frequently attended Parliament and the Courts in Westminster Hall, and sometimes he committed to paper the speeches he had heard. There are some of Lord Chatham's speeches on the American war, printed in the "Anecdotes of Lord Chatham's life," which were taken by him; and they are allowed, by all those persons who heard them, to be accurate, even to minuteness. They want nothing but the dignified action and eye of the noble Earl, to give them their original force and energy. When the public discontents concerning the Middlesex election and other measures had abated, he ceased to write, which was about the close of the year 1771. However, towards the end of the year 1779, he resumed his pen, and wrote a number of political essays, or letters, which he intitled "The Whig." They were printed in one of the public papers of that time. There were eighteen of them. But, there being no Sir William Draper to call them into no-

* "I quote *Junius* in English, as I would Tacitus or Livy in Latin. I consider him as a legitimate English classic." *Pursuits of Literature*, part II.

"Mastere Ireland." The possessor and editor of the MSS. asserted to be Shakespeare's; from whose *officina*, in Norfolk street, issued the tragedy of Vortigern, claiming to be the composition of Shakespeare, &c." *ib.*

Thus to Norfolk-street are we singularly indebted in one century for the most immaculate and most impudent performance in the English language.

tics, they died with the other papers of the day. In composition they are not inferior to his former papers. In the year 1791 he went to Madras with Lord Macartney, to whom he had been known in Ireland, and there he died *."

Surely, after so deliberate a statement, the credit of the Editor of this work is at issue, for reliance on so bold an assertion or not. Why the curtain should be still drawn over the real name of Junius, certainly appears incomprehensible. The act of going out with Lord Macartney must have introduced him to the ostensible characters engaged in that embassy, and the probability, from his death, of being noticed by Sir George Staunton in his account of the voyage, &c. (which I believe is not the case, though, not having read the whole of that work, I am only able to assert from the reading of others) carries great force with it. However, Mr. Urban, having brought the editor to your bar, I leave him to an uninfluenced verdict, according to the evidence of more researching correspondents.

An anonymous writer, with less wit than asperity, not adopting any substantial reason, has assigned the unfathered bantling, "The Pursuits of Literature," absolutely, to Mr. Mathias. If, instead of vague assertion, the attention of the reader had been drawn to internal evidence of the work, it might have aided the supposition essentially. One instance may be adduced, be the author who he will: there is certainly glaring egotism, by quoting from, and recommending, his own works, *viz.* The Political Dramatist, Epistle to Kien Long, &c. and when he confines himself upon the Rowlesian controvery (tacitly dispatching Dr. Gregory's meagre performance) "to the general view in Mr. Mathias's candid and comprehensive essay;" and again, "Mr. Mathias several years ago attempted to excite the curiosity of the public to the remains of Northern antiquity by an imitation of some runic fragments. *I wish he had succeed.*" Surely we may naturally conclude from such repeated delicate treatment, amidst pages where the lash is so freely indulged,

"Though Art's hid causes are not found,
All is not right, all is not found."

* Political Anecdotes of eminent persons, 1797, vol. 1. p. 15.

Let me claim indulgence (for which purpose the Pursuits of Literature has been brought forward in the present instance) to observe, however the vice and follies of the age call forth the keen weapon of the satyr, yet it should be wielded with discretion. To wound the innocent, and let the guilty escape, speaks little judgment in a censor general, and stands a record of garrulity rather than a mark of acute observation. With what illiberal, what pitiful censure, was Mr. Christian branded, to whose abilities the world are indebted for the most perfect edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and from whom there is still expected the arduous task of an additional volume to that work! Could it for an instant be supposed the exterior ornaments, if so they may be termed, of prints, &c. were at the request, or desire, of Mr. C. a professional man? And when, in the last edition of the Pursuits of Literature, the author shifts it to the folly and rapacity for gain in some booksellers, the stroke is as much at random in the second instance as the first. Had the stigmatizer attended any of the sales on which account Dr. Goffett is so unmeaningly and wantonly lashed, he would have found neither bookseller nor editor in fault—it is the publick, or the fashion of the day. Therefore, levelling a blow individually where the scourge should be general, is like bidding defiance to an army self-defended with a stiletto. But suppose we strike at home; look at this impregnable crick with new editions containing much additional matter, so interwoven as to prevent purchasers of former parts having the additions without re-purchase of the whole work, not forgetting instances of *quere vous paper*, much to the detriment of the low pursuings of your itinerant correspondent.

TOBY BELCH.

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*

I HAVE only this morning seen the Evangelical Magazine for January. The biographical article gives, in a very prominent point of view, "Memoirs of a late Rector of Chelsea." To the excellence of his character, though from distance of situation personally unknown to him, I willingly subscribe; not, indeed, on the authority of the anonymous writer, but from having had opportunities to hear

of him from persons whose judgment I respect as highly as I value their esteem. When he wrote the Life of Mr. Romaine, he set his name to the publication. In what spirit the present Writer has taken up his subject may appear, in some degree, if the impartiality of your Biography and Obituary, not confined to selections, can admit your giving room to some observations, founded on the knowledge of a person, whose initials may with ease be traced, on the spot; where he happened to be witness to some of the material points which are made the subject of illiberal insinuations.

The Writer, besides advancing, in the course of the "Memoirs," indiscriminate reflections on the Rector's noble relatives, adds, towards the close, a kind of posthumous continuation of them in the history of his curate; obtruding on the publick an implied censure on the conduct of the very respectable patrons in whom the presentation was for that turn, and a direct charge on the succeeding rector. It is there said "As to the living of Chelsea, notwithstanding the principal inhabitants in a pressing manner interested themselves in behalf of [the curate], it was disposed of to," &c. &c. In so extensive a parish it is difficult to say *who* shall or shall not be deemed "the principal inhabitants;" but it would not be difficult in any parish to find a considerable proportion of the inhabitants, who would not refuse to add their signature, where a few only "in a pressing manner interested themselves" for the nomination of a successor, who might feel himself more indebted to them than to the rightful patron for the presentation. I will not say, or suppose, that the term *disposed of* was meant invidiously; but I will say that, on the very unexpected vacancy, which could not have been in the contemplation of one so far the senior, the offer of the presentation was made to the successor before it could be probable that an application from the parish should have taken place; and I will add, that the offer was made to him, not merely because he stood, in the clerical line, the nearest in family connexion with the heirs of Sir Hans Sloane; but because they had known him for more than 20 years past in their neighbourhood "on the vicarage near town;" more than 30 years near Caversham, as vicar of St. Mary's,

Mary's, in Reading. And such an avowed reason, in addition to that of relationship, is surely a credit to those excellent ladies, whose uniformly serious and pious dispositions and habits have, in the course of a long life, been an honour to their rank and descent. It is also no small degree of sanction to their choice, both that (if your correspondent from Acton, vol. LVIII. p. 110, whose signature of Euthelius I cannot vouch for, be founded in his report) Bishop Terrick spoke of him to a friend as the best parish priest he ever knew; and also that, if a doubtful authority be not admitted, I can say (what I know to be a fact) that the present bishop of Durham collated him to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, *expressly* on account of his character and conduct in that situation being so well known to his lordship when his diocesan. It is said that he "did not indicate any disposition at first to displace" the former rector's curate. Surely it was more candid and considerate, whatever prejudices he might have been supposed capable of adopting, to wait, and judge, from personal experience, how far their "union," if their "sentiments were discordant," could with propriety "be permanent." But there does not appear to have been a very liberal return to that "disposition" in the endeavour to set at defiance the rector's authority, on the plea of a licence being virtually renewed by his temporary continuance in the office, and his being removable only by the diocesan. "A gradual change of conduct towards him" is too general a term to admit of discussion; but, that the discontinuance of social intercourse took its rise first from the determination of the curate is capable of proof, as being announced in writing; and that professedly in consequence of a personal communication of the rector's opinion, that there could be no prospect of their continuing together for more than a temporary engagement, whilst their "sentiments were so discordant," and the public expression of them likely so frequently to recur. That he "should be removed from his situation at an advancing period of life, in such a manner," is said to have grieved the parishioners; but, I think the Oxford publications shew, that his outlet in the church was at rather an advanced period of life; and, for the "manner of the removal," he

is himself solely accountable; for, after having been assured, that it would not in any case be expected in less than a twelvemonth, or even somewhat longer time, that he might have leisure to provide a situation for himself elsewhere, he sent very abruptly, by a verbal message through the deputy clerk of the parish, notice of his instant resignation of the curacy from that hour. The subscription therefore for the support of himself and his family would have been unnecessary, at least for some considerable time, had it not been his own choice to make it otherwise. Any parishioners, who may have had a share in influencing his determination, will certainly feel themselves bound to act by him, as the writer says they have proposed to do, "till he be otherwise provided for." It is said farther, that the Bishop of London, "in testimony of his approbation and esteem, sent him 50l. and desired that his name might stand in the list of subscribers." What expressions accompanied the donation, I had not before heard; but it may be most unequivocally contended, that the general term "approbation" did not allude to the particular tenets of the curate; nor imply any thing contrary to his "approbation" of the rector's objecting to them, or of the discontinuance of their "union," after such a reasonable interval as had been proposed, "since their sentiments were discordant." It so happened that a declaration to that effect took place on his lordship's part; and a notice to quit the cure was actually preparing, under his own proof and eye, at the moment of the notice of resignation being brought to the rectory house; which was transmitted by letter to the rector, then at Fulham palace, in time for him to spare his lordship's farther attention to the legal pretensions set up by the curate. Unless the bishop had absolutely forbid his name being inserted in the list, there was little danger of its being omitted there. And I am willing in charity to give the writer credit, that a wish to circulate the notice of such benevolence, and its motives as alledged, was a stronger inducement with him to annex so much extraneous matter to the memoirs, than any wilful desire to traduce the character of the successor. My haste to put together these observations, in time for a chance of early insertion in your Magazine, has prevented

vented me from compressing them within such a compass as would better suit your publication; but I can at least assure you, that I have suppressed several circumstances that occurred to my recollection, instantly on reading the memoirs, with the natural reflections on them, which had actually passed my pen. But, in apologizing for unreasonable length, I am adding to the fault; and will only farther say, that I should not have thus troubled you; had I not felt it indispensably incumbent on me to notice so very uncancelled a representation, and so unjust a statement, which it was in my power to disprove; without waiting for the confirmation of my assertions from the parties more immediately interested in the vindication, but too distant from me to be consulted in time. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Feb. 15.*

IN a select party of learned and valuable friends, in which I happened lately to be present, it was debated, whether Poetry or Prose afforded the more accurate criterion to judge of pronunciation. The question is curious and interesting; but, in my opinion, Poetry, or, more strictly speaking, versification, will undoubtedly afford the best rule to direct our judgement. In living languages, the modes of prosaic pronunciation are fluctuating and arbitrary, whilst those of poetic composition are more fixed and determinate. The liberties that are allowed in reciting Prose; the affectation of pronunciation and desire to innovate, in which smatterers so frequently indulge themselves with impunity; would make arrant nonsense if applied to rhyme. It is true, the Poet, to be upon a level with the Orator, claims, from immemorial usage, his *poetica licentia*; by virtue of which he deems himself at liberty to depart from established rules. These cases, however, occur but seldom, and rather affect the unities of time and person than the laws of pronunciation. The anomalies of pronunciation, which so frequently shock the ear of a critic in the recitation of prose, can have but little place in the measured compositions of poetry, which are built upon established principles of sound, and the analogies of language. Upon these grounds alone, I think, we might safely tell the tale of versification; hence, whatever affords an established

rule of judgement, and that rule not founded upon the vague principles of affectation or caprice, but the immutable laws of analogy and nature, must claim a decided title to our preference. To attain to certainty in any investigation of science, should be the first object of literary pursuit. Yet, how many persons do we meet with, of known literary merit, who vary considerably in their pronunciation of the same English word? This could not be the case, if that word were duly arranged in a verse, and made to rhyme to another of decided sound; for, then the pronunciation must be regulated by the laws of analogy. To instance only in the single word *wind*; in which the *i* is generally in prose (in rhyme, I believe, never) pronounced soft and small, something like the manner in which the French pronounce their *i*. But in rhyme the pronunciation of the same word becomes conformable to similar monosyllables* in our language; that is, *are rounded*, full, and somewhat open. Let any person look out for two good lines in poetry, in which a word closing a verse is rhymed to by *wind* in its ordinary vulgar pronunciation; let him, for example, take these two beautiful lines of Pope,

“The darksome pines that o’er yon rocks
reclin’d, [wind;]
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow
and try what he can make of it this way. The question then is, Sir, to what tribunal shall we appeal, to satisfy our scruples relative to pronunciation? “Who shall decide when doctors disagree?” Shall colloquial barbarism, or the fluctuating rules of fancy, be our guides, when we can attain the more pleasing and more certain authority of poetic diction to direct our enquiries? Shall Orpheus, Anacreon, and Homer, with the whole class of early Poets in every country, who drew mankind by the divine enchantment of their song from caves and dens and savage life, and formed them into civilized societies, be denied, in their respective stations, the honour of affording the most correct medium to communicate ideas, or to ascertain pronunciation? This would be, indeed, an error in the rules of judgement! a barbarism in a learned age! It may be suggested, I am aware, that,

* Such as hind, find, wind, &c.

as men did not begin to speak in numbers, the Poets can have no claim to such early authority with respect to the rules of pronunciation. But Poetry is an exercise of the mind, which, with the exception of music, has to do with sound more than any other attainment. As soon, therefore, as sound became an object of attention, which would be as soon as language began to be cultivated, Poetry would necessarily take the lead in ascertaining the rules of it. It must be evident, that a considerable progress would be made, during the infancy of society, in the plain useful application of words, before men would begin to pay much attention to the refinements of language: they would be satisfied with naming their wants, and being understood, before they would consider whether the names they used for this purpose were pronounced according to the established rules. It will here be of little service to urge that, because words must have been invented and received into use before the Poets could avail themselves of them (since their business in this case is to apply, not invent), they have, therefore, no claim to be resorted to as a criterion of pronunciation. Necessity, it is true, is the mother of invention; but ease and opportunity are likewise the mother of improvement; and accurate pronunciation is a business of improvement, rather than of original invention. For, though the mutual necessity of mankind would teach them very early to annex sounds to their ideas, yet it would demand the ease, elegance, and leisure, of the poets to fix the pronunciation of those sounds.

In the Latin language versification seems principally to regulate and determine the quantity and pronunciation of words; and our own language will hardly pretend, I presume, to be more correct, or to proceed upon more certain principles, than that learned tongue. Without the authority of the Poets, we should be absolutely ignorant of the quantity of many Latin words; and it is to this we are forced to appeal in all dubious cases. In ascertaining the pronunciation of obsolete English words too, Antiquaries often find versification and rhyme their readiest guide. Thus, Sir, whether we regard languages ancient or modern, dead or living, we shall find (if I mistake not greatly) Poetry to be a repo-

story containing the most obvious rules to judge of pronunciation.

As the Gentleman's Magazine is a work of established reputation, devoted no less to articles of criticism than amusement, I request the insertion of these remarks. Should any of your learned readers think it worth their while to investigate more ably a subject so closely connected with "the delights of literature," it will be an attempt, probably, not unacceptable to the publick. Yours, &c. AUSAONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

IT occurred to me the other day, when reading the Abbé Barruel's "Antichristian Conspiracy," a work rendered famous for its ingenuity, that as the French revolution principally, I may say almost entirely, owed its origin and success to a circulation of democratic and Antichristian pamphlets*, how much use and profit might be derived in general if men of genius would more frequently make use of their pen in opposing the progress of such scurrilous and blasphemous publications. If I were one, Mr. Urban, it would be one of the first employments of my leisure hours. I am positive that more good might be derived (in the present times) from one of them than from ten histories; though, perhaps, not so much amusement. That some have been published, I do not deny, by a very learned and excellent Divine †; and, what is more to his credit, some, containing the best exhortations, have been distributed gratis. When we see with what eagerness and avidity the blasphemous publications of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, were swallowed up as it were by the populace in France; and when we see the success which they all obtained; should we not be excited and stirred up, Mr. Urban, to prevent the rapid progress of such publications? I am fully persuaded that, whatever doctrine is impressed upon the minds of the vulgar, the mark is stamped, and is with difficulty erased. When Atheism, Deism, and Spinozism, are worked up, and wrought with art; when the mask of Virtue conceals the most abandoned thoughts,

* Such as, "The Doubts," "Black-guardism unveiled;" "The Philosophic Soldier;" &c. &c. &c.

† The Bishop of London.

and the deadly serpent is concealed by the leaves; when the hypocrisy and atheism of a Voltaire or D'Alembert enter, as it were by craft, unguarded minds, surely the nutritious plant of the Christian Religion must soon be rooted up, and discarded as a noxious weed.

A FRIEND to the CONSTITUTION.

Mr. URBAN, York, March 16.

BEING on a tour last summer through the West of England, amongst other things, I visited the *Sunday schools* in the neighbourhood of the Mendip hills, under the direction of Mrs. Hannah Moore and her amiable sisters; and I can assure you I was not a little pleased with my *Sunday's recreation*. We set out as soon as an early breakfast permitted, accompanied by our worthy Member who has so ably undertaken the cause of the oppressed Africans, and, after visiting two or three schools in different villages, we arrived at Cheddar in Somersetshire, a place famous for its rude and majestic rocks, as well as its excellent cheeses; and where, I am informed, the inhabitants were once almost as rude even as its rocks. Here we found *three hundred children* assembled together, to be taught not only to read, but to *understand* what they read, and to learn their *duty to God and their neighbour*. The excellent manner in which the children were questioned* did not please me more than the ready answers given by the children, and they seemed to speak as if they understood what they were saying, and shewed a knowledge of the Scriptures, which, I am sure, many of *maturer* years without such aid would not be so perfect of. Their behaviour too, both in school and at church, was such as would have convinced any one of the utility of *these institutions*; and, when I saw so many poor children, thus admirably training up in the way they should go, I could not help blessing the fair founders, and heartily wishing that more of their sex, as well as the other, were as usefully employed. At noon the children going to their respective homes gave us an opportunity of eating our dinner, which the ladies always take with them on this occasion; and after the

* Two little tracts of "Questions and Answers for the Mendip schools" have been published by one of the Miss Moores.

children were reassembled, we proceeded to church in very orderly manner, and were gratified with the sight of a very large congregation, (see Psalm cxxii. v. 1.); for, before the ladies undertook the reformation of the town, the church was deserted and the ale-houses full, there being seldom more than *twenty people at church*†. After our return to the school in the evening, such *farmers servants*, and others, as were prevented attending before by the *necessary avocations* of the day, milking cows, &c. were not ashamed to make their appearance at the school, and give answers along with the children; nor could I learn that all the *knowledge* then acquired made them in the least *above doing their duty in that state of life into which it had pleased God to call them*. The children then, being dismissed, were succeeded by *two hundred grown persons*, who, in a very devout manner, sang a hymn, which was followed by a prayer, and a printed sermon read by one of the ladies‡. That being over, we finished with a prayer and another hymn: and, whilst the congregation were singing "Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing," we entered our carriages and proceeded home §, well pleased with the occupation of the day. H. G.

Mr. URBAN, Dundee, April 3.

I OBSERVE that, to your account of the death of Professor Reid, of Glasgow, you distinguish him as an author chiefly by his book called "Common Sense," published about 35 years ago, and a very imperfect sketch of his great work, intitled, "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man." This great and elaborate work is considered, by most of those who have taken the trouble to study it, as the most perfect as well as the most intelligible system of metaphysics, that has hitherto appeared; no hypothetical reasoning independent of experience being admitted, it overthrows in the most satisfactory manner all the systems of philosophy that are founded on the doctrine of ideas, including

* A barrel of ale is now drunk less every Sunday.

† The same, I understand, was going on in various other villages, where the master or mistress reads over the sermon when the ladies cannot attend.

‡ Cheddar is about five miles from Cowslip-green, where the ladies live.





East side Lond. Road.

Usbridge R.^d

Bay's Water
Tea Gardens

Rob. Bolton del.



'hose of the whole of the French philosophers, Berkeley, Locke, and David Hume; and, as Priestley's philosophy is copied from Hume without alteration, it is of course included also. I have often wondered for these ten years past, for so long has this book been published, to see various philosophical tracts appear, founded on the old principles, without the smallest notice being taken of Dr. Reid's work, which is at least worth examining by those who make metaphysics a part of their study, and still more by those who publish their opinions to the world. This is not, indeed, without example in a work of merit. Adam Smith's book on the wealth of nations was very near as long unnoticed, and might have remained so much longer, had not Mr. Fox's chancing to quote it in the House of Commons excited all at once the curiosity of the publick. This work seems indeed to be almost or quite unknown to yourself. For all this, I own, I can no way account, excepting from the formidable appearance of the book in point of size; for, it is not every body that has courage to attack a quarto volume of 750 pages. I will venture to say, however, that whoever has resolution to attempt it will find his labour amply rewarded with regard to amusement as well as instruction. If there is, or ever there was, a sober and candid enquiry after truth, it is to be found in that book; and in no other have I met with so just a discrimination between what is, and what is not, within the reach of the human faculties. I beg only to add my most firm persuasion, that no man ever perused these volumes without feeling his mind informed and his heart mended. A second work, on the active powers of man, has since appeared, worthy of the author of the first.

SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *March 25.*

BAYS-WATER, where a famed conduit (*pl. II fig. 1.*) is situate in the fields, is a hamlet in the parish of Paddington, and nearly equidistant from that church and the tea-gardens it gives name to in the Uxbridge road; which were, about 30 years ago, the botanic gardens of that industrious botanist and chemist Sir John Hill. Here he raised his plants; here called his simples and his sweets; here his labora-

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tory, where he distilled and prepared his essences, tinctures, and Balsams, too numerous to be named, and too well known to need it.

This aqueduct, which was made to supply Kensington palace, is round, and cased thick with stone, and in the upper spiral part they lap over each other tile-like, and are fastened together with iron cramps (the brick work thick within). It is of a regular circumference from the pediment or base about 8 feet, and then spires up to the point, and is capped with a ball. Its height about 20 feet; has four air-lets resembling windows, with a door next the gardens plated with iron plates, over which, in an oblong square, is cut, REFD. ANNO 1632. In another part, East, the City arms, and date 1782. The water is constantly issuing from under the door through a wooden pipe, at the rate of 30 gallons an hour; and takes its course under the bridge into Kensington gardens. I find, when this water was let to the proprietors of Chelsea water works, a stipulation was made that the basin therein should be kept full. This amazing spring supplies also the basin in High-park; whence it is conveyed, by a water-wheel at Hyde-park corner, to Pimlico. It also takes its subterranean course into the City whose name and arms it bears, whose property it is, and no doubt the land also where it is built. This course is denoted by stones above ground through the fields, and in the burying-ground of St. George, Hanover-square, wherein is a bricked well and several stones with City arms, and date of 1773. There is also a well in Oxford-street, at No. 264, against a china shop, with the arms inscribed 1772: so that all the houses, I believe, thereabouts, belonging to the City-lands, are supplied with it. In the center of the Conduit-field is a very antique stone, much mutilated, which seems to point out the rise of the spring, and two near the conduit, almost hid in the earth.

The Tablet of Memory and Trustee also say, that water was first brought to London in pipes 21 Hen. III. 1237, and was 50 years in completing; Cheap-side conduit not being erected till 1285; an engine at Broker-wharf 1594; New river not till 1614. So that the aqueduct under consideration seems to be that first mentioned.

Perth 28

Perhaps the name of Bays is derived from the original owner of the land, unless it might appertain to *Bay's* hall; for, I learn from Thomas de Laune's "Present State of London, 1681," that there was a Bays-hall, and a Worsted-hall, p. 262. But it may probably mean no more than the sense our best dictionaries give the word. Bailey says, a "Bay, or pen, is a pond-head, to keep in good store of water. Accordingly, the bay or pen of the New River, which came to the capital three or four centuries after, is distinguished by the name of the *New River Head*. See De Laune on the opening of the New River Head.

Yours, &c. T. OSBORNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Sept. 30.*
THE inclosed impression (*fig. 2*) from an antient seal in my possession, I trust, you will engrave, not only from the belief they may prove interesting to many of your readers, but in the hope also that some of your correspondents, more versed in deciphering old seals than myself, may appropriate it to its owner; in which case the information will be esteemed a favour.

Are there any particulars of the life of that great benefactor, Sir Thomas White, and where? Granger does little more than merely mention his portrait. E.

* * * *Fig. 3.* is the seal of the town of Gormanchester, in Huntingdonshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*
IN a parcel of old English silver coins, I found one of the exact shape of the sketch (*fig. 4*). On one side is a dove, representing the Holy Ghost; beneath, an infant Jesus, with a female figure on each side holding his hands. The reverse is a Virgin and child in her arms, both crowned; the legend, O. L. V. B. P. D. Behind the figure appears an olive-tree. If you think it either very antient or uncommon, you will insert it for explanation. P*. P*.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 27.*
SEEING in vol. LXVII. p. 1083, an account of two antient salt-sellers, I am induced to send you an imperfect sketch (*fig. 5*) of a similar utensil in my possession, which differs materially from those represented by your correspondent in form and substance, being of a triangular shape, and made

of glazed earthen-ware. On the three sides are three rude figures of animals; one of which I take to be a lion, another a dragon, and the third a unicorn. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and about the same width on each side. JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, March 13.*
THE inclosed *fac similia* (*fig. 6, 7*) are entirely at your service. *Fig. 6.* is a penny of Henry III. in good preservation, of that sort whereon the sceptre is wanting. *Fig. 7.* is, I believe, a halfpenny of Edward IV. as the N appears almost like an R; which, according to Leake, is the chief distinction between his coins and those of Edward III. As, probably, it may be new to some of your numismatic readers, it may likewise, on that account, be somewhat pleasing. I believe it to be rather scarce; as I find, in Pinkerton's Estimation of the English Silver Coins, it is valued at 10s. I observe the W is omitted on the coin, I suppose, through the fancy or mistake of the minter. W. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*
AS you inserted in your vol. LX. p. 1012, pl. III. *fig. 6*, a token struck by an inhabitant of *Enfield*, I send you another, which has just fallen into my hands, and for which you, perhaps, may find a corner in a plate this month. (*Fig. 8*).

RICHARD JOSEPH AT THE RED [lion]
A lion rampant crowned between two rose-trees.

HIS HALFPENNY.
A cipher of his own and his wife's initials, R. I. M. between two roses pendant. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*
YOUR Review on Dr. Bree's Enquiry on disordered Respiration induces me to send you my case, as it may throw some additional light on the subject, and assist those labouring under the like complaint with what I find relief from. Nearly 30 years ago, I was attacked with a pain about the *præcordia*, and a shortness of breath, but not constant. I applied to two of the faculty personally, and, by letter, to a third. The first said the complaint was seated in the heart; no immediate danger, but remediless. The physician written to prescribed hemlock; which I took for some time without either good or bad effect. I began after
this

this to find all strong scents disagree with me, particularly perfumes (*marcesballe* the most terrible enemy of all); and all kinds of spice in food; sometimes my speech was taken away for hours; at others the paroxysm so violent as to threaten strangulation, the veins in my face and throat swelling with the convulsive struggles, and would long since, probably, have terminated my existence by the rupture of a blood-vessel, if (thanks to God, and the memory of a dear deceased physical relation,) I had not been acquainted with the virtues of laudanum. I take (in water) from 7 to 20, 30, 40 drops, or more, according to the violence or duration of the paroxysm; not that I, or those about me, ever lose time in counting the exact number, as the quantity may be pretty well guessed at (though I would not advise any person unacquainted with this medicine or its effect to do so), which in a little time tranquilizes the agitation of the whole system, and I am restored to perfect ease and composure, except sometimes feeling a little lassitude after a very violent fit. I must add this particular, that, in what I call an extreme bad one, it so far resembles the *hydrophobia* (which, as one of your correspondents some time ago very justly remarked, should rather be termed *dyspepsia*), the swallowing of liquids is so exceeding painful, from the difficulty of breathing, that I have held the cup, containing what I knew to be my only remedy, for a moment or two with a degree of dread, till I summoned my utmost resolution. In this it differs too from a fit of the asthma, that it is not relieved by a draught of strong coffee or tea; for, when it had been brought on at the time of drinking those refreshments by the arrival into the company of some perfumed beau or belle, I have attempted in vain to swallow either, or to drink any more in the course of the day. And here give me leave to hint to the faculty to avoid the use of perfumes, as I have frequently suffered by those gentlemen. When my complaint has been brought on by inadvertently swallowing spice in cookery; I have sometimes found acids relieve me. I am very sure serous phlegm has nothing to do with my disorder; nor can I think it any species of asthma, neither foggy, thick, or frosty, weather brings it on; nor do I find it more in

London; and I can go up a steep hill or stairs without the least inconvenience. I do not pretend to physical, much less to anatomical, knowledge; but I apprehend the complaint is occasioned by an extreme quick circulation of the blood, as my pulse almost constantly beats near 100 strokes in a minute without being in the least feverish. When from any stimulation this velocity is increased, I imagine the *impetus* is too great for my heart, if I properly express it, as I feel an immediate pain there. I do not much think there is a *polypus*, or any kind of formation, as I can sleep on it; besides, I should suppose, in that case, there would be a constant uneasy sensation and weight. Whether there is any degree of ossification, or varicose veins or arteries, neither I, nor the most skilful anatomist, I should suppose, could ascertain whilst I am alive. I have no doubt of the soundness of my lungs, but fancy they are not strong, as my voice is not, nor can I read aloud for any length of time. If I am excited to laughter, it is rather painful; sighing exceedingly so; but, as the latter is a voluntary emotion, I can refrain from it; nor am I subject to a depression of spirits, for which, in some measure, I may thank the quickness of my circulation; though I have the vanity to think I possess much mental courage and resolution, if I may be allowed to make a difference betwixt mental and bodily courage. My state of health has been, exclusive of this complaint, good, since it has come upon me; I have never had a fever or cough, though liable to both when young. Accustoming myself to a great deal of air preserves me from catching cold; and I am necessarily obliged to a moderate diet. Water has been my constant beverage for many years, though I do not find a glass of wine occasionally hurts me; but it would, no doubt, be highly improper for me to habituate myself to any diet that would tend to increase the quantity of my blood. When it has unfortunately happened that my breath has met with repeated attacks, and I find it continues short for some days together, I pursue a vegetable diet for a time.

I have occasionally mentioned my being so disordered from the effect of *effluvia* to the Faculty (for I have never, since the beginning of it, consulted any for relief from it, as I form

no hope of a cure), when they almost always use that indefinite term *nerveous*; and, some years ago, I was over-persuaded by a friend to take *afasœida* drops, by recommendation from her apothecary, under that notion; but it had like to have *essentially* cured me. Indeed; very few medicines would agree with me, either from their disagreeable or aromatic taste. I have formerly attempted both cold and sea-bathing; but, as it generally gave me an intense head-ach, especially if I plunged in, my deceased relation told me I endangered rupturing some blood-vessel. His last kind advice was, to use my own reason; which tells me to keep myself as tranquil as possible, though I cannot say a hurry of spirits affects my breath in particular. On perusal of your account of Dr. Bree's publication, I find you say you cannot specify with accuracy the *effluvia* of many articles you suspect injurious to some constitutions. In my catalogue, heated iron, such as Register, and Buzaglio's stoves, are inimical to me; warm vinegar; all fresh paint; white less so than coloured; bread just drawn from the oven; new hay; fetid smells not quite so bad as those of a pleaster kind, perhaps not so subtle; nor a smoky fire worse than in common to every one; rice I never found any smell in; only passing by a druggist's shop, when they have had any powerful drugs opened, has given me a fit; and a distiller's will give me a slight touch, but I generally stop my nose and hasten by all those dangerous businesses. This account, Mr. Urban, I leave to your judgement to publish to your medical readers, if you think it will be of any utility to the investigation of the subject. E.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER VI.

TO Aristotle's various modes of forming his physiognomical observations, already mentioned, I now add a few more; and one of his methods is judging by contraries, *viz.* as strong hair is a mark of strength, weak hair may be reckoned a sign of weakness. And what he means by referring to the passion* so often mentioned is, that if you mark the aspect of a man in a rage, and if you examine *another man's face* and find features

similar, you may conclude that second person to be of an angry disposition likewise. He has a singular remark on the eyes (which I have always observed to be true, though not much, if at all, noticed by modern physiognomists); he says, that the eyes of men in deep thoughts or extasy are fixed. But I shall omit some other observations of his not very interesting, and proceed to his grand principle of comparing the human form and countenance with those of other animals; for, he lays it down as a general axiom, that, whenever a man resembles any other animal (however distantly) in form or feature, that he must resemble it in disposition; and this is the general doctrine of all the ancient physiognomists: and an observation so general must certainly have some foundation in nature. And Aristotle (though his knowledge either of human or comparative anatomy was very confined and imperfect) had penetration enough to observe, that man had the greatest quantity of brains for his size of any animal whatever. And this fact is now universally allowed. I have at different times examined a great many animals heads, and the structure of the brain appears to be very similar in all; but I observe, that the falxiform process of the *dura mater*, that divides the *cerebrum* lengthways, is very small in brutes; and that the portion of the *dura mater* that divides the *cerebrum* from the *cerebellum* is frequently ossified, particularly in those creatures that use violent motions. Some years ago, in the earlier part of my life, I had an opportunity of seeing one of the queen's elephants, and a lion that died in the Tower, dissected in London; and, agreeably to Aristotle's idea, that the nearer any animal approaches to the likeness of man, the more intellect he possesses, I observed, that the head of "the half-reasoning elephant," whose eye and forehead resembled the human, contained a bushel of brains; but the lordly lion in proportion to his size had a very scanty portion. I remark (and, because the remark is new in a great measure, I wish to command your attention, Mr. Urban) in all brutes; particularly in the lion and others that are long-lived, that the *cerebellum* is greater in proportion than the *cerebrum*. And this confirms my observation in the last letter, that the former is the seat

of animal life, and the latter the seat of intellect. You well know, Mr. Urban, and every anatomist knows, that the substance of the *cerebellum* is more cortical, or, in other words, more glandular than the *corstrum*, which I consider to be the great or true brain: and I likewise conjecture, that the *cerebellum*, or little brain, is more perfect in other animals than in man; for this plain reason, that in them the *arbor vite*, or tree of life, as it is called, is more conspicuous than in the human species. More of this in my next.

Y—R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*
YOUR correspondent D. H. who enquired after the *Rechabites*, vol. LVII. p. 755, and answered himself, vol. LXIII. p. 498, may see, in Samuel Brett's Narrative of the Great Council of Jews assembled in the plain of Ageda, in Hungary, 1650, that he had "found them in Syria, and conversed with them. They still observe their old customs and rules; they neither sow nor plant, nor build houses, but live in tents; and often remove from one part to another with their whole family, bag and baggage." H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 11.*
IN order to obviate all comparisons of Great Britain and France to Rome and Carthage, it should be considered, that the relative situations of this country and Carthage are totally different, both by nature and character. Carthage was a maritime city, with a large extent of territory contiguous on the continent of Africa. It was a republic, according to Aristotle, tending too much to democracy, the people deciding on the want of unanimity in the senate, and there being no sufficient provision in the Constitution against all popular commotions or acts of violence that at any time might happen; and should a majority of the citizens be inclined to revolt, or be angry with their governors, the laws could not have afforded sufficient relief on such an occasion. He, therefore, justly concludes, that the tranquillity and repose of its subjects were not settled on a solid foundation. Their extensive commerce and numerous fleets were sources of wealth and power. They pushed their conquests into Asia and Europe. A *policy of securing and enlarging their*

acquisitions in Sicily; the necessity of humbling a proud rival, whose interest in every respect clashed with theirs; a resolution to preserve the dominion of the sea, and the extensive trade which they then enjoyed; were the principal motives for their engaging in the quarrel between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The shameful part the Romans took in the disturbances in Africa and Carthage, after the peace which terminated the first Punic war, and their base pretences for declaring war a second time, are not to be vindicated. The conquest of Spain by the Carthaginians was followed by the advance of Hannibal to the gates of Rome; and, had he not been recalled by the factions at home, was in a fair way to have drawn off even the victorious Scipio from Africa. But, being defeated at the battle of Zama, his country was reduced to an humiliating peace both with Rome and their own neighbours in Africa. While Hannibal kept up his interest, Carthage was still in a flourishing condition: but the faction of Hanno stirring up the Romans to demand his removal and expulsion from the state, while he in vain suggested the absolute necessity of making Italy the seat of war: and this greatest general that perhaps any age produced, by the confession of his enemies and their best historians, who would have utterly subverted the haughty Roman republic, was sacrificed to the resentment of an envious, wicked, and abandoned faction. The villainous and perfidious conduct of the Romans against the Carthaginians brought on a third war, which ended in the ruin of that state, which had not another Hannibal in Asdrubal, and was miserably rent with three potent factions. The French historians in the last and present century took pains to vindicate the conduct of the Romans. "It is wonderful, say the Compilers of the Universal History, vol. XVIII. p. 97, that a Frenchman, the polite Rollin, should censure the conduct of Cato in urging the destruction of Carthage, when it exactly quadrates with that of a certain Court, which he cannot possibly be a stranger to, for above a century past. However, as we have more than a bare *jealousy of the growing power* as well as ambitious designs of that Court, we may without offence give it as our opinion, that, in order to secure the liberties of Europe, as well as to introduce public

public faith once more into the world, it is necessary that *the State represented by that Court should be humbled, if not destroyed.*" The same author, after palliating the conduct of Rome on this occasion, adds, "It is very dangerous to be possessed of so much power as may enable us to commit injustice with impunity, and with a prospect of being a gainer by it. The experience of all ages shews, that states seldom scruple to commit injustice when they think it will turn to their advantage." Such a palliation, observe our compilers, p. 103, of one of the most atrocious crimes to be met with in history, would be inexcusable in an author of any other nation than that to which he belongs. But as for his countrymen, if we suppose them to pay any deference to the conduct of their superiors for above a century past, it is as natural for them to *talk* in this strain now, as it was for the Romans to *do* the part they did at the time Carthage was destroyed. In whatever light we view the villainous conduct of the Romans at this juncture, it must appear as the result of a complication of all the bad qualities that can be inherent in any state. Perjury, cruelty, injustice, pride, meanness of spirit, and even cowardice itself in the highest degree, are some of the principal of them. Neither can we conceive how it should enter into the head of the author just cited, as well as many others, that even the ancestors of that profligate set of men we are now speaking of were so eminent for their *rectitude, greatness of soul, and public spirit*; at least any of them but those who flourished in the earliest times of the republic. Can any state, that is continually grasping at universal empire, and aims at nothing but enslaving all its neighbours, deserve such a shining character? And that the Roman republic had this solely in view, even almost from its very infancy, is evident from the most partial of its own historians. That *public spirit*, if any criminal passion deserves such a noble appellation, which serves only to cement the members of a community together in order to enable them the more effectually to plunder and massacre all the rest of their species, is at most no better than that principle which unites a gang of robbers and assassins. And whether the Romans in general were not, from very remote times, actuated by such a *public spirit as this*, will easily be determined by

those who have been but moderately conversant with their writers. The best, therefore, in our opinion, that can be said of the Romans of the age we are now upon is, that they were worse than any preceding generation of one of the most hypocritical, tyrannical, ambitious, and consequently worst, nations we read of in history. We must leave it to the consideration of our readers, whether their conduct has not been since equalled by that of a neighbouring nation, which has, for the best part of a century, been taught to distinguish between the letter and *spirit* of treaties, and which, with its liberty, seems to have lost the very notion of all public virtues." *Ib.* 102—104.

Can we say that the nation here alluded to has, with its liberty, at all recovered its public virtue? Rome assumed no disguise to act her ambitious and perfidious deeds under: the people of her conquests were her tributaries and slaves. Carthage rose no more when once she had destroyed it; nor did those petty princes who assisted in her destruction reap any benefit from their rivalry. France, under the mask of *fraternity*, plunders, murders, and enslaves, all whom she invites, or rather trepanns, into freedom from all the restraints of law and religion. All this we of this nation see with our eyes open in full demonstration. Nor let it be said that a commercial will always fall before a warlike nation. Britain became a commercial nation under her Edwards; and her armies defeated those of France in the heart of her own territories, and possessed themselves of her capital. A weak minority, and an administration torn by intrigues, turned the tide of her successes; but, under succeeding kings, and under Elizabeth and Anne, she maintained the balance of Europe. Shall she then, in this most critical of all times, desert herself, and make less exertions in her own defence than she ever made in the defence of the other Protestant powers? Or shall she, like the Hollanders, who rose into existence under the *ægis* of Britain, sell her dearest interests to a haughty invader, and sacrifice the fruits of her extensive commerce to those factious demagogues, who wish for any peace that will subserve their interests, or to those deluded philanthropists who are ready to subscribe to *any* peace? "The destruction of Carthage ought to be attributed more to the intrigues of an abandoned

done fashion, composed of the most profligate of its citizens, than to the power of its villainous rival, however formidable it might at that time appear." *Universal History*, ib. 111. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn.*

THE various uncertainties that occur in spelling our language have often perplexed me in the course of writing it; I have been obliged to refer to my dictionary, or, not having one near me at the moment, have deliberated with myself on the proper manner in which a word ought to be written, so that much time has been occupied, and frequently without any equivalent advantage. According to the present orthography, a writer must be perfectly acquainted with etymology to obviate these common difficulties, and even then he may be uncertain as to the proper derivation of particular words. How can he with precision determine upon the rejection of the Latin or the French formative? The word *enquire*, for instance, may be equally formed from *inquiro* the Latin, as from *enquirer* the French verb; and a writer, having prescribed no certain rule to himself, may in one place make use of the former and in another of the latter; it is not necessary that he should idle away his time in continually turning over the immense folios of Dr. Johnson.

A general reform, however, of the orthography of our language would be attended with innumerable and almost insurmountable difficulties, a judicious critic would pronounce it morally impracticable. Mr. ELPHINSTONE, the editor and translator of *Poetae sententiosi Latini*, not properly estimating the uselessness of the attempt, has gone so far as to write the language in the familiar manner of its pronunciation; but the characters by which he has marked particular sounds will not always produce those sounds, as in the article *the*, which he writes *the*, leaving out intirely the characteristic aspirate; it would be more properly written *the*, or, if any innovation is necessary, Mr. SHERIDAN's (the author of the *Profoadial grammar*) is best; he distinguishes the sound of *th* in *theatre* from *th* in the article, thus; *th*.—"A writer who differs from the established usage of his country (says

the *British critic* *) must mean that his example should be followed; but the hope of this may surely be repressed by the consideration, that even VOLTAIRE, whose influence was perhaps greater over the literature of his own country, than that of any other writer at any time, succeeded but very imperfectly in an attempt of the same kind." The style also, as the same reviewer observes, not being supported by any other authority than that of its author, perplexes the young student, and is a blemish to the national literature. The strongest argument against a general reform is the anomalous inconsistency of reformers themselves †.

You will easily anticipate my design, sir, not attempting to reform the general manner of writing our language, but only to bring forward for discussion a few rules in particular instances. This was an idea that I had had long in agitation, when I observed the opinion of the *British critic* on the English orthography, in the place to which I have already referred. Mr. MITFORD, in his elaborate and valuable history of Greece, had made peculiar innovations in several words, many of them good, many unnecessary, and many objectionable; and the reviewer could not refrain from remonstrating against these innovations. His remarks are before me, while I delineate the following rules.

I. The first rule that may be laid down relates to the words *favour*, *honour*, *labour*, which fashion, however in many instances unreasonably capricious, has, in this instance judiciously, converted into *favor*, *honor*, *labor*. Writing *honor*, I also write *armor*, *ardor*, making it an invariable rule; for

* See the review of Mitford's "History of Greece." Brit. Crit. vol. 10, p. 41.

† In the account in the *Analytical review*, of Mr. Webster's writings on the English language, is this passage. "Mr. Elphinstone has published an elaborate treatise, certainly more complex than the present of Mr. Webster, but on the same principle, namely, the correspondence of pronunciation with orthography; yet these two gentlemen would write the same sentence very differently, which renders the fact decisive, that an uniformity of spelling would be impracticable, where the mode is directed by the ear." *Analyt. Rev.* vol. 26, p. 175.—Another considerable objection against this reform is the obscurity in which it would involve etymology.

armor does not appear more strange than *autbour*, which ought to be written for *author* by the writer of *honour*. An ingenious writer, who makes use of the latter formation, will make two deviations from his general practice, and support them with these arguments. "The adjective of *labour* may be written *laborious* without deviating from the rule that allows *honourable*, *favourable*; the recurrence of the letter *u* not being agreeable, as in *autbour:ize*, which should therefore retain its established form; or in *embassater* and *solicitor* is only an ending, and has no pretension to be written *our*." These exceptions are certainly made with acuteness and ingenuity; but they render the general rule more complicated, and of course more objectionable. Is it not best to adopt the rule that has not only the fewest exceptions but whose practice is perfectly invariable? This is the precise characteristic of the present rule, the *u* being equally rejected in *honour*, *honorable*, *laborious* and *ambassador*.

II. A consonant *digraph*, to borrow a word from Mr. Sheridan, ought to be avoided, for, as that excellent grammarian observes, no character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced. There is no occasion for the letter *k* at the end of *public*, *enthusiastic*; but, though not necessary to terminate polysyllables and dissyllables, it is always proper, in the present state of our orthography, at the end of monosyllables; as *kic*, *crac*, and *stic*, have a very unnatural appearance. The *k* may as well be omitted in *thicknefs*; as the *l* in *welfare*; but it cannot be omitted in *wicked*, and in words of a similar nature. Proper names unavoidably retain their original form, as *Warwick*, *Berwick*.—The letter *d* should always be omitted in the termination *edge* when it is short, as in *acknowledge*, but never when it is long, as in *alledge*.—The substance of this rule may be thus illustrated; *public*, *crack*, *thickness*, *wicked*, *Warwick*,—*acknowledge*, *alledge*.

III. It is most judicious to write *complete*, *secret*, *meer*; for, if you were to adopt *complete*, *secrete*, *merz*, which are not such proper characters for the sounds they are intended to convey, you ought also to adopt *neit* for *neat*, *grate* for *great*, *explane* for *explain*, *declame* for *declaim*, and these two last with more propriety.

IV. The fourth rule for consideration relates to the accuracy of beginning words with *in* or *en* and *im* or *em*. The *British critic* censures Mr. MITFORD for his general use of the two former for the two latter, as in the words *engage*, *imbark*, to which we may add *inquire*, *enclose*, *impower*. It does not appear to me that this censure in this instance is well-directed, for the fewer the rules the more easy the language. The most precise method, then, when any difficulty arises, is to make use of *in* or *im* for *en* and *em*; a person may be rather puzzled how to write *inquire*, *enclose*, *impower*, but he can never be undetermined concerning *enervate*, *emaciate*, *emulate*.

V. In some of the best writers there are much inconsistency and contradiction in marking words terminating in *ize* or *ise*. The rule laid down in this instance by the *British critic* will answer every purpose of accuracy, and it confirms at least as many authorities as it may contradict. Where it is formed from another English word, he uses the termination *ize*, but where it is, with respect to our own language, primitive, he writes it *ise*; as *moralize*, *harmonize*, *compromise*, *temporise*.—When any doubts arise concerning words that are terminated in *able* or *ible*, it is best to terminate them in the former.

VI. *Independence*, *tendency*, et cetera, should be written *independance*, *tendancy*, in the same manner as you write *dependant*, *appendant*.

VII. There can be no good reason given why the vowel *e* should be omitted after *judg* in *judgement*, *abridgement*, and others, any more than in *acquitment*, *enlargement*; it is certainly requisite in all words of this nature.

To these few simple rules may be added the most eligible orthography of certain dubious words, as; *achieve* for *atchieve*, *ancients* for *antients*, being derived from *ancien*, *center* for *centre*, *ambassador* for *ambassador*, *excite* for *excite*, *practise* for *practise* in the verb as well as in the substantive, and *show* for *shew*.

All these innovations and conclusions may be easily adopted; but, before I decisively determined upon effecting this plan, I was desirous of communicating it to the public through the extensive channel of your miscellany, that any of your numerous correspondents

correspondents, who may have studied the subject and who does not think it unimportant, may either confirm or invalidate my opinions. C. S.H.

Mr. URBAN, Rochester, Feb. 14.

IT has ever been my opinion, that the Physiology as well as the Anatomy of the Quadrupeds should be more generally known, and its particularities more scientifically investigated. With much pleasure do I hear, that one of the first Horse-painters in the world has been some time employed on a superb work, better to illustrate the myology, or display of the muscles, of that most useful and noble creature.

I venerate the knowledge of the Antiquary; and, as I tread here on classic ground, though I have spent my time very agreeably, yet I have to lament the small progress I have made in that branch of erudition. I have been presented with some Roman Antiquities from a late discovery, which, as I am told, have not been noticed; and, though much has been written on the Antiquities of Kent, very much, I am sure, remains to be known.

The following paper noticed in your vol. LXVII. p. 211, is a state of facts which are by no means problematic, and with which I am favoured by a learned gentleman here; and, as facts ought to be more generally known, on which to build theory and reasoning, I hope it deserves the public eye.

Yours, &c. EXPLORATOR.

“There is a disorder incident to the animals of the cow kind which seems to be little known, perhaps no where but in the Weald of Kent and adjacent parts of Sussex, and of which it is probable that great numbers die every year; for, it is not to be supposed that the disorder is local, and confined to that neighbourhood. I well remember, when I was young, that bullocks frequently died of what was then called *been farting-bound*, that is, of a stoppage, by which the *fæces* in the intestine, vulgarly called the *farting*, were dried up. This I mention, because I apprehend it is the very disorder under consideration, and may lead to an indication of it where it is not clearly known. It is now termed being *knit*, and not improperly; for, by the motion of the intestines, one of them, or at least a part of it, is surrounded by a strong ligament, which acts as if a string were tied round it, and totally stops all passage. This ligament adheres to the in-

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side of the loin, and by some means gets so loose as to hang down; and that not unfrequently; for, a butcher told me, that he had often seen it so in bullocks which he had killed, though happily it had had no bad effect. The seat of the disorder is invariably so near the same place, that the operator easily finds it. The diagnostic symptoms are very similar to those of the gripes; but, besides filling from his meal, and shewing signs of illness, the bullock is observed frequently to move his hind legs inward, and up towards his belly. As soon as these symptoms are discovered, the operator is sent for, who, having cast the animal, cuts a slit in the flank wide enough to admit his hand, which having inserted, he finds the ligament and works it aside with his thumb-nail, on which the intestine is released, and returns to its proper position. The incision in the flank is then sewed up, and the bullock recovers; and by these means numbers are saved in a small neighbourhood every year. In order to discover whether mortification has begun, in which case it is most advisable to kill, he smells to the bullock's breath, and inspects the fundament. This he unhappily neglected to do with regard to mine, which was a very good steed, and so fat, that had it been properly slaughtered, he could have made 8l. of it, which at that time was a good price. The surgeon's fee for the operation is half a guinea in his own parish and every adjoining one; if he goes beyond, a guinea. It may be proper to add, that the operator, when he cut my bullock, did, at my particular desire, bring up the intestine, with the ligament round it, to the orifice in the flesh, and shew it to me very plainly. This man, Tolhurst, was a butcher at Lambhurst, in Kent, and practised as a cow-leech; having, by a skilful investigation, discovered the seat and nature of the disorder in bullocks that died of it, he obtained leave to try his skill upon one that was seized with it, and must otherwise infallibly be lost, and happily succeeded. He was, indeed, a very bold and successful practitioner, and performed some other chivalrous operations which would hardly be credited, were they not well known and attested in his neighbourhood. He left two sons, who are very eminent in their father's profession, and practise extensively with great success. They would, doubtless, be happy in communicating any information upon the subject of this paper to the Veterinary Society, and more so in obtaining some small gratuity for their intelligence. R. B.”

Mr. URBAN, March 15.

IF you can find a corner for the following question of some of your *Heralds*

Heraldic Readers, I would be much obliged to you.

My father was twice married, and both his wives were heiresses. By his first wife there were no children surviving. Therefore, as well as the estates of my own mother, I hold the lands of his first lady. I have often heard from my aunt Jenny—(she was a good creature, Mr. Urban, and loved my father; and, in her last words, exhorted him to marry again.)—Now the question I would ask, as I reverence her memory, is, *am I justified in quartering with my paternal coat the arms of both my father's wives because I hold their possessions?* I would not incur the censure of any of the learned gentlemen of St. Bennet's Hill; for, although the Court of Honour is no longer referred to, I would not war against its Statutes. A voluminous writer, lately deceased, is somewhat angry at the custom of marshaling the arms of a deceased wife with those of a second, and fastidiously says, if I mistake not, "that he would as soon see the first lady's elbow chair to remain placed at the head of his table; for, as the husband by her death is released from that marriage, to continue to display her arms is a practice contrary to the rules of Heraldry and of Reason." This remark of the Genealogist does not, it would seem, refer to the step-son; though it might be just, or it might not, with regard to my father the widower. M. L. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Chestnut, April 8.*

AS one of the principal proprietors and publisher of the *Iconographia Scotica*, I find it an incumbent duty as such to explain to the subscribers to that work (and I know of no better method than through your valuable *Miscellany*) some hints of defect thrown out against me in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine in February last.

1. The portraits in *fac-simile*, from Jonston, were agreed upon between the editor and myself to be all copied; partly at that time to lessen the expence incurred by drawings taken from Kensington palace, where there is a perquisite of four guineas for each picture, and partly under an idea of re-printing 100 copies of the *Inscriptions*, the plates then serving a double purpose. Besides, I concluded, but perhaps not rightly, that no subscriber would ob-

ject to copies from so rare a book, considering the difficulty of obtaining even almost a sight of the original; for, to compare them with original paintings that might hereafter come to light, is often wished for by the connoisseur or critick.

2. The *Mary Magdalen crying and writing* was announced, in Mr. Pinkerton's *Prospectus*, a "Mary, with the jewel given to her by Francis II. on her bosom, writing at a desk and weeping; a drawing in the Earl of Buchan's Collection, from an original in a convent at Rheims." As such, with many other drawings, it was most politely sent me by his lordship; and, out of gratitude and politeness to the principal patron of the work, I did withstand Mr. P's objections. If in an error, I trust my motives will plead my excuse, as the authenticity of the portrait is alluded particularly to in a poetic dedication to his lordship by Dr. Tytler, in his translation of the *Pædopropæia*; singular enough for his Lordship to countenance the admission if he thought it a *Mary Magdalen*.

3. The insertion of Mr. P's name was put in, conformable to the *Prospectus* and to truth, he being the writer of the "Short biographical Notices;" and as such the world will not think him accountable for the engravings, either in the praise or dispraise.

The letter concludes with the following observations, which may serve as an answer to your correspondent Philicon.

1. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Taysmouth. Erroneous information was the cause of this and other mistakes.

2. There is no portrait of Elizabeth More.

3. One of the portraits of Margaret, queen of James IV. is procured; the other is in a royal palace; and it is a singular institution, since the reign of Charles II. that no picture in any of the palaces can be copied without a perquisite of four guineas to the chamberlain's clerks. This, however, will not prevent the appearance of this portrait in due time.

4. Cardinal Innes, A. D. 1412, is procured, as are most of the others mentioned in the *Prospectus*, except the following:

5. Regent Murray, Mr. Bickford's, Fonthill, Wilts. A drawing is taken. It is some Scotch gentleman of the end of last century in a Highland dress.

6. Bp. Dundar, at Aberdeen, is a recent and imaginary picture.

7. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Strawberry-hill.

8. There is no portrait of Sir Robert Moray in the apartments of the Royal Society, Somerset house.

9. Cardinal Beton, at Holywood-house, is imaginary. Mr. Pennant concludes it to be a foreign cardinal of last century; and the portrait is in an oval, quite unlike the manner of Beton's time.

10. The Earl Douglas, at Cavers, is of dubious existence. L. H.

MR. URBAN.

April 4.

THE tour of Wales is now esteemed so interesting, and so amply merits the favorable consideration of the public, that the person who now addresses you solicits with some confidence the insertion in your miscellany of the papers he intends to transmit to you; that, however defective they may be in point of execution, they may not be unworthy of your attention, as they describe the country through which he passed, with a fellow-traveller, in a pedestrian excursion. It was, indeed, the original intention of the author to publish his description in a separate volume*, chiefly for the amusement of his friends, who were naturally desirous of information. He has divided this description into so many papers, and this letter will form a kind of explanatory introduction.

He has travelled to observe, not to relate the occurrences of anterior times; and he has in a great measure confined himself to his own observations. He has studied nature as well as art, simplicity as well as grandeur, and the picturesque as well as the beautiful and the rich.

Penruddock Wynham's tour is written with elegance and accuracy; but he has paid little or no attention to the natural beauties of the principality, and his description of ancient castles are rather monotonous and irksome. His work, however, is the most useful and satisfactory of any of its contemporaries; all allow its importance, and all acknowledge its merits, by the avidity so generally displayed in its purchase.

Mr Hucks, who has traversed the

* It was to have been intitled; "A Tour through Wales, and through the central parts of England."

tour on foot, has published his speculations in an epistolary form, which, considering his style, was certainly the most judicious. He writes with spirit and enthusiasm, but he too frequently makes a descant upon politics, which renders his work extraneous and contemptuous; and, by confining himself intirely to nature, he neglects the local history of the country.

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.

Shaw's "Western tour" is too voluminous a book to afford any profitable information; it is a composition from other writers, chiefly Leland, Camden, Giraldus Cambrensis, and Grose, with scarcely any original observations. He enters too deeply into the minutiae of things; and his spurious details of private transactions, and the various transfers of estates, are tedious and uninteresting; he has studied and labored to render his work diffuse, it can therefore only be useful as a book of reference.

These three publications were the principal in existence when the author penned the following description, in the latter part of the year 1796, having made the tour in the preceding summer †, and taken memorials that were eventually useful. It will be extremely necessary to observe, owing to the temporary nature of various passages, that the outline of the original description has not experienced any alteration; the criterion of public affairs and of public opinions was more properly estimated in the decline of 1796, and the change of any particular circumstance would necessitate a general reform of the plan; upon this consideration it appeared most advisable only to make occasional corrections in the style and language.

There have lately been promulgated two separate descriptions of a tour in Wales, and a collection of extracts from all the tours.—The tour of an emigrant Frenchman appeared, indeed, in the beginning of 1797. It is written in a series of letters to a lady; and, like that of Mr. Hucks, contains sentiment without information and description without arrangement; the

† In the months of June and July. We made a tour of nine hundred and thirty miles, and upon an average walked about fourteen miles a day; but our regular standard was twenty miles a day, which we continued in Wales for a whole fortnight.

plates that accompany it are, in general, too trifling to be useful, and too hastily taken to be accurate. It is sometimes necessary that criticism should prevail over indulgence, even when the duty may be painful.

Arthur Aikin, the reputable son of a reputable father, is the author of the second subsequent work. Natural history is the marked object of his journey, and his publication might with more propriety have been intitled, *An illustration of the natural history of Wales*. It is remarkable that authors should pretend to write upon one subject, and obviously devote their attention to another. It is perhaps impossible to review Mr. Aikin's work in any other way; as a natural historian much and useful information may be derived from his researches, but as a descriptive traveller his merit is merely partial; his work can be of very little utility as a travelling companion.

It may appear rather presumptive to criticize in this manner these publications, and regarded as a promise of peculiar excellence; but this has not been the writer's intention. The remarks that have been made were only intended to convey some general information; and these remarks may not be equally obvious to every person. The author of the proposed description has not been stimulated by the caprice of opinion, but has attempted to steer in a middle course; to show the caverns of antiquity and the shoals of political enthusiasm. He has endeavored to blend the general with the local, and the sentimental with the speculative. And he trusts that he has equally avoided the sameness of one writer, the bias of another, and the prolixity of a third.

To avoid the language of egotism, the pronoun *we* is always used with regard to action, and the *I* only with regard to observation, as *we proceeded, I observed, or it appeared to me*; it must only be considered on this principle, for the author was sometimes separated from his companion: this plan seemed better than invariably writing in the first or in the third person singular.—It may be necessary to make an occasional remark concerning the orthography; on this subject it will be sufficient to observe, *that it is regulated by the same principles as are proposed in the essay "On*

the Orthography of the English Language." C. 58.

An additional Note to Remarks on Arabian Night Entertainments, p. 236.

THAT a noise of drums and cymbals is there in one of the seven islands of *Æolus* to be heard together with loud acclamations"

To this I observe that, in Hanno's Periplus he and his companions land on an island, in which, in the daytime, he saw nothing but wood, but in the night, fires, and heard the sound of flutes, cymbals, and drums, and other discordant noises. Bochart thought this all a fable; but, as to the fires and *tibiarum sonum*, it accords well with Pliny de Atlante; "occurrit eum ignibus micare, varioque sono strepente referentis; et cum iis quæ Mela de micantibus noctu ignibus, et in jus quid humaco micantibus iis his subjungit." Mela, lib. III. c. 15. There is nothing very extraordinary in Bochart's not believing these accounts; for, the Greeks themselves did not believe them, or Hanno's relation. Of this we have a clear proof from Athenæus, where he is considered as a *Sir John Mandeville*:

Εἰ μὲν τὸ ἄνω ἱερὸν τῆς χαλκίτου Δελφικῆς βίβλου; ταῖσι τ' Ἄνω; ἠλάνας.

"Should any one talk in this style, I consign him over to the stories about Libya, and the travels of Hanno." Athenæus, p. 83, C. ed. 1657. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 27.*

THE information communicated by E. O. R. vol. LXVII. p. 1082, till very lately escaped my observation. I cannot consider it as perfectly satisfactory. I understood before, that Dr. White's Arabic MSS. contained many Oriental tales different from those translated by Mr. Galland; but the question is, *Do they constitute any part of those known throughout the East by the name of the THOUSAND AND ONE?* From that title we must conclude they originally consisted, whether composed by one author or more, of a certain determinate number of tales, arranged in a particular order. Now, I apprehend that, in Dr. White's MSS, some of the tales translated by

* See the present number of the *Genetism's Magazine*, p. 292.

Mr.

Mr. Gylland are irregularly mixed with others, neither translated by him, nor connected with one another by the intervening dialogues between Schahriar and his Sultrana. In short, that his MSS. are a miscellaneous collection of detached stories.

If the statement is unfair, I wish it to be contradicted. If Dr. White's is a genuine copy, it must coincide with Mr. Galland's translation in point of arrangement, more particularly in the first part, where that gentleman seems to have followed the original with studious exactness; and, if any of the subsequent tales have been omitted by him, it may be expected that they will be found interspersed among the others in Dr. White's copy without breaking the continuity, or the general system of one tale forming a kind of introduction to, or connecting link with, another.

A list of those tales could surely be given, without any great trouble, by the Doctor or one of his learned friends; and, should it be found to agree in their titles and order with those in the French translation, I conceive that the authenticity of the MSS. would be fully established, even though they should vary from Galland's version in some particular points. For, where a performance has been transmitted down for some centuries by narration or transcript only, and extensively circulated as these tales have been, many variations may reasonably be expected.

The request, that such a list may be given to the publick will, I trust, be considered as neither impertinent nor obtrusive. It would gratify the curiosity of many literary people; and, if it confirmed the authenticity of Dr. White's copy, would likewise tend to prove or disprove the justice of Dr. Ruffel's opinion, that "a great part of the CONTINUATION of these tales is apothentic." Now, in regard to this publication, the English translator allows that "Dom Dennis Chavis, a native Arab, and Mr. Cazotte, member of the Academy of Dijon," who are announced in the title page as their joint translators, "have not *good forward personally* to state the circumstance of their undertaking"—"that it was left to *nameless editors* to assert the authenticity of these tales, and explain their connexion with the THOUSAND AND ONE"—"yet," continues he, "they are authentic, and the great evidence of these, as of the former, is in-

ternal." Surely, if the other evidence adduced in the Preface is of less weight than this, some degree of scepticism, notwithstanding Dr. Ruffel's very respectable authority, may be allowed. For, if fiction is detected in *some parts* of a literary composition, the *whole* of which the editor professes to be genuine, can any one, without justly incurring the charge of credulity, place implicit confidence in the authenticity of the rest? That some of these tales are spurious might be easily shewn. I do not deny that Dr. Ruffel may have seen others in MS, or heard them recited at Aleppo; yet that does not prove that they constitute part of the *Thousand and One Nights*. M. N.

Vol. LXVII. p. 1019, b. 34, for *or r.* or; and, in p. 1020, a. 14, place a comma after "adduced," instead of a period.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, April 14.

IN your Obituary, p. 259, mention is made of the death of Dr. Geach, of Plymouth; and he is said, among other works, to have published,

"Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire. To which are added, 'Remarks on the Subject, by Mr. Alcock, 1767.'—Dr. Baker ascribed the colic to the leaden pounds in which the cider (it should rather have been the apple-juice) is pressed; Mr. Geach to shot left in the bottles; but this was answered by Dr. Saunders."

As I perfectly well remember the whole of these circumstances, and am possessed of all the pamphlets written on that occasion, I shall take the liberty to correct a small error or two in the foregoing account. First, it should seem that the discovery of the shot in the bottles had been made by Dr. Geach; whereas the truth is, as related in the book, and as was well known in Devonshire at the time, the detection of the fallacy was owing to one Mr. More, who, (if I mistake not,) has since been elected Secretary of the Society of Arts in London, and who, having found the experiments by Dr. Saunders had been made on cider that had been long kept in bottles in which some shot had accidentally been left, wrote to Dr. Huxham, at that time the most celebrated physician in the West of England, giving him an account of the fact; and Dr. Huxham, for reasons best known to himself, extracted that letter to Dr. Geach, who printed it, as may be seen, in the pamphlet.

It is further said, "but this was answered by Dr. Saunders;" it is true, that Dr. Saunders wrote another tract on the subject after that by Dr. Geach had been published, which also lies before me; but if, in this passage, the word *answered* is intended to mean *refuted*, this does not so clearly appear. There was also a letter to Dr. Saunders from Mr. More, shewn in the MS. at the time; but I do not know it was ever printed. As I well knew the justice and candour of Dr. Geach, and how much he scorned to arrogate to himself what did not truly belong to him, I have thought fit to say thus much, submitting to your judgement the publishing or suppressing it.

Yours, &c.

DEVO.

Mr. URBAN, G—s, April 12.

EUSEBIUS'S reflections on old age and death; p. 101, are truly consolatory. Fleetwood seems to have satisfactorily corrected the idea of the excellent author alluded to. A bath, it is supposed, was not of that sacred nature as to demand so severe a sentence as the inscription imprecates; but the destroying a monument erected even barely to the memory of a departed friend, much more to a deity, it was thought, could not be sufficiently punished.

I wish we had had Fleetwood's sentiments upon the inscription too; possibly they might have differed from those of the beforementioned author,

and in which Eusebius seems to acquiesce. I cannot, however, but venture it as my opinion of its meaning (and which I formed the moment I first met with it), not that the perpetrator of such sacrilege might be doomed to draw out a long tedious life, the latter years of it full of care and sorrow, with the loss of friends, and want of relish for every enjoyment, reduced at last, perhaps, to a state of childhood; but that, at whatever age he should depart, even if in the prime of life, he might die the last of all his relations, that there might not be one left of so impious a race—"leave not a wreck behind." P. Q. R.

Mr. URBAN,

April 13.

AT the installation-feast of George Nevill, archbishop of York, as related in *Godwin De Præfulibus* (edit. by Richardson, p. 696), the following persons are mentioned to have been seated in the hall at the fourth table:

"The dean of York, D. decanus Eboracensis—the dean of St. Severin, decanus S. Severini—the canons of York, Eboracenses canonici."

Information is desired in what county, if in England, or in what foreign country, there was, in the year 1466, a deanry of St. Severin, as also what might be the name of the ecclesiastick who then presided in that stall of dignity. Probable is it that several readers of the Gentleman's Magazine may be able to gratify my curiosity; but, should I be disappointed, perhaps, with your leave, a surmise may be sported by your old guessing correspondent, W. & D.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797-8.

H. OF LORDS.

November 24.

HEARD Sir John Scott, as counsel in the appeal of Francis Duggan against Alexander Wight. Affirmed the decree.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he would now state, as shortly as he could, the principles and the means upon which he intended to raise the supplies of the year. The mode and principle on which he intended to proceed was in a great measure new; but he would not on this night press his resolutions to decision. The mode, he hoped, would be sufficient to enable us to counteract the designs of the

enemy, which were nothing less than the destruction of every thing that was dear to us as a nation. He then enumerated the sums already voted, beginning with the navy, which amounted to 12,539,000*l.* The excess of the navy debt would be about three millions; for the army the estimate was rated, including the extraordinaries, at two millions and a half; barracks, guards, and garrisons, were 11,112,000*l.* in all; for the Ordnance, 130,000*l.*; the other expences of this service could not easily be calculated till the end of the year. The whole of the three services will, therefore, amount to about 25,500,000*l.* which were to be now provided for. How this expence is to be provided for he would now state: land and malt would be near four millions; there were 22,000,000*l.* to be provided.

provided for by other means. This, he hoped, might be done with safety, and without inconvenience; and he trusted the means would be unobjectionable. The first is, an advance from the Bank for the public service, which could not in the least injure the Bank; this advance was to be of three millions, to be repaid by Exchequer-bills. There still remains 19 millions to be provided for, and this sum he would partly raise by a loan; which was a mode that might be still resorted to with safety and effect, and would shew the enemy, that, though they wished to destroy our funding system, we should still be able to baffle their designs. This was the great object for consideration. He would therefore propose the raising of seven millions by a general tax. Large as this might seem, it must appear light when we attend to the object for which it was to be raised. He would, besides, propose to raise twelve millions by way of loan, which he would endeavour to redeem most speedily. For the seven millions he would look to the assessed taxes; this would diffuse itself through all descriptions of people, and not make it necessary too narrowly to inspect into individual property. The increase of these taxes he would make the rule of this contribution; from this he would exclude those whose poverty should disable them from bearing it. The present amount of the assessed taxes is about 2,700,000l.; the triple of this sum will be a little more than equal to the sum he was now to raise. The assessed taxes might be divided into two classes; the first, the original taxes on houses—the second, those on luxuries and optional conveniences; on the latter, as is natural, the greater burthen would fall on those best able to support it. On servants, carriages, horses, &c. &c. he proposed to triple the rate of the present assessment; on houses he would have such an increase as would double the present amount; on those who are in a state of opulence, the increase should go to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and even four times the present rate; this would raise 3,500,000l. On the poorer classes, this contribution would not bear more than half a rate, and in some cases not so much; relief would be granted where relief would be found necessary, to those who, from inability, could not contribute, but not to those

who wanted the inclination to do it; he hoped, therefore, he should meet the general concurrence of the House, as he aimed at preserving justice, economy, and regard to the poor. This he did for the preservation of the greatest blessings, and for averting the greatest calamities, which can possibly befall a nation. To prevent the tax from being eluded by lowering establishments, he would propose to raise it from a view of the present assessment, not of the future, which might be evaded; but the mode which he would adopt for this end, would not lead to any disagreeable disclosure of pecuniary circumstances; neither would it be attended with any increased expence by the creation of new offices. This was a moment, if any ever existed in our history, in which the wealthy of all denominations should voluntarily come forward, if they wish to transmit to their posterity any of the blessings they now enjoy.

Mr. *Tierney* reprobated the whole of the system now proposed, as one that was wholly new and unprecedented, and which, if it failed of success, would give to the enemy an insight into the state of our resources, which would not be at all favourable to the interests of this country. He despaired of peace so long as the present Ministers continued in place; for, neither the enemy, nor the other powers of Europe, could repose confidence in the sincerity of their pacific intentions, or entertain respect for their character. He was altogether averse to the measures proposed this night, as they would be adding burthens on the poor and middling classes, without contributing to the object for which these extraordinary expences were intended.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied in a strain of sarcastic humour; and took great consolation to himself for not having been supposed to be in the confidence of the enemy.

Mr. *Tierney* explained.

Mr. *Nicholl* disapproved of the plan, and said he would soon bring forward a motion to compel placemen and pensioners to bear their full share to the proposed contribution; he would also extend it to the members of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. *Vansittart* and Mr. *Dundas* supported the plan. It was opposed by Mr. *Curwen* and Mr. *Wigley*.

H. OF LORDS.

November 27.

Their lordships heard counsel in the Scotch appeal, Walter Sime, collector of the customs of Aberdeen, against Lord Viscount Arbuthnot; after which the decree of the Court of Session was affirmed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the Bank restrictions bill from the Commons, which, with the land and malt bills, the laws and cambrick importation bills, the Scotch small-note bill, and one private bill, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Belgrave* rose to make the motion of which he had given notice; the object of which, he said, was to remove those doubts that had been entertained concerning the act of the 7th of William, commonly called the Treating Act. In doing so, he was justified by the different constructions that had been put upon this act, and the different decisions which had been made by Committees that sat to try the election petitions, as to the disqualifications persons offending against the act might be liable to. In the last parliament, a petition had been presented from the city of Norwich against Mr. Hobart, the sitting member; and, the election having been declared a void one, a new election was ordered, when Mr. Hobart was returned again, and there the business ended. A different decision, however, took place in the election for Southwark; for, after Mr. Thelluson and Mr. Tierney had proceeded a second time to an election, and the latter petitioned a second time against the return of the former, it appearing that Mr. Thelluson had offended against the act in question, he was declared by the Committee incapable of sitting again for the said Borough. In consequence, therefore, of the doubts arising from this act, the proposition he should submit to the House would be, that any person, whom the Committee should declare as having offended against it, should not be returnable for that place during the parliament then existing. The remaining part of the act was so clear, that it was impossible for him to propose any explanation to it. He moved the reading of the act of the 7th of King William; which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a

bill to explain and amend the said act.

After a few words from Mr. *Yorke*, Mr. *Marin*, &c. leave was given to bring in the bill.

H. OF LORDS.

November 29.

Their lordships heard counsel in the Scotch Appeal, Hotchkiss against the Royal Bank of Scotland. The interlocutor was affirmed.

The Bank restriction bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, a message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the land, malt, and small-note bills.

Sir *John Sinclair* said, that it had been his intention to trouble the House with a motion for the attendance of the commissioners of the tax-office at the bar, for the purpose of ascertaining from their evidence what would be the probable operation of the Minister's new scheme of finance. A circumstance had, however, occurred in the morning, which induced him to alter his intention. He had seen a paper, which he believed to be authentic, purporting to be a proclamation of the French Directory, and which was, in fact, a manifesto of the French government against Great Britain. In this paper, they expressed their intention of invading this country, as the only mode of putting an end to the war, and directed preparations to be made for an immediate descent upon this island. Under the pretence of restoring the freedom of the sea, they aimed at the annihilation of the British power; and, under that of making Great Britain pay the expenses of the war, they threatened to demand of the British people a price for subjecting them. In such circumstances, he was unwilling to make any motion which might induce the enemy to suppose there was a serious distinction in the Houses. He might, perhaps, in the subsequent progress of the proposed measure, pursue his intention, but he would not press any measure that night.

After a few words from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who said he would oppose the motion whenever it should be made, the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

ment according to my cloth, and a little close economy; I have sufficient to live tolerably comfortable, without incurring a single debt. After a few youthful sighs in the mathematical departments of two or three publications, I have had no great ambition for authorship; I have therefore used various feigned signatures; and these reasons still induce me to request leave to sign myself again,
Yours, &c. *W.*

P. S. I received a sincere pleasure in seeing, upon p. 1039, the name of my worthy friend, and your old correspondent, J. Mills, from Cowbit. Having, many years ago, enjoyed the days in habits of purest friendship with him, I now exceedingly lament our great distance from each other; and condole very cordially with, and most feelingly too, for him, in the great loss sustained by the death of his good friend Dr. Buckworth, *sunt lacrymæ terram, et mentes mortalia tangunt*. He will undoubtedly recollect his old friend, on asking, what is become of the learned Pike, that could reach Hebrew, and which he purchased for that purpose, at the price of five shillings?

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

I Have just read a book of travels into Norway, Denmark, and Russia, lately published by A. Swinton, &c. and beg leave to communicate to you some extracts therefrom; not so much with a view of making my own remarks thereon, as to solicit information where I have not been able to agree with, or perhaps comprehend, the writer.

P. 55. "But the history of Iceland is not less distinguished by another circumstance of very great curiosity and importance. Of ancient nations we know not the beginning, of the modern we know not the end." It is in vain that I have endeavoured to comprehend this passage.

P. 63. The author mentions in a note, that he is indebted to Dr. Thorkelin for the list of words, which are of the same import in the Icelandic as in the language spoken now in the Lowlands of Scotland, and Northern counties of England; and proceeds to say, "a manuscript copy of *those laws* has been left by Dr. T. with a literary friend, in London; who, it is said, has some thoughts of translating and publishing them, with notes historical and philosophical, in English." Q. what are the laws here mentioned, to which, in the context,

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there is not the least allusion? I am sure, Mr. Urban, a solution of this question will be very interesting to several of your readers, who had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Thorkelin whilst in England.

P. 73. It is much to be lamented, that an author, who has made so brilliant and successful a display of his humour, at the expence of Mess. Wrazell and Coxe, should so far forfeit his credit with the reader, by descending to the character of a miserable punster, in the page here referred to. He promises a Sheridan, and terminates an O'Keefe.

P. 90. "The watery clouds intercepted the Sun's rays, and rolled swiftly along the firmament; apparently rising from the ocean on one side of the horizon, and plunging again into it at the opposite point on the other." How sublime! It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that none of your readers will ever be without a transcript of this passage in their pockets, in case they should happen to be at sea.

P. 109. "I embarked on-board a small cart, I have not yet forgot my sea-terms, for the metropolis of Livonia." It is to be hoped, the author's regard for his high literary reputation will induce him to forget *sea terms* in his next edition.

B. 122. "An army *travelling* with contempt at the Russian Emperor's attack." This expression reminds me of the story of a Spanish rhodomontade, who, being asked why he shook for the prospect of being immediately led on to battle, replied, that he trembled at the idea of how much blood his valour should occasion the shedding on that day.

P. 125. Admiral Greig is elegantly stiled a "son *in* war." It is to be hoped Mr. Croft will not omit to do justice to this fine expression, by introducing it into his new edition of Dr. Johnson's dictionary. In the same page, the author, remarking that the world had consigned the memory of Peter the Great to pity or derision, says, "either of which must be equally galling to his mighty shade." I beg to be informed, whether this passage is serious or satirical, being quite at a loss to form my opinion.

P. 272, letter *ixviii*. The author has justly condemned Mr. Coxe for introducing into a book of travels extraneous matter; but has here forgiven his reproof; for, what has a long account of Tartary to do in the hands of a travel-
ler

ler who appears never to have seen any part of the country. But these compilations do most marvellously assist the fabrication of our modern books of travels; besides, when a reader is tired with one country, he may travel to another without the trouble of moving off his seat. Another very interesting, and no less convenient, digression, concerning sumptuary laws, may be found in p. 325.

P. 318. "I cannot, with any temper, behold Handel taking snuff, serewing his pins, or rofning his fiddle-stick." Many readers of this right pithy and profitable book will call this wit, but every body knows it is not truth.

P. 322. "He (Peter the Great) established an academy of sciences with *stets towels*, by seizing the library at Mittau. We wish he had not to add, that, unlike a father, he corrected his children with them." It is proper to inform the reader, who may wonder what is meant by establishing an academy, and correcting children with *towels*, that they were the *axe and the sword*, as appears from p. 321.

P. 363. "I would, before this time, have given you some account of the battles between Russia and Sweden, in the course of last summer; but, as there have been none, I found it difficult to draw up a history of them." I had suspected, from two or three circumstances occurring in the course of this delectable book, that the author, who has taken care to inform us that he was related to the Admiral Greig, was a Scotchman; but the above p. stage affords very complete evidence that he is an Irishman.

P. 403. "The inside walls are *quainted* with agate, jasper, and lapis lazuli;" another proof, Mr. Urban, that the remark concerning the author's place of nativity is not an idle conjecture. Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

VOLTAIRE'S "flimsy witticism," LXII. 608, is not original. "Senantes étoit fort généalogie, comme font tous les tets qui ont de la memoire." Hamilton's *Memoirs du Comte de Grammont*, ch. iv. p. 64.

In the account of the customs of Shrewsbury, p. 690, "vigniti quatuor caballos vicecomes Lenteurde," is translated "the sheriff Lenteurde sent 24 *horses*." I think it should be the *sheriff of Lenteurde*. *Lenteurde*, as it is now called, was at that time in Shrop-

shire; but it now makes part of Herefordshire, and perhaps the district round it might have had a distinct sheriff.

P. 716. "In the 20th year of Charles II. *our* Randal Holmes, a painter, was prosecuted by "Norroy King of arms at Stafford offices, for marshalling the funeral of Sir Ralph Ashton [qu. Ashton]; and obtained [we should read *had*] a verdict, and 20l. damages." Bigland's "Observations on Marriages and Parochial Registers," 1764, p. 91. The person, of whom Mr. B's *esprit du corps* has led him to speak in so contemptuous a manner, was a person of great merit in his line, and of some consequence; for, it appears from an handsome marble monument to his wife, in St. Mary's, Chester, that he was sworn servant, and gentleman-usher extraordinary of his majesty's chamber, to king Charles II. and deputy to the king at arms." He married "Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Soley, minister of the gospel at Fertou, in the county of Salop," who died April 5, 1665, aged 36. On her monument he is called "Randle Holme," and bears, quarterly, 1 and 4. parry of six, Or and Az. on a canton Ermine a red rose; 2 and 3, Arg. a cross engrailed G. surmounted by a bend, Az. On an escutcheon of pretence, Vert, a chevron between three soles najaat, Or.

P. 980. The duke of Bridgewater did not get the lordships of Ellesmere and Knochin by descent from lord Strange. His ancestor, the lord-keeper Egerton, purchased them, together with the neighbouring lordship of Middle, from the trustees of William earl of Derby, whose ancestor, George Stanley, married Joan, daughter and heir of John lord Strange, of Knochin, in the time of Edw. IV. Strange of Blackmere, and Strange of Knochin, were descended from two brothers who came from Bretagne with Henry II.

In addition to your correspondent's information in p. 979, concerning the great earl of Shrewsbury's tomb, I subjoin an extract from his will, relating to it, which is preserved in Sampson Leonard's collections, Harl. MSS. 1278; and a Letter of that great warrior, extracted from an antique minute-book of the chapter of Lichfield, beginning in April 1433, and ending in January 1455; which I have lately had an opportunity of examining.

"John earl of Shrewsbury, Wainford, and Waterford, lo. Talbot, Festival, and Strange, made his will at Forwich the 14th

i day of September, an'o dñi mccccxii. appointed hys bodie to be buried att Blackmeir, in the parish cherche, one the rygt side of the chauncelle, wher he willed a chappell of Our Ladie and St. George to be made, and a colledg ther to be foundyd *, to the valew of 40l p. ann. over the valew of the p'sonage of the sayd cherche. And that the sayd p'sonage and othyr cherches goe to the foundac'on of the seyd colledg, to pray for him, his wife, and all their children, suncestors, and all othyr goodē doers; or els to be buried in the colledg of Warwyck, in the new chappell ther, the wyche Richard late erle of Warwyk, his sadyr-in-lawe, late letten, make, and ordeyne, in cas that any tyme hereafter he may atteigne to the name and lordship of Warwyk as ryght wolde."

The following letter, from the place it occupies in the MS above alluded to, appears to have been written in 1441; and is apparently addressed to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. I exhibit it with the contractions and punctuation of the original.

"L'ra d'ni Talbot & Fur'iva'.

"Trusty and well loved † s'es we greet you wel ofte tymes. And yo'r l're to us y sent by S' John Chetwynd' on' of the vycars of yo'r chyrches we † have conferred and undystoude. And as to the artycles sent by you by the sayde S' John the fyrste reh'ying that ye be credibly informed that our counsalle † wold dyscharge our depute of yo'r ehyrche of Barikewell w't oute yo'r assente. Will ye wyte that we harde neve' of noise swyche dyscharge of him by us ne by our sayde counsalle not w't standing we understoude we may do yt. And as we suppose ther wer cause for to discharge hym and ye myght fynde a bett' as we be certyfyed. And wher ve reh'se in yo'r sayde l'res that our sayde depute had to see viii marc by zero to f'ue the offyce and that the sayde fee hathe be w't drawe by us and by our counseyll.

We understoude and wote ryght well by enformac'on of our capellen' S' Rog' Stedman that the sayde fee of olde tyme was that he had iiij mark. And now late our sone S' Xpofore Talbot † of his owne luste allowed hym a m're eve' the sayde iiij mark, to the wyche S' Xpofore. we have c..yayd our power in our absence ther of. So that his fee of olde and newe graunte ysbut v.m'rks. And wher as ye also write that yo'r doctes of the sayde chyrche schulde he reysid and brough.. to you undir our p'tecc'on and yf any desplace were of the saide dewtes ye undirstoude we schulde take yt as a p'celle of our fee. We remembre us ryght weel of swyche a p'fre of our volonte to the wyche we thynke not contrarye but and any swyche be we will see that the fee of S' Ric' Vernon and of our depute schal be contrabatorie to the sayde desp'te dewtes as well as we, and we fyrste f'ved of our p'te a fore hembotth. And wher as ye wryte also that certen dewtes schulde be owyng to you at. Hope by on Rob't Hadfelde and that our sayde depute schulde dystroyne certeyn goodes upon his ground for the sayde dewte to ansuere you ther of. ye sayis and certyfye that our coteseyll hau dysposed the sayde goodes at her luste ye nat satsfyed as to that we be c'tyfyed by the sayde S' Rog' that the sayde Hadfelde made a zykte of all his londe and goodes to us at the p'lement of Leycestr' † for certen cause. and wa ther of at the same tyme possesid. and suffryd hym to occupye to that the sayde goodes wer and ar abydyng our dysposicion. And no cause of ryght longyng to you not w't stondyng that we will wryte to our offycers ther that the rent and dewtes longyng to you of the sayde ground schal be made leve to you so that yo'r wrytyng to us and the enformacyon ther up on ys nat as ye have wryte un to us latyng you wyte that for as any wails longyng to us seeing the allowance that ye desire to be made to oure depute and also to S' Ric' Vernon is but a symple guerdon N'erles so as we have occupyed

* None of the requisitions here mentioned were complied with. No such college was ever founded at Whitchurch; in which parish Blackmere is situate. The great earl's remains were buried in France, but were at length entombed in a fair chapel, erected at Whitchurch by his grandson Sir Gilbert Talbot, K. G. deputy of Calais, and embassador to Rome t. Hen. VII. (Leland's Itin. IV. 23.); and the earl never succeeded to the title of Warwick.

† Observe the affectation of royal style: "Trusty and well beloved"—"we"—"our council." This last expression refers to the antient custom of the great peers having in constant attendance a certain number of barristers. This appears from stat. 15 Rich. II. c. 12. and from "the Northumberland Household Book;" which tells us, as Mr. Barrington (Obs. on Amc. Stat. p. 271. 3d edit.) has remarked, that Algernon earl of Northumberland, in the time of Hen. VIII. had a regular establishment of two barristers, and their servants. In the P.iston letters, vol. III. pp. 63, 82, the duke of Norfolk speaks of "the lords of our consayle, and adv' of our counsalle;" and, in Collins's Peerage, l. 105, it is said, that, "Banister, the duke of Norfolk's counsellor, was imprisoned," t. Eliz. This affectation, as is usual, descended very low in society; for, in the Paston Letters, l. 170, one Henry Windfor mentions "my master of the rules."

‡ This Sir Christopher is called in the pedigrees a knight.

§ The parliament of Leicester was holden 1426, 4 Hen. VI.. Sir Richard Vernon was the Speaker of the House of Commons at it.

xit hedyrto and for sustynawce of the ryght of yo'r chyrche we will enforce us to do that may be helpe and furtheryng ther of. And our lorde kepe you. Wryte at London' the xxiii day of Apryll.

John'lord Talbot and flurnyvalle."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 20.*
WHITEHAVEN seems so peculiarly subject to the frequent experience of violent natural phenomena, resulting not only from the heavens, but from the earth, that I hope the compilers of the History of Cumberland will give a short account of the various misfortunes of those kinds, with which that important town has been visited, vol. LXII. p. 1073.

I am sorry to see the affair of the Madoccean Indians revived (p. 1080), as a connexion with them would only be productive of misery to them, and discomfigure to us.

To the plan proposed by Dendrophilus p. 1080, I see one material objection. Trees on the edges of the canals would increase that putridity in the air which arises from the stagnated water.

Having been accustomed to peruse the letters of your correspondent M——'s with advantage, pleasure, and approbation, I was astonished to observe the charges brought against his pieces by "A Foreigner," p. 1090; and immediately gave his letters a new perusal, and could not discover in them anything either *fantiful, delusive, paradoxical, or erroneous*. That Queen Elizabeth was learned herself, and an encourager of learning and poetry, is deducible from most of the writings of her time, and not from the reveries of M——'s brain, as "A Foreigner" asserts. In regard to the scenery of this country, your foreign

correspondent seems to be ignorant that the richness and picturesque beauty of England has justly obtained it the appellation of "The Garden of the World." In the year 1788, we had a very long series of serene sunshines, and cerulean skies, and many in 1791. In short, this alien seems very little acquainted either with the history, or with the aspect, of this kingdom, but seems wholly wrapt up in partiality for some other.

Qu. What does "A Rambler" mean by *bean traps*? p. 1114.

Two incidents that happened in December induce me to express my surprise, that our physicians and surgeons are not allowed the corpses of *all* the criminals that are executed. We expect these gentlemen to thoroughly understand the anatomization of the human body; and yet our laws do not allow them a sufficient number of opportunities of acquiring that knowledge.

Yours, &c. REMOIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 22.*
IN vol. LXII: p. 879, there is an error, I suppose of the press, in the letter from Mr. Jermy, respecting his tortoise. The name of the place is Bayfield, not Ravfield. This tortoise was brought by Mr. Robert Swallow from Smyrna in 1683, and given by him to Mr. Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, in July 1686. She yearly, in November, went under ground, where she remained till the latter end of March. In May, she made a hole in a gravel walk, and therein usually laid nine eggs. She was found dead in the earth, April 1743. You may depend upon the truth of this account.

Yours, &c. A. B. C.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792.

H. OF LORDS.

Thursday, December 13.

HIS Majesty came to the House, and opened the session with a most gracious speech. (See vol. LXII. p. 1048.)

The Commons and their Speaker having retired, and Lord *Kenyon*, who sat on the woolsack, having read the speech:

Lord *Hardwicke* moved, and Lord *Walsingham* seconded, the Address.

The Duke of *Norfolk* had his doubts

whether the militia had been legally embodied; for, the Act expressly invested his Majesty with that power only in cases of actual invasion, or internal insurrections. Now, the first was not pretended to have been decreed; and, as he was totally ignorant of the latter having taken place, he wished to know from Administration where they had detected it: for, an insurrection could not be a secret; and yet he thought it was very necessary for them to prove the fact to justify their conduct.

The

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* entered into a long detail of the modes which had hitherto been pursued by all administrations under similar circumstances, and from which he endeavoured to draw a general blame upon Administration. He deprecated the idea of going to war with France upon the question of opening the Scheldt, conceiving we had nothing to do with the business; and that, if we are bound by treaty, the treaty was a bad one; and, therefore, the sooner we gave it up the better. His Lordship then alluded to the petition of the Catholics in Ireland, the complaints of those who were not represented in parliament, and upon their being obliged to pay taxes to support a plurality of places: and thence he drew a conclusion, that, if we did go to war, an unanimity was necessary; and there would be no way so certain to procure that unanimity as by listening to the complaints of the people; and, if they were just, to redress them.

Lord *Grenville* combated the arguments of the Noble Marquis, and then took a review of the necessity there was for taking the measures which had been done. If mobs and tumults, which the civil power had been unable to check without the interference of the military, were insurrections, they had taken place in several towns; but this was not all; a spirit of discontent had shewn itself among a number of wicked and designing men, and who, he was sorry to say, were spirited up by the countenance they received; and he was more sorry to find there was an actual necessity to speak plainly out, for, in his hand, he held no less than ten papers of a treasonable nature, which had been transmitted to the National Convention of France, in the last month of November only, from different clubs held in this kingdom. His Lordship then read several extracts from these papers; one of which, after complaining of the oppressions they laboured under in this country, and complimenting the Republick of France, stated, there were 5000 citizens ready to enforce the Rights of Man; others stated their dissatisfaction with the ruling powers, which they called an Aristocracy; and others, which even expressed an hope there would shortly be a National Convention in this kingdom. The French, he said, had intruded upon our allies by demanding the opening of the Scheldt. Now, if this point was carried, it would

possibly enable them to extend their principles, overturn the United States, establish a similar government to their own, and thus add them to their territories. To prevent this was certainly of the greatest importance to England; and, as they had attacked our allies, it was necessary to prove we held a respect for treaties, and should abide by them.

The Duke of *Clarence* perfectly coincided with the noble Secretary of State in all the sentiments which he had expressed. For his own part, he had made an offer of his services in his professional line, in which, he thought, he could be most beneficial to his country. To him it also appeared, that it was of little signification whether the opening of the Scheldt was of any consequence to us; it was sufficient for our interference, if the Dutch held it to be so to them; for, if the French should overturn that government, and afterwards have a design upon ours, we might in that case meet with the Dutch fleet as enemies, whereas, in the present, we should act with them as friends.

Lords *Stormont*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Carlisle*, and the Marquis of *Townshend*, were in support of the Address. Lord *Rawdon* and *Stanhope*, were against it.

The Address was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker*, being returned from the House of Peers, declared the writs he had issued during the recess; after which the clandestine outlawry bill was read, *pro forma*, the first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. *Rose* moved the issuing of a writ for a Bursers to serve in Parliament for the University of Cambridge; the Right Hon. William Pitt having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr. *Jekyll* begged the attention of the House on a question of the greatest importance relative to their privileges; and objected to the authority by which Parliament had been convened.

Mr. *Dundas* assured the Hon. Gentleman, that his Majesty's Ministers would meet that question whenever it should be properly proposed.

The *Speaker* then read his Majesty's speech to the House, when

The Lord Mayor of London requested the indulgence of the House, as he was totally unused to public speaking; he would not have intruded upon their attention

tion, but that the important and responsible situation which he held in the City of London opened to him many sources of information, which were not attainable by others. He adverted, with much effect, to that part of his Majesty's speech that laments the possible continuation of burdens to support the existence of an armament, and possible war; observing, however, that tranquillity at home, and respect abroad, were the surest means of procuring the permanent and extensive alleviation of those burdens. After farther advertising, in terms of strong encomium, on the peace in India, he concluded by reading his motion; which, as usual was an echo of his Majesty's speech, fraught with much loyalty and zeal, and acknowledging the expedience of the means taken.

Mr. Wallace seconded the motion.

Lord Fielding approved highly of the conduct of Administration, in the steps they had taken to preserve the tranquillity of the kingdom.

Ld. Wycombe declared it was impossible for him to vote in favour of the Address moved by the Lord Mayor, because it was impossible for him to understand it.

Mr. Fox, as far as his own knowledge went, believed every assertion in the speech to be wholly false and unfounded. He deprecated prosecuting men for their opinions; as actions, not opinions, were criminal. The fears of Government were not evident during the march of the Duke of Brunswick, in whose discomfiture and retreat he (*Mr. Fox*) exulted and rejoiced; for, that retreat was a triumph to every lover of liberty. He moved, as an amendment, to reject the whole of the Address, excepting such part as professed an attachment to his Majesty and the Constitution.

Mr. Wynneham strenuously supported the Address, and was astonished that his Right Hon. friend could see no danger to be apprehended from the industry exercised in propagating opinions subversive of the Government and the Constitution; it was to be seen in every town, in every village; a man could not open his eyes without seeing it, for it was evident as the noon-day sun. A system of subversion to Government was adopted, which had never before been thought of, and which had its origin in the *Constitutional Society*; was improved by the *French*, and now returned to produce similar effects to those it had produced in

France. He considered the French to be trampling upon the rights of all nations, and extending an offensive and ruinous war, which it was our interest to check; and they were promoting sedition and rebellion, which our dearest rights called on us to guard against.

Mr. Grey supported the amendment, and deprecated the conduct of Government in the whole of their administration, but particularly in this measure, which had excited a dangerous alarm throughout the country, for some wicked purpose of Ministry. If Grievances were complained of, remove them, and the matter of sedition would be dispersed. For this purpose he had last year given notice of his intention to move a reform in Parliament, in which intention he continued, and should embrace the first opportunity of performing.

Mr. Secretary Dundas stated to the House, that the measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers were in consequence of many applications to the Executive Government, from persons of the most extensive trade and commerce in the manufacturing towns of Manchester, Norwich, &c. declaring themselves in danger, from the sentiments, too prevailing among the common people, of equality and levelling. *Mr. Dundas* then read an Address to the National Convention of France, from the Societies in Manchester, Norwich, and a Society called "The Friends of the People;" it contained the most scandalous and inflammatory expressions towards the constitution, and was encouraged and received with applause by the National Assembly, ordered by them to be printed, and copies sent to the different Commanders of their Armies.

Mr. Sheridan said, no insurrection had or was likely to happen; he condemned as illegal the assembling the Grand Inquest of the Nation for the purpose of presenting a false bill against the people, and charged Administration with having schemes they dared not manly to avow.

Mr. Burke complimented the Lord Mayor for his able and elegant manner of moving the address. He congratulated the House, the country, and the City of London in particular, that the first Magistrate of the first city in the world should upon this occasion come forward, speaking the sentiments of his fellow-citizens, from whose energy the publick had to expect, what they had frequently experienced, the most essential services in support of that Monarchy

which had existed for more than a thousand years, with the intermission of only twelve, which had served to disgust the people of England with Republicanism. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeding to the question, lamented the indiscreet warmth some gentlemen had shewn upon the question; Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan had doubted the fact of insurrections, and had ridicul'd plots; and the latter gentleman had asserted the declaration of the existence of insurrections to be a gross libel and calumny on the nation: but it was in fact no such thing; for with the same justice Cicero might have been charged with libelling all Rome, when he announced the conspiracy of Catiline and his companions, and their intentions to burn the city and massacre the Senate: instead of charging the people with the crime, they were called on to suppress it; they were called on to guard against that French Liberty which some men were infatuated with; a liberty which was tyranny the most nefarious; a liberty which neither secured persons nor property; a liberty which had destroyed one Bastille and engendered thousands; which had destroyed all rank and order, all subordination, all religion, and all society. What was there to admire, or where was the ground for triumphant exultation, at the retreat of the Combined armies? Call them what you will; if they had conquered, and established the strictest Government of their own country, it would have been merciful to France: for in all Austria, for one hundred years, there have not fallen as many victims as in a single week in a single department of Paris. In that *favoured and happy* country, would any man wish to have his son educated? Whom would he point out for an example to imitate? Would he give him a Carr, a Mirat, or a Rober-sPierre, a Jordan Count *à la Pethion*, or *Mont. d'Egalité*? No, in preference, he might seek the deepest abysses of hell; for worse men never existed; but they were fit for the nation of wretches they lead—a nation of ruffians, of assassins, of plunderers, of regicides. With these men we had worthy associators. After asserting that he knew that a fiction existed in the country, whose intent was to destroy the Constitution they professed to maintain, he concluded by declaring, that if it was his last breath, that breath should be in support of the Address.

After several other gentlemen had

spoken for and against the Address and Amendment, the question was put, and the House divided. Ayes for the Amendment 50. Noes 290 Majority for the Address 240. Adjourned at four o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

Lord *Kenyon* came to the House soon after one, when several petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Lords with white staves reported, that they had waited upon his Majesty, and that he had appointed this day for receiving the Address; upon which the House was adjourned to Monday, and Lords *Kenyon*, *Hardwick*, *Walsham*, and *Salisbury*, proceeded therewith to St. James's.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered out for the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for Guildford, in the room of the Hon. T. Onslow, he having accepted the office of Out Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* presented his Majesty's orders in Council, relative to the prohibition of exporting corn.

The petition against the *Luggershall* election was ordered to be considered on the 9th, and that of the *Stockbridge* election on the 29th of January.

The *Lord Mayor* presented the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address; which was received, and, on the second reading,

Mr. *Fox* expressed his disapprobation of it. He censured the entire conduct of Administration respecting Continental Politics, and asserted that the neutrality observed was the effect of supine-ness in Ministers, and that, instead of deploring the aggrandizement of the French, they should have set themselves to check it; this they should have done in the first instance by negotiation and remonstrance. He concluded by proposing an amendment, "beseeching his Majesty to employ every means of honourable negotiation, for the purpose of preventing a war with France."

Mr. *Sheridan* seconded the amendment, and said, that, if the advice contained therein was immediately acted upon with spirit, it might prevent a war, and not only this, but the fate also of certain unhappy personages, whose life existed by a thread.

Mr. *Burke* delivered his sentiments in a speech of upwards of two hours long. He declared, that, as soon as Great Britain acknowledged France, from thence

moment, *rebus extantibus*, the must bow the neck to that country. This was a consequence, which he insisted, would be the result of such an acknowledgement. In her system of conduct, France has followed the conduct of Mahomet, who, affecting to preach peace, carried his Koran in one hand, and his sword in the other, to punish all who would not believe him. Thus acted the French Republic. It published a declaration of the Rights of Man, and then propagated them by the sword. With regard to a war with France, he asserted, that war had already been declared by that country against this, by the promulgation of their decrees against all the governments of Europe. He concluded with expressing his disapprobation of the amendment.

Mr. *Yerke* was astonished at the opposition made to the address, for the purpose of weakening the executive power, at a time when the country was threatened by sedition within, and an insult without; but, though eloquence and abilities might be found on the other side of the House, he would not look there for patriotism, moderation, or candour.

Mr. *Adam* deprecated the war, censured the mode of calling the parliament, and declared for the amendment.

Lord *Caryfort* was against the amendment: he deprecated the conduct of France, and sincerely hoped, that, if we should be involved in a war against our old and inveterate enemy, it might, as all our former wars with that nation had, end successfully and honourably, and enable us to maintain the liberty of every country in Europe, and give

equal freedom and protection to all.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas*, in reply to Mr. *Fox*, contended, that the king's ministers, far from being careles of their duty, had attended to it with a peculiar degree of punctuality. The only construction, he said, that could be put upon the amendment was, that you were to throw yourselves at the feet of France, and accept of them any terms they might please to impose. He thought this country was not yet reduced to so low a state of despondency as to be induced to make any such overtures, without even knowing whether they would be accepted. Every possible means would be taken to avoid a war, that was consistent with the dignity and honour of a great nation; but, if war was found to be indispensably necessary, he had not the smallest doubt but the people of this country would display the same bravery and courage against their old foes, by which their ancestors were so much celebrated in every battle which they fought with the French.

Mr. *Powys* considered the political interjection, declared by Mr. *Fox*, to be peculiarly baneful to this country; and his amendment would have the effect, if passed, of alienating the people from the executive power. To him, negotiation with France appeared impossible; to whom was an ambassador to be sent? who was sure that they who had prescribed your king would accept an ambassador from him? The address had his hearty assent.

The question, on the amendment, was put and negatived without a division, and the address agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)

A List of CORPORATE BODIES, &c. that have associated for the Purpose of supporting the KING and CONSTITUTION, as established at the REVOLUTION in the Year 1688.

THE Corporation of London.

Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers and Republicans, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand.

Members of Parliament, &c. at St. Albans tavern.

Merchants, Bankers, &c. of London.

Merchants, &c. at Lloyd's coffee-ho.

General Body of Protestant Dissenters in London and Westminster.

Deputies of Congregations of Dissenters of London.

Trinity-house, London.

West India Planters and Merchants.

Scottish Hospital, London.

The Artillery Company.

The following Wards, *viz.*

Aldgate, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Candlewick, Cattle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainers, Cornhill, Cripplegate, Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Langbourn, Lime-street, Portoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry.

The following Livery Companies:

Apothecaries, Butchers, Clothworkers, Dyers, Fellmongers, Fishmongers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Sadlers, Salters, Stationers, Vintners.

W. K.

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them is therefore reduced to some chance of landing 12 or 15,000 men at most, in Ireland, by favour of some fog or storm that may have for a short time driven off the English fleet. It may not, perhaps, be amiss to have estimated this danger with some precision, both to strengthen the public opinion, and to prevent a waste of superfluous preparations to repel it."

60. *Essai sur les Causes de la Perfection de la Sculpture antique, Et sur les Moyens d'y atteindre. Sujet proposé par l'Institut National de France, au Mois de Juillet, 1797, par le Concours de l'Année 1798. Par M. le Chevalier Louis de Gillier, Capitaine de Cavalerie.*

THE perfection of Grecian sculpture is to be principally ascribed to their mythology rather than climate, which allowed them to expose much of their beautiful external forms, to institutions, manners, and customs, to the descriptions in Homer, the subjects that excited and favoured the art, such as Alexander, the Greeks, to the encouragement afforded by Pericles, and the establishment of the Academy for Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture. Callimachus invented the Corinthian order. Cameos were formed of different coloured stones, imitating Nature in hair and flesh. The Romans, who destroyed or carried away the Grecian monuments, became imitators of them; but all their wealth could not purchase a spark of Grecian genius, and what they executed fell before the Barbarians of the North. The Medici revived the Arts, and Michael Angelo appeared. But the scene and the subjects were changed with the religion. Francis I. encouraged the Arts in France; but the reign of Louis XIV. carried Sculpture to perfection, with advantages of which Augustus was not susceptible. Still, however, there reigned a confusion of Greek costume, modern dress, and Roman armour; not, indeed, by great artists; but in Architecture, instead of following the elegant severity of the Greeks, so well understood and copied by Perseus, the French admired the palace of Versailles, and the dome of the Invalids, while they forgot the peristyle of the Louvre, till Bernini, a foreigner, taught them to admire it. The Greeks never heaped the orders on one another. The Romans, in their lofty amphitheatres, added two more to their

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three. Notwithstanding the false taste of Louis XIV. his artists, who gave free exertion to their genius, executed many masterpieces of art. Such were Girardon, Pujet, Le Pautre, Coyzevox, Coustou, &c. The King saw only self in the encouragement he gave to Sculpture. He neglected part of the means which would have secured the greatest success for posterity; and the talents of the French artists of his time did not produce all the fruits that might have been expected. Sculpture was in a flourishing way in Italy under the patronage of the Medici. The French masters studied at Rome; and Louis XIV. carried the art, among his subjects, to a perfection unknown to all modern nations. It declined rapidly under Louis XV. and was succeeded by abstract sciences. The influence of Poetry was lost by a new species of that art in France as well as in England, where the melancholy *(Shakspeare)* genius of Shakspeare and Milton guided the artist in the composition of the greater part of the monuments. The Sculptor, not perceiving the delicate shades which exist between his art and Poetry, aimed at expressing things which never should be exposed to view. The funeral monuments were ill composed, and the greatest part seemed intended to inspire fear. In Westminster abbey, a skeleton, partly covered by a sheet, rising out of a coffin which he has just broken, threatens, with a dart, a young woman expiring in the arms of her husband*. A sculptor has placed on the side of St. James's church-yard two urns whose handles are Death's heads. At the entrance of Bedlam-hospital are two statues representing men degraded below the state of brutes, instead of the consolatory emblems requisite in monuments of this kind. Painters frequently wandered as much out of the way. The monument of Marshal Saxe is executed in a manner to which the design does

* "I know that, in general, this monument is much esteemed at London. I speak not of its execution, which is very good, but only of its composition. Besides that the monument offers nothing moral to the indifferent spectator, and nothing consoling to the friends of the object whom they regret, it is easy to see that the artist blundered grossly in putting a dead man rising out of a coffin instead of Death talked in its general acceptation."

not answer. Many architects of the reign of Louis XV. have composed with taste and wisdom, and distributed their ornaments with choice and skill. But at present there is no hope of great progress in Sculpture; an art which essentially loves peace, order, and justice.

“Without entering into an enquiry into the causes of the Revolution, it is sufficient to observe, that it has thrown all minds out of their natural situation. Some, by the excess of their crimes, having deprived themselves of the resources of repentance, have no hope of impunity but by continuing in them. Fear, which torments them, makes them commit useless crimes, for fear of forgetting necessary ones; and they have reduced their fellow-citizens to approve the mischief which they do not do to them. Others, hurried on by errors which they did not at first consider as guilty, saw themselves forced to persist in them by the refusal of ulcered hearts to admit their repentance. Others, enriched by robbery, or by principles destructive of order, justice, and public morality, thought themselves obliged to keep up the error in order to secure their property. Others, impatient of every kind of government, have always their eyes open, and the axe lifted up to beat down, indifferently, whose whom crimes or virtue would establish. Others, always victims because they were always virtuous and weak; always tormented because their probity insulted the public depravity; stripped of their last resources because fathers had divided a loaf bathed in tears with a child whom injustice and violence compelled to fly to a foreign country. In short, an immense people, bewildered, abused, having seen alternately fall as criminals men whom they thought their defenders; a people forced by the sword to abjure the religion of their fathers; a people who have been given to unheeded of crimes the sacred names of Patriotism and Virtue; a people who, aspiring to liberty, have sealed with their blood and tears the code of the most dishonourable slavery; such is the greatest part of the men who inhabit this fine country, wherein the Genius of the Arts, exiled from almost all Europe, fixed his abode for near a century, and made the men whom he inspired produce matter-pieces. What can one expect from its artists in such

critical circumstances? These men, whose impatient Genius waits only for great events to celebrate, will they be mean enough to endeavour to commit crimes? Let them recollect the principal causes of the decline of the Arts among the Romans. They will see that the present circumstances are much more unfavourable. How fatal to the Arts the institutions of those unreflecting men who now govern France, and have introduced every thing contradictory to the manners, customs, and particular genius of this people, and only exposed them to contempt and ridicule, in instituting public feasts, which, unconnected with any of their affections, offer nothing sacred, respectable, or interesting! Feasts and public rejoicings, formerly expelled by cannon and trumpets, might shock men of delicate imagination and ears; but this manner of moving the hard organs of modern people were at least connected with civil and religious usages. But when, under pretence of imitating the Greeks and Romans, religious festivals were instituted among a people whose religion was destroyed; when prostitutes danced and sang like the chaste virgins of Sparta, round a grotesque ear, bearing a ridiculous figure of the Sun, fastened to a shaking pillar; when, to celebrate a victory, fellows of the lowest class, ridiculously disguised, were hired, by a mean reward, to run in a field; and the memory of Alcibiades gaining the prize in the Olympic games was pretended to be realized by the imitation of a postillion spurting a hack-horse; all conformities were violated, and a stupid farce added to the bloody tragedy of the Revolution. This absurd parody of the Greeks only excited the contempt of a people who asked what these institutions meant; and the reasonable man, who had the least taste left, went with a horse-laugh to set a just value on these men, like dwarfs, who, aiming to wear the cloaths of giants, let part drag in the dirt.

“I perceive at this moment in Europe nothing but difficulties and impediments to the progress of Art. Italy, sinking under the weight of a revolutionary war, and discouraged by the spoliation of the *chef d'œuvres* of Antiquity, which she had recovered from Barbarism, will not be able, for a long time, to apply herself to the restoration of Art. Germany, feeling also

the fatal effects of war, and oblig'd to recur to first principles, if she had any pretension to possess good artists one day, is not yet to us a great object of hope. The Northern States, having always borrowed from temperate climates the little they possess of this art, seem never likely to enjoy it but by the refraction of the influences of Germany. The English, whom a wise Government has rendered the happiest and most flourishing of modern nations, who have seen the events which have shaken the thrones of Europe establish theirs, and who offer, in war, prosperity to peaceable nations; the English, notwithstanding these advantages, have not seen Sculpture flourish among them to a high degree. If they are the model of wise people, they are not that of artists; yet, with reason and genius, they possess elements proper to carry the art of Sculpture farther. The impediments to it may be seen in the spirit of commerce, the simplicity of religious worship, the want of academics, and the custom of the wealthy to reside in and furnish their country-houses with antique statues, and a love of travel; but the antique models which they collect are too much dispersed for an artist to copy them. Such may be in part the causes which in England have obstructed the progress of an art which, in order to attain perfection, waits only for the development of the means contained in the genius of a people who alone in Europe have preserved their great character, and, more than any other, discovers a patriotism founded on the principles of order, justice, and morality. Thus, while the actual state of Europe is contrary to the perfection of the Arts, England, notwithstanding great inconveniences, seems to be, at this moment, the fittest country to protect them."

The writer concludes with suggesting hints to artists and to governments.

61. *A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty; or, A short Account of the treacherous and inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers towards the Peasants of Suabia, during the Invasion of Germany, in 1796; selected and translated from a well-authenticated German Publication, by Anthony Auliere, Esq.: with an Address to the People of Great Britain, by the Translator.*

HUMANITY shudders at the detail of infernal cruelty and plunder practised by the French officers and

Soldiers after the signing a convention in July, 1796, by which the Duchy of Wirtembergh, Margravate of Baden, and the Circle of Suabia, were supposed to be protected, on payment of near two millions sterling. The full detail, from which this is a selection, is well authenticated. We have read of the cruelties of Louis XIV's troops in Holland, and in Piedmont; in the one instance, instigated by cruelty and avarice; in the other, by bigotry and persecution: but almost a century has intervened, and it was hoped peace and good order have been re-established. But the national character has again discovered itself, and Europe is too small a theatre for it to set its tragedies upon. This writer observes, "We no longer hear the cry which, before the passage of the Rhine at Kehl by the Republicans, was but too common in some of the German towns and villages; *Oh, if the French would but come, we should be happy and free!* Dreadful experience has cured the peasants and the citizens of this pernicious and erroneous opinion." The translator's address to his countrymen is an animated recapitulation of the conduct of the self intitled *Great Nation* to all the powers who have become their victims.

62. *Considerations on the Impolicy of local Exemptions from the Payment of Excise Duties on the Distillation of Spirits in Scotland.*

THE writer, who dedicates his work to Sir William Pulteney, Bart. for his forcible and just arguments against partial exemptions, points out the danger arising from such exemptions from duties as self-evident, and not to be better established than by the report of the Treasury and Committee of the House of Commons, and the words of the Legislature itself, which authorizes large sums of money to be paid by Government for the exemptions from duties; and for the purchase of private property when so situated as to protect goods liable in duties from payment thereof upon importation into Britain. Hence it was that Government were oblig'd to purchase the superiority of the Isle of Man, not so much for the use, as to prevent the abuse, of that island, which was used as a warehouse for keeping teas, spirits, and tobacco, and other foreign goods, imported there duty free, till opportunity occurred to run them

into Britain without payment of any duties. He pleads, therefore, for the total abolition of the exemption from salt-duties within the High and districts, and laying the same duty upon every gallon of Stills used for distillation, rectification, or the compounding of spirits over all Scotland, whether denominated Highland or Lowland.

§2. *The Oxford Cabinet; consisting of Engravings from original Pictures in the Ashmolean Museum, and other public and private Collections; with Biographical Anecdotes. By John Aubrey, F. R. S. and other celebrated Writers.*

THE character of Mr. Aubrey is drawn with tolerable accuracy in the account of him in the *Biographia Britannica*; that "he was a man of good natural parts, much learning, and indefatigable application; a great lover of, and diligent searcher into, antiquities; a good Latin poet; an excellent naturalist; but withal somewhat credulous, and strongly tainted with superstition." He was one of the gossiping anecdote-mongers of the last century, who have so many imitators in the present. He has transmitted to us a variety of tit-bit-tattle, intermixed with some history and particulars of personages of whom we should otherwise have been little acquainted. But, as he had put down all he knew or heard, it requires great discernment in his readers to discriminate the gold from the dross, the truth from the lies. He furnished A. Wood, who was the counterpart of himself, but not blest with so good a heart, with a number of particulars which he has not faithfully acknowledged. The competition, if it deserve that name, between Mr. Malone and the present editor, has been noticed in vol. LXV. p. 1042. Mr. Caulfield now fulfils his engagement, and publishes the first of his six parts, illustrated with portraits of Dr. William Aubrey, an eminent civitan (father of John), and of Thomas Paul; a view of Verulam house, built by Lord Bacon, between St. Alban's and Goshambury, and sold for the materials by Sir Harbottle Grimston, 1665 or 1666; and a plan of the fish-ponds at Goshambury. From a miscellaneous quarto of 32 pages, without preface or introduction, it is hardly necessary to make extracts.

§3. *The History of Devonshire. In Three*

Volumes. By the Rev. Richard Pulwhele, of Polwhele, in Cornwall, and late of Christ-church, Oxford. Vol. I.

WHETHER Mr. P. or his subscribers stand most in need of patience, is a difficult point to determine. But, had he not, by pursuing an inverted system, given them a second volume at least four years before the first*, we should not have seen the work completed in the course of the next century.

The part relative to *natural history*, comprized in 135 pages, has certainly much merit; but we have very strong objections to the remaining 21, formed by the contents of a quarto volume, which appeared in 1793 (LXIII. p. 1037), under the title of *The British Period from the first Settlement in Devonshire to the Arrival of Julius Cæsar, Fifty-four Years before Christ*. Against this, as a wanton waste of his own time, and something like a *double-Expenditure* on his subscribers' money, we are bound to remonstrate †. What offends us most in Mr. P., next to his poetical style, so little adapted to his subject, is, that exquisite sensibility, real or affected, which is always apologizing for him in some error or other; stating the vast accumulation of papers deposited on his shelves; the MSS. distributed along the shelves of his library; those quiescent papers just gathering the dust of oblivion and remaining in limbo; that jealousy of others anticipating labours to which no end could be seen (for, we must here repeat again, that, if Mr. P. was to reedy with his materials as he alleges, why not put them into the hands of his printer, without the delay of submitting them to the inspection of several of the principal gentlemen of Devonshire, by circular letters, and at last taking their silence for unequivocal approbation, when it is very possible it might mean just the reverse?) Such, at least, is a fair construction, after the pettish reflections cast on all who have presumed to put the sickle into Mr. P.'s harvest, which disface two pages of his preface, equalled only by the praise of correspondents whose names are audaciously concealed; of which the most striking instance is at the end of chap. IV. p. 81, compared with a long ex-

* See vol. LXIV. p. 719.

† The expense of the five parts was 30 shillings to subscribers, and 4l. to non-subscribers. See note in p. 336 of this new volume.

tract from the Monthly Review at the end of the volume. Little tricks, these, unworthy a grave and serious Historian. It will be seen in vol. LXII. p. 238, LXIV. 878, 935, LXX. 295, how inadequate to the task, as well as resentful of reproof, Mr. P. is. But we are elsewhere told, by himself, that "a *petit maître* in Antiquities is now-a-days, no uncommon phenomenon."

The contents of the present volume are, a sketch of the natural history; general descriptions; air and weather; springs, rivers, harbours, the sea; view of the country; soil and stone; strata, and their disposition; fossils, native and extraneous; geological reflections; deluges, volcanoes, earthquakes; indigenous plants; land and water fowl; insects, fishes, reptiles, quadrupeds.

British period from the first settlement in Danmonium to the arrival of Julius Cæsar, 55 years before Christ; settlement; division of land and government; religion; civil, military, and religious architecture; pasture and agriculture; mining, manufactures, commerce; language and learning; persons and population; character, manners, and usages.

As to the manners of the Danmonii, Mr. P. observes, p. 172, "their *era* is much too remote to furnish us with any satisfactory views in this line of speculation." Yet he immediately proceeds, "Of the Danmonii the historian [Diodorus Siculus] has drawn the following picture," which is too innocent and virtuous for Mr. P. "Diodorus has not ascribed to the Danmonii a single vice; his portrait of ancient Britons is too luminous to be just. It is imperfect; we want the relief of shadow to finish it." This finishing Mr. P. gives with resentment and cruelty. He applies the historian's general picture of the British Autochthones to the Danmonii, those very Danmonii whom he confidently asserts, and takes pains to prove, were not aborigines.

65. *A Discourse, preached at the Parish-church of Manaccan, on Sunday, August 27, 1797, in Consequence of Two melancholy Events.* By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan.

WE here meet Mr. Polwhele on more appropriate ground; and with great pleasure declare that many plain truths are forcibly delivered in this rational Discourse; yet feel ourselves bound to affirm, that these scarcely

exist a greater egoist than the Writer of it. He tells his Diocesan so in the dedication; and his Sovereign, in the dedication of the first volume of his *History of Devonshire*; and his subscribers and readers, in certain appropriate notes on the said history.

On Friday, August 18, 1797, a violent storm of thunder and lightning and hail tore up the grass by the roots, broke the trees, beat down the corn, and reduced the glebs of the farmers' windows to a fine powder; while the hail lay buried in the earth, in large solid masses, some of them five feet deep. Mr. P. takes occasion to observe, that "*Calamitas* originally meant the cutting-down of the standing corn by a storm of hail." He may find, in Ainsworth's Dictionary, as the first sense of this word, "a lodging or laying of corn by reason of rain or storms of hail. *Ipsa ingreditur fundi nostri calamitas*, Terence, *Bun. l. 1. Ubi datus prope calamitatem rusticus gradum vocat quod committat calamum, h. e. culicem & segetem.*" This is a refinement of the old grammarian, easy to be seen through, as well as the derivation of *Calamitas* from *Kalamata*, the Greek name of a moult; all that is meant by Terence being, without hyperbole, that Thais devoured the property of her gallants.

The second of the melancholy events to which this Discourse alludes is "the death of Richard Rofcruge, of Carne, in St. Anthony, one of the respectable family of the Rofcruges, formerly of Rofcruge, in the same parish, who was murdered, in the execution of his office as surveyor of the highways, in consequence of a dispute on a very trivial subject, by John Rashleigh, a neighbouring farmer, whose rascable and vindictive temper is too notorious in the neighbourhood. Previously to the coroner's inquest, I had issued a warrant for apprehending this man; and, had one of the constables, &c. followed my instructions without delay, it is now well known that his pursuit would have been successful." On this head also Mr. P. has made some excellent observations; and deprecates the too prevalent idea, that "those who are implicated in disaster are of course objects of the displeasure of the Deity."

"These," he well observes, "are the comments of self-love. They all originate from the same copious fountain that is ever brimful, and overflowing, and that often threatens

threatens to rise and overwhelm us. Selfish, indeed, do we contemplate the situation or actions of others, without some secret reference to our own circumstances or character; a reference which, though we are often unconscious of it, has always a great influence in the determination of our judgements."

66. *The Influence of Local Attachment with Respect to Home, a Poem, in Seven Books: a new Edition, with large Additions: and Odes, with other Poems, In Two Volumes. By Mr. Polwhele.*

OUR opinion of Mr. Polwhele as a Poet has often been already declared*. In that character he has, and well deserves, our unequivocal approbation.

His "Local Attachment" has before been noticed in vol. LXVII. p. 291.

"To this Second Edition," he says, "I hesitated not to prefix my name; though I had, before, good reason for concealing it; notwithstanding Mr. Hylley's intimation, that I had chosen an interesting subject, and treated it with considerable spirit and felicity of expression;" or Dr. Darwin's opinion, that "the stanzas were beautifully natural, and elegantly descriptive;" or the sentiment so pleasingly expressed in Miss Seward's Sonnet, which I shall now print, as it was originally written:

"POLWHELE! whose genius in the colours clear

Of lyric grace and philosophic art,

Traces the sweet feelings of the heart,
Scorn for thy Muse the envy-sharpen'd spear

In darkness thrown, when, shielded by
She seeks the immortal fame. To Virtue
dear

Thy verse esteeming, feeling minds im-
Their vital smile—their consecrating tear.

Fancy and Judgement view with gra-
cious eyes

Its kindred tints, that paint the silent power
Of local objects, used of high emprise

To prompt; while their delightful spells
retire

The precious, vanish'd days of former
By Love or Glory wreath'd with many a
flower. ANNA SEWARD."

"The Odes, &c. (Mr. P. says) which form the poetical part of the Second Volume, are selected from amidst my numerous MSS. of this sort, a being the most approved by my literary friends."

From these we shall extract two pleasing specimens:

* Of his "English Orator," (see vol. LV. p. 528; LVIII. p. 56; LIX. p. 534;—of his *Theocritus*, vol. LVII. p. 427; LXII. 649.

"ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, IN CORNWALL.
'Le hore rok in the wodd.' 1796.

"Yon' crag precipitously wild, where
frown
Embattled walls, and dark their shadow
On the long waves that lash the sands
below,

Yon crag which rough monastic ruins
In elder days at distance from the flood,
Gleam'd ' the hoar rock amid the secret
wood."

"Here once (tis said) at evening-cloze,
appear'd

An awful vision to an hermit's eyes †;
Whilst, as a meteor, stream'd his silver
beard "

To the rude winds. 'Be thine (the arch-
angel cries

'To bid a fabric to St. Michael rise
'On these grey pilgrim-rocks devote to
' fame:

'And, as it haves the shafts of angry skies,
'The deep regard of ages be its claim!"

"THE MONASTERY AT ST. MICHAEL'S
MOUNT.

"Oft at the solitary rock, whose brow,
Half-hid for many an age by dark'ning
oak,

Through the romantic umbrage wildly
The pilgrim had etas'd his pious vow †.

Thero Keyna ‡ once, a princess and a
saint,

(For such the virgin monkish legends
Breat'h'd the pure effence of her soul in
prayer.

But rushing on the solemn wood's repose,
As 'the great vision' beckon'd †, high in
air

The fane, the towers, the vaulted cham-
berce

* "William of Worcester, describing St. Michael's Mount, says, 'There was an *opparicio Sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba ante vocato le hore rok in the wodd.*' Drayton and Carew inform us that St. Michael's Mount was antiently covered with thick wood." [See a view and some account of it in our vol. XLIX. p. 552.]

† "There is a tradition, that a vision of St. Michael, seated on this crag, or St. Michael's chair, appeared to a hermit, and that this circumstance occasioned the foundation of the monastery dedicated to St. Michael."

‡ "This place was the object of frequent pilgrimages. Thus Carew:

'Who knows not Mighel's Mount and
'Chaire,

'The pilgrim's holy vaunt?'

§ "About the latter end of the fifth century, St. Keyna, a holy virgin of the blood-royal, daughter of Bruganus prince of Brecknockshire, is said to have made a pilgrimage to St. Michael's Mount."

¶ "The great vision of the guarded mount? Mifson's Lyidas. "The great vision

Thence holy orisons, that wont to hail
The dawn, or choral hymns at even-tide,
Soft o'er the still wave sooth'd the distant
fail; [mur died.]

As to the seaman's ear the melting mus-

We truly lament to find that there is
cause for the following character of Mr.
Polwhele's parishioners at Manaccan:

"Secure from the blame or applause of the
world,

Am I deep in the shade of obscurity hurl'd.
And this do I owe (to the Bishop determines)
To my two most delectable volumes of Ser-
mons*! [over-rated]

*Tis for these (but their merits are, sure,
To my smug little vicarage I am collated.

"Indeed, men of bright philosophical
parts,

Or genius quick thrilling through the veins
I scarcely expected to meet in this corner,
Though Cornwall hath many such still, to
adorn her!

But, I own, I expected to meet with a few
Whole notions surpass'd the low can-loving
crew;

Amid scarce a month of my clerical labours,
I hardly, perhaps, have discover'd my neigh-
bours; [or boozing]

Yet those have I found, who, of staggering
With an impatient stare are dispos'd to a-
buse y'; [fish, hard,

Who judge the command, not to curse or to
Of swearing and thieving as fond as of pil-
chard: [gence,

And when in a body, on some great emer-
(At a christening, perchance) like a troop
of insurgents [lief

They gather, to give their lank stomachs re-
By their principal diains, a luck of cow-beef,
They always (and twice have I heard them)
profuse [strain!

The break of the morn with a Bacchanal
"Alas! a poor exile! how harsh is my
sentence, [ance]

To preach, to a tribe so abandon'd, repent-
Especially as, with no awe to my name,
To pigs, geese, and honey, they kick at my
claim, [broad as,

And one, with a grin, a man-monkey's as
On a noble estate hath been pleading a modus.
I confess, though my anger may tarnish the
cloth, [wrath,

From resistance like this, I am work'd into
But, whether my bosom rage, sorrow, or joy
fits, [eat oysters!

Soon calm'd, I sit down with my wife, and
The fat oysters of Helford, you know, are
so famous— [us,

Perhaps, in a family-way, you may blame
"So, after ten years on a curacy past,
It is this, my dear friend, to be vicar at last.

vision is the appellation of St. Michael.
The guarded mount is, simply, the fortified
mount. See Warton's edition of Milton's
Poems." * See vol. LIX. p. 534.

Yet, though buried here in the fogs of the
South,

My heart, as I write, be quite up in my mouth,
I trace, with fond pleasure, the years I have
spent on

The curacy (lovely retirement!) of Kenton
Where I tun'd to my Laura (sweet fountains of
love, [wove;

And a wreath for the pupil of Eloquence
Bede the lawns and the woodlands re-echo
my strains,

Transferr'd to Devon from Sicily's plains;
And, uniting the Poets of Cornwall and De-
von* [leaven;

Pris'd them all with applauses untinted by
And whereto involve the fair landscape in
gloom, [tomb."

I consign'd my poor Laura's remains to the

To this lady Dr. Downman addressed
the following Sonnet in 1791, accom-
panying a present of his Poems:

"To Mrs. P——.

"The charms of Laura in immortal verse
More than one Bard hath sung. The fa-
bled name [ret. earl,

My homelier strains, Polwhele! shal' not
To Truth and Friendship sacred, not to
Fame——

Sacred to those mild attributes of soul
Which from the public haunts of Life
recede;

To Virtue, to unbias'd Judgement dear;
For which not even he can form a need
Of due desert, whose heart possessing whole,
All other mortal goods but drops appear.
Oh! may the Muses guard their favourite
son! [minds I prize

And bless with health, with love, those
Above all riches by the vicious won—
Above all titles Honour's rainbow dyes!"

In February, 1793, she died; see vol.
LXIII. p. 187. On which occasion
Dr. Downman wrote the lines already
printed (with others, by her husband)
ibid. p. 653.

"For her tomb (where two of her
children were buried) was prepared this
EPITAPH:

"Here, also, are interred the Remains of
LOVEDAY POLWHELE,

who died on February 11, 1793, aged 28.
Her babes were scarcely more innocent!

With that simplicity of manners, that sweet-
ness of disposition which ever conciliates
affection, she united the sincerity of the
Christian—the piety of the saint! And,
whilst her heart was benevolent to all, it
overflowed with conjugal and maternal

* Mr. Polwhele was editor of the "De-
von and Cornish Poets, in Two Volumes"
(vol. LXII. pp. 742, 833); on which oc-
casion he addressed Mr. Madox, Dr. Dar-
win, Mr. Cowper, Miss H. More, &c. in
separate poems, now first printed.

tenderly!

tenderness! Often on this memorial of her virtues may Sensibility drop a tear—but a tear which must glisten with delight from the consciousness that she is happy!”

The Song-writer in 1796, by Mr. P. for the *Ferry of Helston*, have great merit. This is a rustic celebration, on the 8th of May, the rites of which seem to correspond with those of the Roman festival in honour of the goddess Flora. There is a ballad appropriated to it, and a dance, which is called the *Faddé*.

67. *The Speech of the Right Honourable John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, in the House of Lords of Ireland, Monday, Feb. 19, 1798, on a Motion, made by the Earl of Moira, "That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to state, that, as Parliament had confided to his Excellency extraordinary Powers to support the Laws, and defeat traitorous Combinations, in this Country, we feel it our Duty, as those Powers have not produced the desired Effect, to recommend the Adoption of such conciliatory Measures as may allay Apprehensions and Discontents."*

THE substance of this speech was inserted in *The True Briton*. It is here given at large, from an authenticated copy printed by the Government Printer at Dublin, who was induced by its very great importance, as containing a complete refutation of the calumnies so industriously propagated respecting the conduct of Administration. An appendix, of the utmost consequence, is subjoined, containing references and state-papers.

68. HEBREW BIBLE.

MR. URBAN'S Reviewers are happy to say, that they have been indulged with the sight of this little work, printed for private use, but deserving of the most general circulation. It is inscribed to Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton, bart. by Charles Butler, of Lincoln's inn. "With a view to impress on the memory the result of some miscellaneous reading on different subjects of *Biblical literature*, the following notes were committed to paper. It may be said that they give, I. some history of the rise and decline of the Hebrew language, including an account of the Mishna, the two Gemaras, and the Targum; II. some account of the *Hellenistic language*, principally with a view to the LXX version of the Bible; III. some observations on the effect

produced on the style of the New Testament, 1st, by the Hellenistic idiom of the writers; 2dly, by the Rabbinical doctrines circulated in Judæa at the time of Christ's appearance, and by the controversies among the sects into which the learned were then divided; 3dly, by the literary pursuits of the Jews being confined to their religious tenets and observances; 4thly, by the political subserviency of the Jews to the Romans; 5thly, by their connexions and intercourse with the neighbouring nations; and, 6thly, by the difference of the dialects which prevailed among the Jews themselves. IV. 1. Some account of the Biblical literature of the middle ages; 2. of the industry of the monks; and, 3. of the industry of the Jews in copying Hebrew MSS. V. Some notices of the Masorah and the Keri and Kethibh. VI. Some notices of the controversy respecting the nature, antiquity, and utility, of the vowel-points. VII. Some general remarks, 1. on the history of the Jews after their return from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ; 2. on the persecutions suffered by the Jews; 3. on their present state; 4. on their religious tenets; 5. on the appellation of their doctors and teachers; 6. on the Cabala; 7. on other writers against the Christian religion; and, 8. on their principles of religious toleration. VIII. Some observations on the nature of the Hebrew MSS. and the principal printed copies of the Hebrew Bible. IX. Some account of the principal Greek MSS. of the New Testament. X. Of the Biblical labours of Origen. XI. Of the Polyglottic editions of the New Testament. XII. Of the principal Greek editions of the New Testament. XIII. Of the Oriental version of the New Testament. XIV. Of the Latin Vulgate. XV. Of the English translation of the Bible. XVI. Of the division of the Bible into chapters and verses. XVIII. Some general observations on the nature of the various readings of the Sacred Text, so far as they may be supposed to influence the questions respecting its purity, authenticity, or divine inspiration."

Take Mr. B.'s concluding paragraph:

"To give the text in its utmost purity has been the object of the editions and publications we have mentioned, and many others. An Englishman must view with pleasure the useful and magnificent exertions of his countrymen in this respect.

Bp. Walton's Polyglott ranks first in that noble and costly class of publications. Foreign countries can show nothing equal to Dr. Kennicott's edition of the Bible, or similar to Dr. Waide's edition of the *Codex Alexandrinus*, or Dr. Kipling's edition of the *Codex Bezae*; and in the whole Republic of Letters nothing is now so impatiently expected as Dr. Holmes's edition of the Septuagint."

Of this last we now announce the first volume, just delivered to the subscribers, comprehending the first book of the Pentateuch.

69. *Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum varis Lectionibus. Editio Rob. Holmes, S.T.P. R.SS. Aed. Christi Canonice. Tomus Primus.*

FROM the Clarendon press, with the *imprimatur* of the Duke of Portland as chancellor of the university, and a Dedication to Bp. Barrington and the rest of the respectable encouragers of this design.

The Greek text is, and will be, printed strictly and literally uniformly from the Vatican edition of the LXX. 1587, accents; and collations from 55 MSS. and three editions, the Complutensian, Aldus's, and the Alexandrine, besides Greek fathers and writers, and the Latin, Coptic, Sahidic, Syriac, Arabic, Slavonic, Armenian, and Georgian. There is added an Appendix of fragments of other Greek versions, &c. See Dr. H's letters to Bishop Barrington, LXX. 415, 855; and the state of the Collation, LXIV. 744; LXVII. 59. The ninth annual account was delivered last year; and though several of the subscribers, who have contributed to the work the first eight years, are, agreeably to the Doctor's engagement, released from future contribution, we cannot without renewed concern, observe in this report an arrear increased to 7881.

70. *A general and descriptive History of the ancient and present State of the Town of Liverpool; comprising a Review of its Government, Police, Antiquities, and modern Improvements; the progressive Increase of Streets, Squares, public Buildings, and Inhabitants; together with a circumstantial Account of the true Causes of its extensive African Trade. The Whole carefully compiled from original MSS. authentic Records, and other warranted Authorities.*

THIS is the second History of Liverpool already published, and a third announced on a better plan. In *EX-
GENT. MAG. April, 1798.*

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plaining the name of the town, an etymology is offered, as if it was a pool or decoy for *livers* or wild ducks, such a bird being on the seals of the Corporation and the mayor. The writer, however, who is neither native nor regular inhabitant of the town, errs in fixing the famous maillaid to a college in CAMBRIDGE, it being notorious that it belongs to Oxford; nor can we tell his authority for spelling *Camden*. The many advantages of the town and port for trade are pointed out. The temperature of the air very variable. The town has very few marks of Antiquity, and no records before 1555. Buildings and inhabitants have rapidly increased: number of houses, 1790, 8865; inhabitants, 53,853. The style of building, public and private, is not commended. There are six churches and three chapels, an exchange, an infirmary, two hospitals, alms houses, a dispensary, and an asylum for poor blind, several public baths, a theatre, and assembly-room and music-hall. The manufactures are not very thriving. The town has increased only from 1730 to 1760; since which "it may be said to have experienced a total *resuscitation*" (p. 191). 17 Eliz. it furnished 15 vessels; and it had a haven or dock before that time. In that reign the people first adopted the Slave-trade. Their tonnage was barely doubled in 1753, by exporting the Manchester checks to the Spanish West-Indies; and this "fledged the *carion's* pinions of her commerce" (p. 402); and these two articles form her commerce at present, in competition with Bristol. The contraband Slave-trade enabled them to undersell that city and London, and to import from Africa on an average annually 27,600 Slaves, producing on an average annually 1,117,647l. The great annual return of wealth may be said to pervade the whole town, increasing the fortune of the principal adventurers, and contributing to the support of the majority of the inhabitants. Almost every man in Liverpool is a merchant; the attractive African meteor has so dazzled their ideas, that almost every order of people is interested in a Guinea cargo. The African trade of Liverpool is clearly ascribed to about ten capital houses; 1-4th of all the ships belonging to this port have been employed in that traffick since 1751 (pp. 229, 231, 235). It has 5-8ths of the African trade of Great-Britain.

Britain, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of that of all Europe; it navigates $\frac{1}{12}$ th of all the shipping of Great-Britain; has $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the foreign trade of Great Britain; $\frac{1}{2}$ -half of the trade of London; $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the general commerce of Great-Britain; and to its port belong 584 ships, whose burthen is 92,098 registered tons. Such was nearly the state of the general commerce of Liverpool in 1795 (pp. 238. 239).

Liverpool is a corporation and borough. The streets are well paved, lighted, and cleaned; but there is no supply of water in case of fire. Sunday is well observed. The only ancient annual commemoration now observed is that of *lifting*; the women by the men on Easter Monday, and the men by the women on Easter Tuesday.

“An impartial historian can describe Liverpool nothing more than as a large populous town, with many capital well-built houses, greatly *awailed* by modern improvements, and intended to cover a large extent of district, which, when completed, may vie in magnificence with any town in the kingdom. There is nothing curious or uncommon to allure or recompense the search of the traveller; and the town is too exorbitant to be frequented on a tour of England. It leads to no one part of the king's dominions; it is the *ne plus ultra* of his Western sovereignty; and had not the Dublin packets from this place, by reason of their superior elegance and accommodations to those of Parkgate, made Liverpool the route to Ireland, an intercourse with any part of England would have been very rare but with those who should have been immediately connected with its commerce.” (p. 282.)

71. *Dr. Johnson's Table-talk; containing Aphorisms of Literature, Life, and Manners; with Anecdotes of distinguished Persons. Selected and arranged from Mr. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

THIS pleasing collection of the conversations of the late Dr. Johnson, though published anonymously, is understood to have been made by Mr. Stephen Jones (the compiler of a New Biographical Dictionary, 1800, &c. &c.) who has thrown the most interesting parts of them into a digest, under the following heads: Conversation; Indulgence in Wine; Marriage; Children; Education; Conduct; Manners; Drinking; Women; Inequalities of Rank; Law; Players; Musick; Lon-

don; Economy; Trade; Travelling; Politics; Life; Death; Religion; and Literature.

The opinions, on such subjects, of the Coryphæus of Literature, must be supposed to include much useful instruction, though they are not, certainly, in all cases incontrovertible. Mr. Boswell had the talent of recording, with an extraordinary facility, the extemporaneous remarks of his venerable friend; but as, in his Life of the Doctor, they are interwoven and blended with local circumstances and biographical incidents, we think that Mr. Jones has rendered a very acceptable service to the publick, by detaching them from the mass, and arranging them as he has done in the publication before us.

Of the society in which Dr. Johnson is well known to have chiefly moved, *Literature* must be supposed to have furnished much of the discourse. Hence we find *that* article occupying nearly a third of this volume. Acute discrimination, profound judgement, and an extensive knowledge of men and books, mark every conversation here recorded; and we think the character of that great man will suffer no deterioration in the hands of the present collector of his “Table-talk.”

72. *A Prospect of the Political Relations which subsist between the French Republic and the Helvetic Body. By Colonel Weiss, Member of the Sovereign Council of Berne. Originally published, in French, 26th February, 1793. Translated by Weeden Butler, B. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1794.*

THE perusal of Col. Weiss's pamphlet will very strongly convince impartial readers of the unjustifiable invasion of the French. The proofs of Swiss neutrality are here extracted from pp. 36, 37. Dumourier imputes the former suspension of the French plans to this work. General Weiss (our readers may recollect) assembled those patriotic troops, in the vicinity of Berne, over whom General Erlach was appointed commander in chief. It is very remarkable that Dumourier, in his Memoires, vol. 1. chap. X. four pages from the end of the chapter, *exactly specifies the mode by which the French have recently subjugated Switzerland.*

“Not contented with narrating imaginary circumstances, and adulterating real events, your journalists have presumed to

suppress whatever might tend to evince the neutrality of Berne. Of the following truths the notoriety is such as precludes every possibility of doubt. On the 26th of May, 1792, the King's brothers wrote to the Thirteen Cantons, and invited them to join in the coalition. In September, the Emperor sent the same invitation. In November, the like was sent by the King of Sardinia. Our opinion, upon this head, was so strongly notified, that a polite refusal met not with the slightest impediment. Mirabeau, the emigrant, had established a small rendezvous for recruits in the canton. It was suppressed, as soon as known, and Mirabeau was dismissed. The abundance in our arsenals* afforded a quantity of old arms, which we could have spared with ease. The Princes proposed to purchase them, and their offer was refused. At Arau, an artist made cannons for them: we stopped the foundery. Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian general, threatened to force a passage near Basle. Two Swiss representatives (one of them Counsellor Stettler, of Berne) went out to meet him, insisted forcibly upon his abandoning the design, and succeeded. The Ernest regiment (which was disbanded at Aix, without having incurred the slightest blame on their honor, yet not without painful concomitants); this very regiment your enemies demanded at our hands. We refused to comply; and we desire you to remember the period of this refusal. The Prussians were already at the gates of Longwy and Verdun. We, in short, prohibited your journals, from the consideration, that what enlightens one nation may dazzle another. Lastly, pursuant to a motion I made, we have selected some, and permitted a free circulation of them. The *Moniteur*, the *Paris Chronicle*, and that which contains your debates and decrees, are included in the number; yet, it is observed, that, instead of exciting the people to commotion, they rather keep them quiet; this, however, is surely not owing to their excessive moderation. To these authenticated facts, so much superior to all empty declamation, might be added several others, which, for brevity's sake, I omit. Complaints may, perhaps justly, be made of the passions of some individuals; marks, too, of private impudence may probably be discovered; but I defy any one to criminate an act of our Government, and to verify the charge."

The concluding or VIIth chapter of this pamphlet, which our readers will probably deem interesting, shall be given in our next.

* "There is no state in Europe whose people are all armed, and whose arsenals, moreover, contain wherewithal to re-arm two thirds, if necessary; a fresh proof this of our good administration."

73. *Malcolm's View near London, suited to the "Environ" of Lyons, &c.*

(Continued from p. 48.)

KNOWING that the family of this industrious Draughtsman (including an aged mother) depends almost wholly on the produce of his talents, we with pleasure announce his farther progress.

Nº VI. contains an ancient Palace of the Bishop of Rochester at Lambeth, described in Dr. Ducarel's History of that parish; a delightful View of Earl Spencer's noble Mansion in St. James's Park; Dr. Lettson's Cottage at Camberwell; and a remarkable House at Edmonton, which a Correspondent has thus enabled us to illustrate:

"This ancient mansion, once used as a workhouse for the poor of Edmonton parish, and now left to — Skelton, a carpenter, though not a manor-house, is part of a considerable estate, the property of — Clark, esq. as heir to his father, who left him a large fortune, and was son of Col. C. who commanded in the foreign wars of George I. and II. To this estate belongs a farm of 150 acres, called *Cuckow-hall farm*, down the lane adjoining to this house leading to the marsh. Another farm at Winchmore hill, in the occupation of — Rowley, late of — Tyas, the King's Arms public-house at Palmer's green." &c. &c.

Nº VII. contains a Garden View of Fulham Chapel and Palace; the old Church of Hackney, with the Rectory, built by Christopher Urwyk, in 1520 (the more interesting, as about to be speedily pulled down); a remarkable Building, by Sir John Vanbrugh, in Greenwich Park, usually styled *The Bassille House*; and Monox's Almshouses at Walthamstow.

74. *Obedience rewarded, and Prejudice conquered; or, The History of Mortimer Lascelles. Written for the Instruction and Amusement of young People. By Mrs. Pilkington.*

WHATEVER can influence young people to a cheerful and ready obedience is certainly commendable. The little work before us gives a striking instance, in the character of Mortimer Lascelles, how far the strongest prejudices of youth may be conquered by a desire of submitting to parental authority; which in him produces the most happy effects. We would recommend this little history to the attention of our young friends of both sexes.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
A DIALOGUE FOR THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 1798.
*Inscribed to the Rev. Dr. GREGORY,
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of
LANDAFF.*

ARGUMENT.

William having been honoured (on the 28th of March, 1797) with the approbation of the Founders, Managers, Stewards, and Friends, of the Royal Humane Society, of London, for his recitation of one of the commemoration-odes, written by his father;—Henry, a director's son, who was present at the above ceremony, having requested to participate with William at the ensuing festival, the author introduces him in the following dialogue, in which, after a short eulogy to the memory and sufferings of Virgil (in the manner of whose beautiful pastoral (in this poem is attempted,) they invoke his Muse,—recite the miseries of Mankind, arising from an early addiction to pleasure, and the unrestrained gratification of the passions, (ending too often in the commission of suicide, a crime unknown to every species of animated nature but man;)—and conclude with an address to the Founders, Managers, Stewards, and Medical Assistants, of the Society.

WILLIAM.

WHEN ROME's base Senate lent its
impious hand,
At Cæsar's nod, to devastate the land;
When Liberty, beneath the baneful shade
Of mercenary legions, sunk dismay'd;
When lawless mandates, from fair Man-
tua's plains,
Swept in vast ruin all her shepherd-swains;
Virgil's great soul invoc'd the Deric reed,
To soothe those ills which Tyranny decreed.
His woe-struck numbers sav'd the hallow'd
groves, [their Loves:
Where erst those shepherds oft had told
— Again beneath his favourite beach re-
clin'd,
He sung those days his Clastic muse refin'd.—
His notes be ours—be ours his flight,
To Regions of poetic light;
So shall his Muse attune our lyres,
And warm each breast at Pity's fires.

HENRY.

Thy voice, dear youth, again with joy I hear,
Again propitious claim th' approving ear;
My breast responsive feels the genial ray,
And pants to join with thee its humble lay:
Unskill'd as yet in song like thine to soar,
Or touch the lyre, its mighty powers ex-
plore; [rehearse
How shall my trembling lip with thine
Themes far beyond my untaught feeble
verse?

WILLIAM.

My friend, it ill becomes the manly soul,
That fancy'd weakness should its wild con-
troul:

Essay thy skill, and boldly touch the string,
'Tis rescued Nature calls!—her cause we
sing: [tend,

Around this Temple see what crowds at-
The grateful parent, and the generous
friend; [rise,

The forrowing Mother's tears no longer
Her joyful pæans reach th' applauding skies.
O'er Love's fair Cestus Hymen's roses blow,
And purer incense round his altars glow;
A wreath to grace these trophies you must
twine, [shrine.

And deck (for well thou canst) their festal
HENRY.

— Begin the song,
To thee the master-verse doth sure belong.
WILLIAM.

Genius of Britain! from thy throne sublime,
Where stand thy heroes from remote & time,
Where Freedom's sacred fire, still round
their urns,

Eternal, add new lustre as it burns; [ray,
O! grant, my humble Muse, thy kindest
Propitious smile, and consecrate this day;
Give sweet Compassion every breast to fill;
Glow round the heart, through every fibre
thrill;

So shall Benevolence, benignant maid!
Adorn our rites by her protective aid.

— Oft have I heard the groan of
death [come:]

From Misery's wretched mansion
There Sorrow's fainting victim yields
its breath, [awful tomb.

A Prey to sad Despair, it seeks the
Sey, Henry, by what strange, what dire
decree,

Doth Man alone thus brave eternity!
Is life too long! the smiles of bliss too few!
Is this World's space too finite for his view!
Is he sole arbiter of joy and woe!
Would he direct what all must undergo!
Would he (poor sublunary being!) move
A self-created God, and rule yon realms
above! [Heaven

— Life was not lent us to arrest from
That bliss which to the Good alone is given:
Why then anticipate the destin'd hour,
Rush on to death, and dare his dreaded
power?

HENRY.

O wretched being! whom imperious fate
Oft sinks thus low beneath his pristine state!
— Bright shines his morn of life with
lovelier dyes [dies;

Than deck far Iris in her dew-dropp'd
Till Fancy points to where th' alluring
wiles [hegules;

Of Pleasure's sitting charms each sense
Where the fierce passions, unrestrain'd,
invade [had made!

Those bounds his youth, his innocence,
For him no more return the smiling hours,
For him no longer bloom Health's fragrant
flowers: [duce

Though, varying seasons plentifully pro-
Spontaneous blessings for his daily use,

He spurns! he flies the good! thus kindly
 given, [Heaven!
 And, lost to reason, braves the will of
 Froward—ingrate—plunges to Sin's abode;
 Forgets that he is man! that God is God!
 To the Abyss of Horror takes his flight;
 And, self-condemn'd, he sinks to endless
 night.

WILLIAM.

Thrice happy, ye who chant the woods
 among, [song;
 And hail th' empurpled morn with choral
 Thine happy, ye meek tenants of the Plain;
 Happy, ye finny subjects of the main;
 For you the gushing Rills, the flow'ry vales,
 For you fair Zephyr fans her genial gales;
 For you cerulean Tethys hourly laves
 Earth's boundless shores, and spreads for
 you her waves;

While Amphitrite, from her coral bowers,
 For you divides the deep, and decks each
 shore with flowers: [erful sway,
 — True to great Nature's law and pow-
 Implicit Reverence marks your humble
 way; [fure,
 'Tis she alone your breasts with passion
 As instinct prompts, or appetite inspires;
 Her ample bounties socially ye share,
 And leave to wretched man—Shame, Sor-
 row, and Despair.

HENRY.

Enough, my Friend, of Human woe I
 feel,

To other themes attune the lyre:—

Let not the deadly bowl, the blood-
 stain'd steel, [pure

The fatal cord, or yawning deep, con-
 To damp the scene now buristing on the
 sight,

[Here the great doors are opened.]

Glowing with tints more vivid and more
 bright;

Recording Spirits round Life's altar
 stand, [hand,

Restor'd they come to hail the generous
 That rais'd such blessings in his native
 land *.

WILLIAM;

To Dr. HAWES and the Medical Assistants.
 To you whose bounteous breaits with pity
 glow,

Whose souls expansive melt at others' woe;
 Whose skill, whose power, disarms the
 stroke of Death,

Rekindles and restores life's parting breath;
 An het-comb of thanks my Muse shall
 raise, [praise,

As yonder host records your well-earn'd
 HENRY,

To the Managers, Stewards, and Company.
 To those who feel the glorious means to
 blest, [impress;

Whose kindred hearts Heaven's purest rays
 To those bright gems who deck this earthly
 sphere, [tear;

Its pangs relieve, and dry the sorrowing

of woe

And pale-cy'd violets, for ever grow!

WILLIAM.

My willing Muse with thine inscribes the
 lay,

I offer at their shrine this votive day.

WILLIAM.

Henry, 'tis time we end the friendly song,
 Grateful Impatience murmurs through the
 throng;

[Here the procession enters to soft music.]

Beaming on ev'ry happy brow I see,
 Refulgent shine thy rays, meek Charity!
 Diffusing round a lustre far more bright,
 Than the false glare of Ostentation's light;
 With sympathetic joy their bosoms glow,
 In Redolence and Health they smile, restor'd
 to life by you.

ÆGON: A PASTORAL.

To the Memory of FRANCIS GRACE, M. D.

AMYNTAS.

NOW Winter, frowning, yields his
 tyrant reign [plain;
 To youthful Spring descending on the
 Where'er she smiles, the ice-bound rivers
 flow, [snow.

And desert mountains lose their loads of
 The painted songsters, 'mid the budding
 sprays, [lays;

In cheerful chorus blend their warbling
 Whilst Hylas, deaf to all their joy, com-
 plains, [Rains;

And in sad accents pours his sylvan
 The plaintive Philomel, whose notes of
 love

Surpass the mingled concert of the grove,
 Disdains the choir to join; but vents alone,
 Save to the ear of Night, her piteous
 moan.

HYLAS.

No more my reed shall cheer the list'ning
 swain, [train;

Or call the nymph to lead the sportive
 But, with its sounds, to all the groves im-
 part [heart;

The thousand pangs that rend my bleeding
 For hapless Ægon, more than mortal
 skill'd [will'd.)

In Phœbus' art, (for so the Fates have
 Beside the spot where yonder pine-trees
 grows, [repose I

Lies low in death.—There may his shade
 O'er his pale corse my hands the turf
 have rear'd,

By swains, as yet unborn, to be rever'd:
 There shall the youth their ozier baskets
 bring, [spring;

And scatter o'er his grave the flowers of
 Or hang their chaplets on the cypress spray,
 Whose solemn shades exclude the face of
 day.

AMYNTAS.

Forgive me, sacred shade! that I presume
 To drop a tear upon thy verdant tomb;
 Oh! may thy turf, refresh'd with streams
 of woe

And pale-cy'd violets, for ever grow!

WILLIAM.

When silent eve her gloomy mantle
throws [blows;
Broad in the sky, and not a Zephyr
Screen'd 'mid the boughs, that o'er thy
grave extend,
May Philomel her plaintive tribute send
To all the groves and hollow vales around,
And 'waken Echo with the solemn sound!
Hylas, again resume thy doleful lays;
Thou best canst sing in noble Ægon's
praise:
My rash intrusion stay'd thy sacred song,
Now let my presence thy sad strains pro-
long!

HYLAS.

Lift, O ye rocks! ye groves! whilst I re-
hearse [verse;
The praise of Ægon, tho' in rustic
His name alone my aimless theme can raise,
For from Apollo he received the bays.
Taught by the God to strike the founding
wire,

Cælestial music floated from his lyre;
The Muses, list'ning to their Poet's strains,
Descend from Helicon to British plains,
Whose flow'ry banks the streams of
Tamar * lave, [wa e,
And haste to mingle with the Ocean's
Where Neptune glories to divide his reign
With Albion's sons, who rule the subject
main.

Taught by the Nine, he knew the
heav'nly signs, [shines;
In whose broad zone the Sun's bright chariot
Could count the stars that gild the glowing
pole,

And tell the laws that regulate the whole.
His spacious mind on Reason's pinions
soar'd, [explor'd.
And Nature's works with piercing eye
When Egla, fairest of the rural choir,
Whose sparkling eyes had fill'd my breast
with fire, [spell,

By the curst power of some dre'd Rival's
Work'd by the Furies in the womb of Hell,
Exchang'd the rose's for the lily's hue,
And from her bosom sighs of anguish drew;
Ægon resum'd the light'nings of her eye,
O'er her pale cheeks renew'd the rosy dye,
And by his art restor'd 'er to my arms,
Beaming with more than e'en her wonted
charms.

But now, whence'er the flowers of beauty
close, [bl'ws;
Child'd with the blasts that with'ring sick, efs
No sining sun, with mourning fervor bland,
Will drink their tears, or bid their charms
expand.

Weep, O ye Nymphs! your bitter fate
deplete;
Lament, ye Swains! for Ægon is no more!

* A river that divides the county of
Oxford from Devon, and flows into the
sea at Plymouth, where this learned and
honour'd Physician resided.

ANONYMOUS.

Hylas! thy voice, thy plaintive notes of
woe, [his flow.
Like silver streams o'er smooth-worn peb-
To wait their Ægon tho' thou bid't the
fair, [despair;
Yet teach them not to pine with wild
For young Alexis, whom the Sage in-
spir'd [fir'd,
With Wisdom's stores, and all his genius
From him has learnt, with fervent zeal,
the use
Of each selected plant's salubrious juices.
Ægon, in him, still lives to bless the land;
And rescue mortals from Death's grasping
hand.

Ægon to him bequeath'd his mellow reed;
For none but he deserv'd the noble mead.
To him resign the subject of thy lays,
For he alone can sing in Ægon's praise.
Tewflock, April 3. E. A. BRAU.

AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

INTENDED FOR DAURY LANE,
if there had been a Play performed there
in Aid of the PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS.
Written by Wm. TMO. FITZGERALD, Esq.

WHEN Rome's proud Legions fought
the Alban shore,
To give insatiate pow'r one trophy more,
The hardy Britons scorn'd to basely fly,
Determin'd to repel the foe, or die—
Their bodies form'd the bulwark of their
coast,

And Cæsar's triumph was an empty boast!
The world's great master then this truth
confest,

That arms are vain to subjugate the breast,
When the poor natives of a barren land
Could check the eagle in a Roman's hand.
In after-ages, when Eliza's throne
Was propp'd by England's courage and her
own,

The gloomy Philip forg'd his galling chain,
And cover'd with his hostile fleets the main:
Secure in numbers, confident in power,
The tyrant brooded o'er th' approaching
hour, [qu'ring sword,
When England, crush'd beneath his con-
Should lose that Freedom which his soul
ador'd.

But vain the vast Armada's countless host!
His vanquish'd legions, wreck'd upon our
coast,

This lesson learn'd upon the roaring waves,
"That Britons never—never will be
Slaves!"

Let France, who saves us because we're
free, [free;

Tempt, with her boasted rasis, the stormy
No friends on English land our foes would
meet,

Should they escape the thunder of our fleet;
All party diss'rence would at once be o'er,
Soon as an hostile Frenchman, under the
same,

Then ev'ry jarring interest would unite,
And none dispute, but who should fore-
most fight; [feel
Then should these frantic, bold, invaders
How sharp, on British ground, is British
steel! [ing wave,
And Gallia's sons, who 'scap'd the whelm-
In England only land—to find a grave.
But, should a Native take th' Invader's
part—
Eternal curses blast the traitor's heart!
Expose it bare to everlasting shame,
And deathless infamy record his name!
Wherever tide can waft, or wind can
blow,

Our gallant Navy triumphs o'er the foe;
His Ports block'd up, his Fleets in ruin
hur'l'd, [world
Prove Britain Mistress of the wat'ry
Though trembling Nations prostrate round
her fall, [Gaul;
Crush'd by the power of wide-destroying
Though Europe suffers, to her foul dis-
grace,
This second inroad of the Vand'! race,
Still our triumphant Trident rules the sea,
And Britons are—and ever will be—free!

TO A YOUNG LADY,

*Who imagined the Author disgusted by her
forming neglect of him, after an insurmount-
able barrier had been opposed to their MAR-
riage.*

RECKLESS of censure, negligent of
praise,
Say, lov'd Eliza, may thy Bard impart,
In artless, unpremeditated lays
The proud assertion of a faithful heart?

Thy dear last letter, where Affection wears
The garb of coy Suspicion, needless
came: fears;—
Ah! trust me, vain are all thy tender
Nor faded sighs, nor death, can
quench the flame

That Virtue cherisheth. For—though sweet
Hope [gloom
Her first born long hath buried—'mid the
Of cypress and the willow's trembling slope,
Love's myrtle springs triumphant o'er
the tomb.

There shall it flourish ever! Let no hand,
No step impertinently dare invade
The mournful mausoleum! it shall stand
Inviolate in consecrated shade.
Chelsea, March 12, 1798. LORRENZO.

SONNET TO THE FIRE.

THOU genial element o'er whom I
bend,
*Sometimes relax'd the vacancy of thought,
How soon 't in solitude a cheerful friend,
With many a meditative moral fragment.*

When choakt with ashes I beheld thee fade,
Nor grateful airs awake thy sleeping
fires,
I think how Genius, in misfortune's shade,
In the dark mist of poverty expires.
I think how he who never told his love,
Save by the warm blush rushing to his
cheek,
Resolves and re-resolves his suit to move,
Yet hesitates, and doubts, and dreads to
speak.
Within his bosom preys the treach'rous fire,
And in concealment feeds till life and
love expire.

WALTER.

SONG IN THE STRANGER.

SUNG BY MRS. BLAND.

WRITTEN BY R. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

IHAVE a silent Sorrow here,
A Grief I'll ne'er impart,
It breathes no Sigh, it sheds no Tear,
But it consumes my Heart!
This cherish'd Woe, this lov'd Despair,
My lot for ever be;
So, my Soul's Lord, the pangs I bear,
Be never known by Thee!

And when pale characters of Death
Shall mark this alter'd Cheek,
When my poor wasted trembling Breath
My Life's last Hope would speak—
I sha'll not raise my Eyes to Heav'n's,
Nor Mercy ask for me;
My Soul despairs to be forgiv'n,
Unpardon'd, Love, by Thee.

THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

LATINE REDDITUM.

Pity the Sorrows, &c.

OMISERERE Tene, fatis qui pressis
iniquo [fusus;
Vix transit ad vestras languida membra
Cui lux vitalis properat demergere umbras,
Respice me miserum, Di faventique tibi.

Hoc tibi pannosum tegmen me monstrat
egenum, [nive;
Confectumque annis tempora sparsa
Queque genas sulcat deformis riga seniles
Saepe fuit lachrymis humida facta meis.

Ista superba domus, tumulo quae fulget ab alto,
Me tractum specie linqere fecit iter;
Hic enim opes cornu diffundit Copia pleno,
Hic posuit sedes Luxuriosus suas.

Ah, fors infelix inopis miserisque senectus!
Hic me, dum panis frusta minuta rogo,
Occlusis foribus crudelis servus abegit,
"Iprocul hinc," dixit, "fordata testa pete."

Horriſer, en, Boreas gelida hac chatur ab Arctis,
O mihi nunc pateat janua vestra precor,
Jum jam condantur tustulo mea membra
queto,

Som quoniam pauper decrepituſque senex.
January 8, 1798. E. T. D.

(To be continued.)

Οὐ γὰρ ἴση, οὐκ ἴση, μικρὰ καὶ ζυλὰ
 ἀπείροτα μίγα καὶ περὶ τοῦ Φοῖβου
 λαβῆς.

TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF THE LAW,
 WHO HAD REQUESTED A TRANSLATION
 OF THE ABOVE-WRITTEN SENTENCE.
 BY JOHN ADAMINWATTE, D. D.

IS there, but is there, one who wastes
 his care [fair]
 On mean concerns, and trifles light as
 Ne'er, ne'er for Wisdom*, in the lists of
 fame, [name]
 Shall such a lot inscribe his worthless
 Open to efforts that deserve her lies,
 Up rugged roads and steep, that golden
 prize! [pleas'd]

The glorious track sublime your KENYON
 The toil he suffer'd, and the guerdon seiz'd.
 Your LOUGHRE* too, in whom shines
 forth compleat

Whatever can adorn that lofty seat.
 And they, the SCOTTS, for whom no
 peerless meed [exceed]

Can half the labours of their youth
 Or match the classic eminence: the pains
 Have well in fame and fortune earn'd the
 gains.

Has not the Church, to dignify her host,
 Her own CORNWALLIS by these means to
 hoast; [one]

Her WATSON, and a KIPLING † Medicine
 In, foremost of her Tribe, a PENNINGTON †
 Think, with what ardour, panting for the
 goal,

Ambition str'd of each the youthful soul!
 Nor let this well-meant lesson from a friend
 Incur your censure, or your ear offend.—
 And, as along the path of life he goes,
 Where unexpected mischiefs interpose,
 To blast, however promising it seems,
 A nearly prospect, and to mar your schemes;
 Such, as your patterns, let him without
 shame, [name]

Himself remote, have confidence to
 Who intermediate, with an equal pace,
 The last † attended far, nor linger'd in the
 race.

Badsley-Enfor, April 3, 1798.

* The Greek may not improperly be translated as follows: "For it cannot, cannot be, that he, who occupies himself in little vile affairs, should take a great and generous," or energetic, "turn of thought;" which, if it be not wisdom, as the word *φρονεμα* singly is rendered in Scripture, is at least what it can hardly in its true sense be without, and that of which the assiduous application produces it.

† Professor Sir Isaac Pennington, of Cambridge, and (who was senior wrangler there of his year) Dr. Kipling, dean of Peterborough; immediately between whom, the author of these lines was classed, at leaving school.

SONNET
 TO LADY ANN FITZROY,
 On her Arrival in England from Quimper Prison
 in France. Written in 1795.

WELCOME, fair Wanderer, to Brit-
 tannia's shore,
 Where Freedom in its native spirit lives,
 And to aspiring minds that vigour gives,
 Which Rome's proud name to distant
 ages bore.

Remov'd from Fortune's adventitious glare,
 Thy soul its highest dignity assum'd,
 And bright, in all its kunding pride;
 illum'd

The softer wreaths that deck the British
 Fair!

'Twas thine to sooth, in Friendship* sa-
 cred guise, [rows fell]

The Captive's hours, tho' thy own sor-
 'Twas thine to bid some gleams of com-
 fort rise, [cell]

Amid' the shadowy horrors of his
 To shew, in living colours, Virtue's form,
 In tow'ring Majesty above the storm!
 Cumberland. CRITO

LINES ON A GOLDFINCH.

COME, my little pretty creature;
 Few, I think, will sing much sweeter,
 By saying "sweeter", in this place,
 I mean, to praise the Goldfinch-race,
 Whose varied plumes, so gayly deckt;
 Have gain'd this tribe no small respect.
 If we give thee seed of thistle,
 That, perhaps, will make thee whistle,
 If seeds of hemp thy days prolong,
 We then require a labour'd song.
 In these three tongues thy name is known,
 In Greek, and Latin, and our own;
 In plain English, Goldfinch it is;
 In the Latin, Aurivittis;
 And in Greek, thou song-delighter,
 Thou art call'd the Chrysomitre.
 If by cat thy life is eoded,
 It deserves to be suspended.

Cowbit. J. M.

Vol. LXVII. p. 332, col. 1, l. 4, pro
 τῆν, lege τῆδι.

Translation of the Epigram, vol. LXVII. p. 372.

ULTIMA debita soluit hic vir morte
 peremptus!
 "Ultima debita! non soluit ulla prides."
Cowbit. J. M.

* We do not know whether to admire more the manly fortitude of mind, with which this amiable lady sustained a long and rigorous captivity, or the endearing manner by which she alleviated the distresses of her fellow-prisoners, towards whom she omitted no task, however painful or humiliating, which humanity or benevolence suggested.

Abstract of the Premiums offered, in 1798, by the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to full forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms; Members are elected. Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the same, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of twenty guineas at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than two guineas, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next session, are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last Tuesday in *May*, 1799, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to signify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain, except those offered for the advantage of the British Colonies.

The Sixteenth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal bookellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to consult that book, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 13, 1798.

GENL. MAG. April, 1798.

By Order, SAMUEL MORA, Secretary.

PRE-

**PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING
AND HUSBANDRY.**

CLASS.

1. **A CORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1797, and April, 1798; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

17. **OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS.** For ascertaining, by experiment, the best method of raising Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compass forms for ship-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

18. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1797, and April, 1798, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

26. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1796, and June, 1797; the gold medal.

27. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1799.

34. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1795, to June, 1796, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

44. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1794, and June, 1795; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

50. **OSIERS.** For not less than five acres, planted between the 1st of October, 1797, and the 1st of May, 1798, not

fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1798.

54. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1795, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

58. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1795; the gold medal.

59. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

68. **TIMBER-TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1794, and May, 1796; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

72. **PLANTING ORCHARDS.** For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

73. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1815.

74. **ORCHARDS.** For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

78. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

80. **PREVENTING BLIGHTS.** For discovering the best method of preventing

ing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

83. **TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS.** For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

84. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

86. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

88. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** For planting or drilling, between December, 1796, and April, 1797, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1797; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

90. **TURNEPS.** For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1799.

91. **VEGETABLE FOOD.** For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

93. **POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.** For cultivating, in 1796, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

94. **CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE.** For experiments made on two acres of land, between Mi-

chaelmas, 1797, and May, 1798, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798; the gold medal.

95. **PARSNEPS.** For cultivating, in 1798, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

97. **MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

98. **HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, accounts, and samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

99. **CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.** For raising, in the year 1798, not less than two thousand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

101. **ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND.** For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1798.

104. **IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

105. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1798.

110. **MANURES.** For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

113. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor-land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

116. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1798.

120. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the best machine for dibbling wheat; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machines*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1799.

121. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1798.

122. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

123. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

124. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERpillars IN ORCHARDS. For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

125. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

126. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1798.

128. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad seasons in the year 1798, by means of hovels or sheds, not fewer than five hundred sheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1799.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

130. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

131. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1798.

133. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

134. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

136. PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER. For discovering the best method of purifying brackish water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

137. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

139. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting

the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, certificates, and specimens, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1798.

141. **CANDLES.** For discovering a method of making candles of resin, or any other substance at a price inferior to tallow, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1798.

142. **REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL.** For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

144. **CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL.** For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40 lb of feathers to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

145. **SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST.** For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1798.

146. **PROOF SPIRIT.** For making, in 1798, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

147. **PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS.** For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

149. **INCREASING STEAM.** For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

150. **PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER.** For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1798.

152. **FINE BAR-IRON.** For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

154. **WHITE LEAD.** For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

155. **SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT.** For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

157. **RED PIGMENT.** For discovering a process for preparing a red pigment, for use in oil or water, equal to carmine, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the colour, with the process, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

158. **REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tins; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

160. **GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

161. **BLACK DYE ON COTTON.** For the best black dye on cotton yarn superior to any in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with five pounds of yarn so dyed, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

162. **PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST.** For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

165. **OPIMUM.** For preparing, in 1798, not less than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

166. For not less than ten pounds weight; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

169. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1799; the gold medal.

170. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

171, 172. The same premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

173. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1799; the gold medal.

174. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

175, 176. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

177. DRAWING. For the best drawing, in Indian ink, of the statue of Joshua Ward, Esq. in the great room of the Society, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medalion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1799.

178. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1799, the greater silver pallet.

179. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

180. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1799, the greater silver pallet.

181. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

182. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced

on the third Tuesday in February, 1799, the gold pallet.

183. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

184. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1794, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1799.

187. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1799.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

190. SILK. For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1798; the gold medal.

One pound, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

191. For five pounds; the silver medal.

192. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

193. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1798.

194. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1799.

196. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1798.

197. TAKING PORPOISES. For taking, in the year 1798, the greatest number, not less than thirty, on the coast of Great Britain, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number so taken to

be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1799.

198. OIL FROM PORPOISES. For manufacturing the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain in the year 1798, not less than thirty tons; thirty pounds.

199. For not less than fifteen tons; fifteen-pounds.

Certificates, and two gallons of the oil, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

200. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1799.

201. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1798.

202. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

203. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. For the best mill for grinding corn for private families or parish-poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

204. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The model, with a *certificate* of a machine-being used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

205. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

206. BORING ROCKS. For discovering a more expeditious method than any in use of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and description of the method to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

207. CLEANSING CHIMNEYS. For the best apparatus for cleansing chimneys from soot, and preventing children being employed within the flues; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The apparatus and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1799.

208. PREVENTING INJURY TO PASSENGERS. For the best method of preventing passengers in carriages being injured when the horses have taken fright; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the utility of the invention to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1799.

209. GUNPOWDER - MILLS. For inventing and perfecting, in the year 1798, a method of conducting gunpowder-mills so as to prevent a probability of their blowing-up; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

Any attempts on this subject, though not fully adequate to preventing explosion, will be considered and rewarded according to their merit.

211. MILL STONES. For discovering, in Great Britain, a quarry of stone equal to the French hurr, for grinding wheat; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

A pair of mill stones, three feet eight inches diameter, with *certificates* that two pair of such mill stones have been used, to be produced to the Society on the first Tuesday in February, 1799.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

213. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1798.

215. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or the settlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1798, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

216. CLOVES. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or settlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1798; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

219. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with samples of the fruit, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

223. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the W. Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

224. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with samples, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

229. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

231. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

233. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1798; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

236. ANNATTO. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

242. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In a very few of the copies of the present month's Magazine, p. 286, l. 13, *ingratitude* has been misprinted for *imprudence*.

The Writer of the article in vol. LIX. p. 763, relative to the death of ISAAC FERDINAND, stating that he had then before him an opinion of the late Sir Thomas Davenport, is very particularly requested to communicate his address to our Printer; as it may essentially serve the family of the person whose character is there given.

C. SH. has complied with the request of an ingenious medalist, to defer the continuance of his *Essays on the Provincial Half-pennies* until the publication of Mr. Conder's work.

OBSERVER (of Wilby-lodge, Wye) says, "Mr. FINNEY," p. 240, "was born at Rye, in Sussex, where his family have resided for many years. Of his compositions I know little, except of his being engaged in several Journal publications."

A CONSTANT READER informs us, that the Lines on Miss Barham (not Barham) were pilfered by J. T. T. from a headstone in the church-yard of Thanington, near Canterbury, to the memory of Miss Locke, wife of Capt. Jeremy L. of the Hon. East India Company's service, who died about three years ago. Miss B. (who was also a lady of great respectability and virtue) died in March last.

J. L. asks whether M. Le Vaillant has yet published the Ornithology he promised in his last Travels in Africa? If the late unfortunate troubles in France should have prevented him, every Naturalist must very much deplore it.

A CORRESPONDENT asks where he can meet with the *Golden Key*, mentioned in Miller, Hanbury, and other botanical writers, but not to be found at the Nurseries?

A. Z. enquires what medical (or other) books mention the mischievous effects arising from the unnatural custom of some mothers not suckling their children, although well able so to do, and what those effects are?

CANDIDUS, A FRIEND TO MERCY AND CHARITY, and several others, on "The Pursuits of Literature," are under consideration.—COWDRAY HOUSE in our walk with J. M.; the TRIP TO PARIS; &c. &c.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty Office, March 28. Copy of a letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Ville de Paris*, at Sea, Feb. 21.

Sir, you will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the *Thalia*, and Captain Downman, of the *Speedy* sloop; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer; and the latter detailing an action between the *Speedy* and another of the enemy's privateer, which does great honour to her Captain, Officers, and Company.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Sir,

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.

On the 5th inst. at four A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the *Antoine* French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men; she was returning from a cruise to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

H. POWLETT.

My Lord, *Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d inst. at day-light, being seventeen leagues West of Vigo, we discovered a brig bearing down on us with all sail set. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, she hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all sail to close, engaging her until half past five, when she tacked and made sail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half past seven; when, from her advantage of sailing and little wind, she got out of gunshot. Owing to the great swell, we received little damage, having only our fore-top-mast shot through, with some of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the vessels separating against all our efforts with the sweeps, I had the mortification, about 12 o'clock, to see her fire several guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the master, he, with 12 men who were on board the prize, battered down 16 Spaniards, and made their escape in a small boat. At day-light a breeze of wind sprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, she being within gunshot tacked, and made all sail from us, rowing with her sweeps at the same time. We chased her until noon; when they, finding she had the heels of us, shortened sail, wore, and stood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main top-gallant-mast head. At half past twelve, being within pistol-shot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, observing her fire to slacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board; but at that instant she wore, and came to the wind on the

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larboard tack; but finding us close upon her larboard quarter, and from our braces and bowlines being shot away, our yard coming square, she took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all sail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing musquetry at each other for twenty minutes, and, so soon as the lower mast was secured, set our fudding sails, and continued the chase until seven P. M. when we lost sight of her, from her superior sailing. I then hauled our wind, and made short tacks all night to fall-in with our prize; at day-light saw her to windward, at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prize-master, the brig is called the *Papillon*, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had 5 men killed, and 4 badly wounded. I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Dutton and Mr. Johnson, boatswain, amongst the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Marshall, master, for his good conduct during the action. Every praise is due to the ship's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower masts, bowsprit, main-boom, both top-masts and most of the yards shot through, with all the standing and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Lisbon, to repair our damage. HUGH DOWNMAN.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wallis, commander of his Majesty's ship Prosperine, to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Osborn, Bart. dated Yarmouth Roads, March 29.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command anchored here this evening. On Monday morning last, St. Abb's head bearing S. W. 12 or 14 leagues, I fell-in with a Dutch galliot, bound from Rotterdam to Altona, 10 days out; finding him close on wind, which was then at N. W. by W. I was well assured he could not be bound to Altona, and have an idea that he was bound North about to France; and having neither brief, register, or any part to warrant his being on the coast of Scotland, I have thought proper to bring him in here: he now says he was bound to Montrose, and that he proposed an Englishman at Rotterdam to carry the cargo there: he has no paper of any kind to show any such transaction. The vessel was built in Holland last year; and the master of her says she belongs to himself and a gentleman at Limbourg. He (the master) has been a prisoner in England 18 months of this war, and was taken, commanding a Dutch vessel; he and his ship's company are all natives of Holland. Under these circumstances, I have no doubt but both the vessel and cargo ought to be condemned.

Extra

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir John B. Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Portus D'Antioche, March 14.

"I beg leave to inform you, that on the night of the 13th inst. I stood into the Portus D'Antioche with his Majesty's ships under my orders, and anchored near Basque Road; and have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the Squadron captured the vessels mentioned on the list which accompanies this letter."

[The list of captures contains 6 brigs and 4 chasse marées, bound from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with wine, brandy, &c.]

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of Le Chasseur Barque French privateer, belonging to Rayenne, of 16 guns; also of his Majesty's ship Echo having driven on shore, to the Northward of Campey down, and destroyed, a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns].

Admiralty-Office, April 2. A letter, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 22d inst. at seven A. M. the Anson having discovered a sail in the East quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight; when Captain Stopford, in the Picaeton, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garonne, but struck upon the Olive rocks, near the Cordovan light-house; she was left by most of her crew, who had previously thrown her guns overboard. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, in Port-Royal Harbour, Jan. 9.

Sir, having yesterday received a letter from Captain Rickards, of his Majesty's ship Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the vessels therein mentioned, in Guadilla bay, in the island of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts; I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who, I am confident, will with me highly approve of his brilliant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, under his command.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zache, Dec. 23.

Sir, having received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the island of Porto Rico, I proceeded there, with the King's ships named in the margin*. On the 27th, at noon, we anchored close abreast of the forts; and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection. For Captain Cartwright I am indebted for the gallant and able support that I on this occasion met with, (as well as on many others since the Regulus has been under my orders). Captain Mendis, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, executed that service much to his own honour, and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the Squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises. I am, &c. W. H. RICKFETTS.

La Magicienne, 5 wounded; Regulus, 1 wounded. Vessels captured in Guadilla Bay: Le Reunis privateer, 859 guns; one ship, three brigs, and one schooner.

Extract of another letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Queen, in Port Royal harbour, Jan. 1.

I am to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my letter of the 20th of October, the French Corvette La Republique Triomphante, of 14 guns and 110 men, has been captured by his Majesty's ships Severn and Pelican.

Admiralty-Office, April 10. Extract of a letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 4.

Sir, Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon this day, 12 leagues to the Eastward of Scarborough, I fell in with two French privateers, a brig, and a schooner; and, after a chase of six hours, I captured the brig Legere, three days from Dunkirk; with 10 guns on board (pierced for 16), and 60 men. On my getting near them they parted, when I made the Narcissus's signal to chase the schooner, but without success, as she escaped by superior sailing.

Enclosure from Sir Edward Pellew, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 7.

Sir,

Choparra, Falmouth, April 6.
After separation from Sir Edward Pellew, I had the good fortune, on the 26th ult. at half past two in the morning, to discover a ship standing to the Northward, and immediately gave chase, and in an hour and a half came alongside, and, after giving her all our boarder guns, she struck, and proved to be the Emilie French ship

* La Magicienne, Regulus, Diligence.

privateer, en *razée*, a very fast sailer, from l'Orient, mounting 16 six-pounders and 2 brass twelve, manned with 110 men, out 29 days.

ISRAEL PELLEW.

Babel, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17.

Sir, it is with great pleasure I acquaint you that Lieutenant Pym yesterday afternoon captured (in the pinnace, the launch following,) after a most desperate resistance, the French republican schooner la Desirée, mounting 6 carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I discovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominique, standing towards me; soon after the wind died away; and she, having made us but distantly, took to her sweeps, and rowed off; which Lieutenant Pym observing, volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I alone consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct. The 2 boats contained but 28 men; he was 3 leagues from the ship, and had been rowing 4 hours before he got within reach of their cannon; from which they kept up an incessant firing till he boarded. He reports, that the officers and men under him behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. I am sorry to add that we lost a very valuable seaman, and had five wounded; amongst the latter a Mr. Ashmole, a young gentleman of very promising expectations, and a volunteer, on the occasion. The enemy had 3 killed, and 15 badly wounded. She had been out 6 days from Guadaloupe, had taken 1 American brig from St. Vincent, bound to Boston. J. MAINWALING.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the following captures: viz. Le Lynx privateer, of 18 guns and 70 men, by Capt. Pimepont, of the King's Fisher; the St. Inze Spanish logger, 6 guns, 44 men, by Capt. Downman, of the Speedy; Le César privateer, 16 guns, 80 men, and Le Post de Lodi, 16 guns, 100 men, by Capt. Legge, of the Cambrian; Le Dragon schooner, 12 guns, 80 men, and le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, 10 gun, 75 men, by Capt. Wettern, of the Tamer; La Desirée privateer, 10 guns, 80 men, and Le Scipion, 20 guns, and 160 men, by Capt. Tracy, of the Alfred; Le Ceres privateer, 14 guns, by Capt. Mifford, of the Matilda; L'Espoire, 8 guns, 66 men, by Capt. Champion, of the Zephyr; a Spanish schooner, 6 guns, 8 twelve, by Lord H. Paulet, of the Thalia; a Spanish merchant ship of 600 tons, 8 guns, and 45 men, with a valuable cargo from Monte Viso to Cadix, by Capt. How, of the Zealous; also, 6 privateer sloops, belonging to Guadaloupe, and 14 merchant ships and vessels, by the Squadron under Admiral Harvey.]

Admiralty-Office, April 14. Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingfish, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and

vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cove of Cork, the 6th instant.

Sir, I herewith transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from the Hon. Captain De Courcy, of his Majesty's ship Magnanime, containing particulars of the capture of two French privateers.

I am, &c. R. KINGSMILL.

Magnanime, Cork Harbour, April 6.

Sir, I was myself of the earliest means of acquainting you, that when I was first assigned to me by your order of the 6th of March, had been nearly accomplished, chase was given by his Majesty's ship under my command to a French privateer brig; which, at the distance of about five miles, was on the dawn of the 16th of the same month observed to hawl athwart the fore-foot of the little convoy submitted to my guidance. The gale being fresh, and favourable to the Magnanime's best sailing, it was trusted she would very speedily arrive up with the object of pursuit; but that end was not attained till, at the expiration of twenty-three hours, a spruce had been run of two hundred and sixty-six miles, although the privateer had, in her flight, given a very manifest advantage, by steering in a circuitous manner. The satisfaction of capturing so fast-sailing a privateer has been much increased by a knowledge, subsequently obtained, of his having been the design of her commander, in a confidence of his vessel's univale sailing, to hover round the convoy till a favourable moment should occur for attacking its least protected part. The privateer is named L'Eugenie, was captured in lat. 42 and long. 12, was manned, when chased, with 207 men, and armed with 18 guns; eight of which appear to have been thrown overboard whilst pressed in the pursuit. Under similar circumstances of wind and weather, pursuit was again given by the ship under my command to a ship which reconnoitred us, early on the morning of the 1st of April. The chase was continued with doubtful effect for some time; when, at length, after a pursuit of 180 miles, in 18 hours, she made a signal of surrendering. Her force consisted of 20 guns, (but pierced for 22,) and 177 men; and, like L'Eugenie, appears to be coppered, and perfectly new. Her name is L'Audacieux. The ease with which she ran round us, within six hours after being taken possession of, manifested how much we were indebted for the capture of her to her very bad steering. Sixteen of her guns were thrown overboard during the chase. M. DE COURCY.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of a French schooner privateer, armed with one six-pounder and eight twelve, with 21 men, commanded by Monsieur Francois Dore, by his Majesty's armed brig

brig Terrier, Lieut. Lowton;—also the *Merveilleuse* schooner privateer *Lafevre*, mounting six guns (five of which were thrown overboard in the chase) and 39 men, by his Majesty's armed vessel the *Wright*, Captain Campbell, together with the recapture of three brigs, laden with coals, viz. *Spalding*, of Boston; *Ranger*, of Yarmouth; *Elizabeth*, of Wells; which had been taken by the French privateer the same morning.

Admiralty Office, April 16. Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Trollope, of his Majesty's ship *Ruffel*, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Spithead, April 14.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 14th ult. his Majesty's ship *Jason*, in company with the *Ruffel*, burnt a small French brig, in ballast, bound from Brest to Nantes; and on the 20th ult. his Majesty's ships *Ruffel* and *Jason* captured the *Ben Croven*, a French brig privateer, of 22 guns and 65 men, from Granville; had been out 14 days and taken nothing.

I am, &c. HENRY TROLLOPE.

Admiralty Office, April 16. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Queen*, Cape Nicholas Mole, March 12.

Herewith you will receive, for their Lordship's information, a list of such armed vessels, &c. as have been captured

by the ships and vessels under my command, since my last return.

A list of armed vessels, captured and destroyed by his Majesty's Squadron under my command, since the 29th of October, 1797.

A French schooner privateer, of 20 guns, destroyed by the *Jamaica*; *La Portunee* French schooner privateer, of two four-pounders, captured by the *Jamaica*; *Le Petit Re-source* French privateer, of one three-pounder and two twelve, captured by the *Swallow*; *La Croix* French schooner privateer, of six guns, and a cargo, captured by the *Ceres*; *Le Brusac* French privateer, of nine guns, captured by *La Magicienne*, *Régulus*, and *Illingence*; a French schooner privateer, captured by the *Gazette* cutter; a privateer, captured by the *Recovery* schooner; *La Magicienne* French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 198 tons, captured by the *Vaillant* and Squadron; *Le Ben Varus* French schooner privateer, of 14 guns, but only eight mounted, captured by the *Carnegie* and Squadron; a large Spanish gun-boat, destroyed near the Hawaiian, by the *Ceres*, *Trent*, and Squadron; a Spanish schooner packet, armed with twelve, and with a cargo, captured, together with four Spanish brigs, loaded with hides, tallow, dyewoods, and a great quantity of gunpowder, &c.—by the Squadron, together with several schooner-rigged row-boats, taken by the Squadron at the Mole, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Bigh. H. PARKER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An earthquake happened on the West coast of *Siam*, Feb. 20, 1797. The vibratory shocks of this earthquake are stated to have continued for three minutes, and to have recurred at intervals, during a space of three hours, till the shock had completely ceased. At Padang, the houses of the inhabitants are almost totally destroyed, and the public works much damaged. The snow Padang, lying at anchor in the river, was thrown, by the sudden rise of the sea, upwards of three miles on shore. The number of lives lost at Padang exceeded 300. Of these, some were crushed under the ruins of falling houses; some were literally entombed alive by the earth closing upon them; and others were drowned by the sudden irruption of the waters of the ocean. At Natal, the evidence of a subordinate of *Boncoolen*, very considerable damage was sustained, and several houses thrown down, but no lives were lost.

Rome, Feb. 15. The Cardinals Albani, York, and Bufca, fled in time to Terracina. Several of the Papal palaces, as also those of the fugitive Cardinals, have been sealed with the French seal. The *French*, immediately on their arrival, laid a contribution on the City of four millions

in ready money, two millions in provisions, and 3000 barrels. The Cardinals *Sommaglia*, *Ravalla*, *Carosti*, *Trajetto*, and *Corandini*; *Culenna*, the Duke de *Brafchi*, and two Prelates; have been taken as hostages; and all the suspected public officers have been dismissed. The tree of Liberty is to be planted in the Capitol this day, the same on which a solemn mass is annually celebrated in the Vatican, for the inauguration of the Pope. Our new Roman Republic will comprehend all those provinces which were left to the Pope by the treaty of Tolentino. The militia have been disbanded, and the Papal troops disarmed.

Belgium, Feb. 18. The arms of the new Roman Republic are to be the figure of *Brutus* rising out of the tomb, and his standard tri-coloured, with white, red, and black.

Paris, April 13. The Pope has definitely decided to repair to the abbey of *Melock*, on the Danube, there to end his days. The choice between *Venice*, *Prague*, and *Gratz*, was left to him; but he preferred *Melock*. He is supposed 24 Cardinals for the management of his ecclesiastical affairs; and will also be allowed, during

during his life, a revenue of 300,000 *livres*. At his death, there were 24 cardinals who elect a new head of the church.

The City of Genoa has been incorporated with the French Republic.

Louis XVIII. has taken up his residence at *St. Petersburg* in a splendid palace prepared for him by the Emperor. The Prince of Condé, on his arrival in that City, found an establishment of household, servants, &c. precisely similar, and as magnificent as he possessed in France. He has entered the Russian service, has formally renounced the French colours, and accepted those of Russia.

The rafts which are now building in the basin of *Orford* advance with great celerity. They are formed of very long and thick beams, and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of caiks (*travaux*). A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of as great length and breadth as may be desired.

The deliberations of the Congress at *Reims* appear likely to be brought to a speedy determination. The Empire, unable as it should seem to maintain its rights, has yielded to the demands of France. The entire cession of the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and the secularization of the Ecclesiastical States, have been consented to as the conditions of peace. To regulate the indemnities to the displaced princes is all that now remains to be done; but here, we perceive, many difficulties will occur; particularly in the indemnity that Prussia will in all probability claim for the *Stadholder*. And even when all shall be arranged, is it unlikely, we would think, that the Executive Directory may impose some pecuniary levy on an Empire that has suffered itself thus to be degraded? The Emperor himself does not appear to be perfectly easy on the subject; for numerous bodies of Austrian and Hungarian troops are still kept in motion in the Tyrol country and in Italy.

WEST INDIES.

Antigua, Jan. 28. On the 17th inst. died, at English Harbour, Charles Peterfen, Esq. *Brit. Lieuténant* of his Majesty's ship *Perdrix*. This event was occasioned by a dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour. *Ld. C.* commanded his Majesty's sloop of war the *Favourite*, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and *Mr. P.* (though an elder Lieutenant than *Ld. C.*) had lately served on board that ship under his command; but, having been removed to the *Perdrix*, and *Ld. C.* not having a commission as master and commander, *Mr. P.* being then at English Harbour, supposed himself to be the commanding officer, and under that idea issued some orders to *Ld. C.* which were

answered by other orders from *Ld. C.* to *Mr. P.* Upon *Mr. P.*'s refusal to obey these orders, a Lieutenant with a party of marines were sent to put him under arrest, and *Mr. P.* prepared for resistance, and ordered the crew of the *Perdrix* to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, *Ld. C.* arrived, went up to *Mr. P.* demanded if he would obey his orders or not; and, upon being answered in the negative, he immediately shot him dead upon the spot. An inquest was taken by the Coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had been shot by Lord Camelford in consequence of a mutiny. A Court Martial has since been held on board his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, in Fort Royal Bay, by William Cayley, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and Senior Captain of his Majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, President; Captains J. Maitwaring, Charles Ekins, Richard Brown, and Alexander Burrows.—The Court, being duly sworn, proceeded to try Lord Camelford; and, having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny, were unanimously of opinion that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieutenant Peterfen, both before and at the instant of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the senior officer at English Harbour at that time, and the violent measures taken by Lieutenant Peterfen to resist the same, by arming the *Perdrix*'s ship's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the discipline of his Majesty's service. The Court do therefore unanimously adjudge, that the Right Honourable Lord Camelford be honourably acquitted; and he is hereby honourably acquitted accordingly.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 31.

The following proclamation was circulated at a late hour last night.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

CAMDEN.

Whereas a traitorous conspiracy existing within this kingdom, for the subversion of the authority of his Majesty and the Parliament, and for the destruction of the established constitution and government, hath considerably extended itself, and hath broken out into acts of open violence and rebellion: We have therefore, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, issued the most direct and positive order

orders to the officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision, for the immediate suppression thereof; and also to recover the arms which have been traitorously forged from his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to disarm the rebels, and all persons disaffected to his Majesty's government, by the most summary and effectual measures. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, on their allegiance, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, his Majesty's forces, in the execution of their duty, to whom we have given it strictly in command, to afford full protection to them from all acts of violence which shall be attempted against their persons or properties. Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, March 30.

Expedites were sent off to the commanding officers in the several districts, and the mail-coaches were not dispatched from the Post office before two o'clock this morning.

Dublin, April 21. This afternoon the Lord Chancellor finished his visitation of the College. Dr. Stokes is suspended for three years, that is to say, he cannot be admitted to the rank of a senior fellow, if vacancies should arise during that period. The pupils he has at present are ordered from him, and he is not permitted to receive any more. If, on the expiration of three years, any improper conduct should attach to his character, then to be expelled. It was clearly proved upon his examination, that Lord Maria had received the information upon which he founded his statements, chiefly from this Gentleman. Nineteen students, scholars, and sizers, have been expelled; and of that number, it is said, four are to be prosecuted for seditious practices. They are all either Roman Catholics; or young men from Belfast, and that part of the country.

Cork, April 11. The Hon. Col. King was this day arraigned and acquitted of the murder of Col. Fitzgerald; as was likewise John Hennes, a person connected with the Earl of Kingston's family. When Col. King appeared in Court, he was visibly agitated and embarrassed, and seemed to feel, with lively delicacy, the distressed situation in which he was this day placed. The Court was considerably crowded. The fact of the murder was not brought home to either of the prisoners.

Cork, April 14. At an early hour this day the County Court was crowded in consequence of a more awful, afflicting, and astounding trial never, perhaps, contemplated in a nation so cultivated and enlightened: it was the trial of the murderers, the butchers, and assassins, Colonel Manzer St. George, and Dr. Stokes. Ely. For the honour and advantage, it might be prudent to

draw a veil over this almost capital barbarism, were it not that it may, be of use for mankind in general to be made acquainted with the horrid depravity and debasement to which the human species may be reduced. The Council for the Crown opened the prosecution.—The first witness was the unfortunate Mrs. Uniacke: she scarcely was on the table, when she fainted, and became totally insensible; during her examination she repeatedly swooned away, and by every effort of kindness, consolation, respect, and attention, from every one, she waded through her horrid detail of her husband's murder and her own sufferings. To convey an idea of the sympathy of the Court and of the public, would be impossible. A lovely and amiable woman, emaciated and broken down with grief, and a charming boy not ten years of age, and yet the eldest of six infants, presented a picture of interesting misery which no pen can describe, and which no eye witnessed without shedding tears of sorrowing sympathy. She swore, that, on the night on which the banditti had attacked her husband's house, she was sitting in her parlour, her boy with her, and her child at her breast; that her husband had attended Colonel St. George to his room, so she that he had a night-cap and every thing convenient for his rest; that, whilst they were talking above stairs, the door was pushed in; that a man came in, brandishing a pistol, followed by many others; that, not finding the gentlemen in the parlour, they took the candle, and proceeded to the room; that they seized Mr. Uniacke, drew him down stairs, and stunned him with several blows; that, when they brought him into the parlour, she threw herself, with her infant child, on his body, and intreated them to spare the best of fathers and of husbands; that she then received a stroke of a pistol on the side of her head, which covered her with blood; that two wretches seized her husband by the legs, whilst four of them stabbed him in various parts; that, during this time, others of the party had been engaged with Colonel St. George, and had dragged down his mangled body, and threw it upon her and her infant, as they lay stretched on the dead body of her beloved husband; that she crawled to her room with her child, and endeavoured to prevail on a terrified servant maid to go down and look after her master, having brought herself to believe that he might still be alive; that, having with difficulty succeeded with the maid, she went down, and confirmed her in the death of her husband, and his friend. Question by Mr. Quin—"Which of those persons, who were engaged in this horrid transaction, does Mrs. Uniacke think she can charge her recollection with?" Witness—"The

who entered, brushing his pistole the person from whom I received v. The next morning several persons brought me; I knew them not. Seventh man I instantly recognized. rderer of my dear husband; and h person after, the man who I think I saw them before this instant — but I have no difficulty in swearing positively that these were the

Mr. Quin — “One question more hall ask. Pray, madam, turn round, whether you cannot identify the e.” It is not in the power of words ey an adequate idea of the scene of which now took place. Mrs. Unid not see the wretches since the e had identified them, and then a moment; a cold tremor instantly er; she turned pale, and fainted; covered a shroud from her depression, de repaired efforts to turn round; r of seeing them counteracted every

“Will they hurt me?” she ex- I; the Court assured her not. It e pure imbecile of nature; it spoke o every heart—there was nothing ; every part of her demeanor was d by most captivating simplicity.

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Captain Curzon. This ship arrived in Ply-
mouth *Sailed on Tuesday morning*, from a
cruise off the coast of France. Soon after she
had anchored, a heavy gale of wind came
on from the S: by W. attended with a most
tremendous sea, which continued with in-
creasing violence until about seven o’clock
on Wednesday morning, when she parted
from one of her anchors, and drove much
nearer to the shore before her other an-
chors could bring her up. The yards and
top-masts were then struck; and the rods
with an apparent degree of safety until half
past eight, when she began to drive. The
crew now cut away all her masts, to pre-
vent her holding so much wind; but, not-
withstanding all their exertions, she did
not bring up, though with three anchors
a-head, until the after-part struck on the
rocks in the bay, between Wibly hedge
and Mount Bitten point. A number of
people now assembled on the shore to ren-
der assistance to the unfortunate crew and
the Busy cutter, Mr. Frazer, master, very
gallantly attempted, but in vain, to put off
a boat, as the surf ran mountains high, and
the breakers were dreadful. The Pallas
had now only one boat on her booms,
which was lunched over-board with Lieut.
Bisell, and five seamen, who volunteered
the hazardous attempt of bringing a line
on shore, which was happily effected,
though the boat was knocked to atoms by
striking. The people on shore, amongst
which the Busy’s crew (attended by Mr.
Frazer, to all of whom throughout this
distressing business great praise is due),
were particularly active. An hawser now
was made fast from the ship to the shore;
by which means every soul on board, wo-
men, children, seamen, and marines, with
the sick, were brought to the shore before
one o’clock at noon. The ship at low
water was left dry; had this melancholy
accident happened at low tide every soul
must have perished. Parties of men from
all the ships, with a guard of marine,
assisted by the crew, got out greatest part
of her stores. Admiral Sir R. King was
extremely vigilant in the business; and the
artificers of the dock-yard stripped off all
her copper that could be preserved. On
board of the Pallas one man only lost his
life; and he was killed by the fall of the
main-mast. The ship was reduced to such
a state of wreck that she could not be got
off, and it was expected she would fall to
pieces the next flood-tide. A boat belong-
ing to the *Cerberus*, in attempting to go to
the relief of the *Pallas*, was upset; and
Mr. Matley, acting lieutenant of the *Can-
nada*, and three seamen, were unfortunately
drowned.

Mail-Boat, April 11. The Commission
for trying O’Connell, Fawey, Bann, Aiken
and Leary, under a charge of high treason,
was opened at *Montone* yesterday after-
noon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

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nounce the loss of his Majesty’s ship the *Pal-
f 32 guns*, commanded by the Hon.

orders to the officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision, for the immediate suppression thereof; and also, to recover the arms which have been traitorously forced from his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to disarm the rebels, and all persons disaffected to his Majesty's government, by the most summary and effectual measures. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, on their allegiance, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, his Majesty's forces, in the execution of their duty, to whom we have given it strictly in command, to afford full protection to them from all acts of violence which shall be attempted against their persons or properties. Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, March 30.

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Cork, April 11. The Hon. Col. King was this day arraigned and acquitted of the murder of Col. Frazierald; as was likewise John Hennessy, a person connected with the Earl of Kesh's family. When Col. King appeared in Court, he was visibly agitated and embarrassed, and seemed to feel, with lively delicacy, the distressed situation in which he was this day placed. The Court was considerably crowded. The result of the murder was not brought home to either of the prisoners.

Cork, April 12. At an early hour this day the County Court was crowded in consequence of a more awful, afflicting, and extraordinary trial never, perhaps, excited the attention of cultivated and civilized ears: it was the trial of the murderers, the butchers, and assassins of Colonel Mazer St. George, Major Donike Esq. For the honour of the name, it might be prudent to

draw a veil over this almost cannibal barbarism, were it not that it may be of use for mankind in general to be made acquainted with the horrid depravity and debasement to which the human species may be reduced. The Counsel for the Crown opened the prosecution.—The first witness was the unfortunate Mrs. Uniacke: she scarcely was on the table, when she fainted, and became totally insensible; during her examination she repeatedly swooned away, and by every effort of kindness, consideration, respect, and attention, from every one, she waded through her horrid detail of her husband's murder and her own sufferings. To convey an idea of the sympathy of the Court and of the publick, would be impossible. A lovely, and amiable woman, emaciated and broken down with grief, and a charming boy not ten years of age, and yet the eldest of six infants, presented a picture of interesting misery which no pen can describe, and which no eye witnessed without shedding tears of sorrowing sympathy. She swore, that, on the night on which the banditti had attacked her husband's house, she was sitting in her parlour, her boy with her, and her child at her breast; that her husband had attended Colonel St. George to his room, so that he had a night-cap and every thing convenient for his rest; that, whilst they were talking above stairs, the door was pushed in; that a man came in, brandishing a pistol, followed by many others; that, not finding the gentlemen in the parlour, they took the candle, and proceeded to the room; that they seized Mr. Uniacke, drew him down stairs, and stunned him with several blows; that, when they brought him into the parlour, she threw herself, with her infant child, on his body, and intreated them to spare the best of fathers and of husbands; that she then received a stroke of a pistol on the side of her head, which covered her with blood; that two wretches seized her husband by the legs, whilst four of them stabbed him in various parts; that, during this time, others of the party had been engaged with Colonel St. George, and had dragged down his mangled body, and threw it upon her and her infant, as they lay stretched on the dead body of her beloved husband; that she crawled to her room with her child, and endeavoured to prevail on a terrified servant maid to go down and look after her master, having brought herself to believe that he might still be alive; that, having with difficulty succeeded with the maid, she went down, and confirmed her in the death of her husband, and his friend. Question by Mr. Qurr—"Which of those persons, who were engaged in this horrid transaction, does Mrs. Uniacke think she can charge her recollection with?" Witness—"The

person who entered, brandishing his pistol, and the person from whom I received the blow. The next morning several persons were brought me; I knew them not. In the eleventh man I instantly recognized the murderer of my dear husband; and the sixth person after, the man who struck me. I think I saw them before this transaction; but I have no difficulty in swearing most positively that these were the men." Mr. Quin—"One question more is all I shall ask. Pray, madam, turn round, and see whether you cannot identify the persons." It is not in the power of words to convey an adequate idea of the scene of horror which now took place. Mrs. Uniacke had not seen the wretches since the time she had identified them, and then but for a moment; a cold tremor instantly seized her; she turned pale, and fainted; when recovered a little from her depression, she made repeated efforts to turn round; the fear of seeing them counteracted every effort. "Will they hurt me?" she exclaimed; the Court assured her not. It was the pure impulse of nature; it spoke home to every heart—there was nothing studied; every part of her demeanor was marked by most captivating simplicity. When she was turned round, the start of horror which she gave was inconceivable; her look was wild—she gazed at them for a moment; then in the twinkling of an eye she recovered a greater degree of apparent strength and composure than she had possessed during the long account of the various occurrences in this horrible transaction. She started suddenly from the chair, and immediately pointed out and recognized the two wretches who were at the bar. "O! then, I will point them out," she said.—"That is the man who murdered my dear husband; this the man who nearly murdered me." She sunk into her chair, and moaned piteously: indeed, the whole of her examination gave the attentive spectator an unequalled opportunity of tracing the operation of the two most powerful passions, grief and terror. Master Uniacke's evidence was not material. The prisoners attempted an *alibi*; suffice it to say, their story was discredited by an honourable Jury; for it is the peculiar good fortune of this country to have as good men on its juries as any part of the King's dominions; the two were found guilty, and sent off to be hanged where the murder was committed. Three of the murderers of Mr. Doolan have been convicted, and his steward, who was concerned in that barbarous affair, was convicted for some other felony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 4. We are extremely sorry to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Palley*, of 32 guns, commanded by the Hon.

Captain Curzon. This ship arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, from a cruise off the coast of France: soon after she had anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a most tremendous sea, which continued with increasing violence until about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she parted from one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and top-masts were then struck; and she rode with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her holding so much wind; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors a-head, until the after-part struck on the rocks in the bay, between Witley hedge and Mount Bitten point. A number of people now assembled on the shore to render assistance to the unfortunate crew and the *Busy cutter*, Mr. Frazer, master, very gallantly attempted, but in vain, to put off a boat, as the surf ran mountains high, and the breakers were dreadful. The *Palley* had now only one boat on her booms, which was launched over-board with Lieut. Biffell, and five seamen, who volunteered the hazardous attempt of bringing a line on shore, which was happily effected, though the boat was knocked to atoms by striking. The people on shore, amongst which the *Busy's* crew (attended by Mr. Frazer, to all of whom throughout this distressing business great praise is due), were particularly active. An hawser now was made fast from the ship to the shore; by which means every soul on board, women, children, seamen, and marines, with the sick, were brought to the shore before one o'clock at noon. The ship at low water was left dry; had this melancholy accident happened at low tide every soul must have perished. Parties of men from all the ships, with a guard of marine, assisted by the crew, got out greatest part of her stores. Admiral Sir R. King was extremely vigilant in the business; and the artificers of the dock-yard stripped off all her copper that could be preserved. On board of the *Palley* one man only lost his life; and he was killed by the fall of the main-mast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck that she could not be got off, and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood-tide. A boat belonging to the *Creatif*, in attempting to go to the relief of the *Palley*, was upset; and Mr. Matley, acting lieutenant of the *Canada*, and three seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

Mail-Boat, April 11. The Commission for trying O'Connell, Favey, Barry, Aiken and Leary, under a charge of high treason, was opened at Marlborough yesterday afternoon.

noon. The Commissioners were Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Justice Lawrence, Mr. Sergeant Shephard, Mr. Sergeant Robt, Recorder of London; Mr. Sergeant Rumpington, and Mr. Sergeant Palmer. After the Commission had been read by Mr. Knapp, the Court adjourned.

The Court was this day opened at half past 12; Lord Romney, Mr. Justice Buller and Mr. Justice Heath, on the Bench. The list of Grand Jurors being called over, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. Sir William Geary, Bart. Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. Charles Townshend, Esq. Henry Oxenden, Esq. William Hammond, Esq. Nicholas Biomelet Toke, Esq. Lewis Coge (the younger), Esq. Edward Anfin, Esq. George Grote, Esq. George Childers, Esq. Francis Motby Austin, Esq. Edward Husley, Esq. John Larkin, Esq. Thomas Bree, Esq. Edward Peach, Esq. Henry Woodgate Esq. William Francis Woodgate, Esq. James Chadman, Esq. George Smith, Esq. George Talbot Hatley Foots, Esq.

The Grand Jury being sworn, Mr. Justice Buller delivered to them an excellent charge; after which they withdrew for the purpose of considering the bill to be presented to them. A prodigious number of witnesses were sworn in Court to give evidence before the Grand Jury; and the Court adjourned. The Attorney-General, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Garraw, attended as Counsel for the Crown. Mr. Plomer is to conduct the defence.

April 15. Andrew Burns, aged 22, and John Hill, only 19, suffered death at *Stafford* for a highway robbery. Their sufferings were unhappily protracted by the falling of the scaffolding at the place of execution; both of the unhappy culprits were much hurt; one of them fainted; and it was a considerable time before he was sufficiently recovered to undergo the sentence of the law.

Maidstone, April 18. Yesterday copies of the indictment found against Mr. O'Connor, and the rest of the prisoners confined in our gaol for high treason, were delivered to them, together with lists of the jury and witnesses. Upwards of 200 persons are summoned on the jury. The number of witnesses on the part of the Crown is 101; and the indictment is of an extraordinary length. The following is an abstract of the indictment: There are three treasons laid in the indictment, and seven overt-acts. The same overt-acts are charged to each species of treason. The first treason is compassing the King's death—the second, adhering to, aiding, and comforting, the King's enemies—the third, compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to move and sustain foreigners and strangers; that is to

say, the persons exercising the powers of Government in France, and the men of France under the Government of the said persons, with force to invade this realm.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, April 5.

At half past nine this evening, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Hill, Upholsterer, of Piccadilly, near St. James's Church, which burnt with much fury for want of water during the first half hour; and in 20 minutes entirely consumed the house, and damaged two others. The house was full of lodgers, who saved very little of their unfinisured valuable effects; amongst which, a collection of pictures intended shortly to have come to auction; a few of which, by the personal exertions of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his domestics, and a serjeant's guard, were preserved.

Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. Roger O'Connor was apprehended at his apartments in Craven-street, in the Strand, by Sylvester the messenger, and two of the officers belonging to Bow-street. He was brought up to the Secretary of State's office, and a warrant made out for sending him back to Dublin; for which place he was conveyed last night by the messenger, accompanied by the Police officers.

Sunday, April 15.

This morning, at 10, the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. White, the Solicitor, met at the Secretary of State's office, to examine several persons brought up from Manchester, on a charge of treasonable practices, and the witnesses against them. Proofs of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy, to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this country, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have, we understand, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, who have been all examined before the Privy Council.

Tuesday, April 17.

On *Easter Monday* last, information was given at the Excise office, that a party of smugglers, with three loaded carts, would reach town that day (by way of Croydon), together with one full of small arms, and that they would, no doubt, make a desperate resistance. A party of officers and a company of Dragoons were sent, and met them, as described, near Croydon; but only found in company with the carts (besides the drivers) two persons, of the names of Johnson and Tapfell, who were well known in the smuggling trade, the others having returned, supposing the goods to be out of danger. The carts were seized, and the men apprehended and lodged in the

New Gaol, in the Borough; where they were accommodated with an apartment, the window of which faced a court-yard that led up to the door of the gaol. About 11 o'clock this morning, a person requested to see the prisoners, who it appears had previously put fire-arms through the iron-grates of the window where the prisoners were. This person remained in conference for some time; when Johnson requested one of the turnkeys to go to the apartment where he slept, to fetch him his sleeve-buttons; and while he was gone the visitor asked the other turnkey to let him out. The outer door being opened for that purpose, Johnson and his comrade burst suddenly out of the room, and each presented to the turnkey a blunderbuss, and prevented him from shutting the door; he suffered them to escape, but, supposing as they had irons under their trowsers, he should be able, with assistance, to overtake and secure them; but their plan was too well executed; for a person had been waiting two hours before the prison with three very capital horses to assist their escape; and he was also furnished with arms; these horses they mounted, and threatened with instant death any person who offered to molest them. They then went off full-speed, to the great astonishment of a number of spectators. The person who held their horses while they mounted was secured, and underwent an examination at Union Hall, and afterwards was committed to the New Gaol. Mr. Allport, the head-keeper, unluckily had left town for Kiegate early in the morning.

The anniversary of the Royal Humane Society (for which an excellent sermon had been preached on the 15th by the Rev. Archer Thompson) was this day celebrated, at the London Tavern, by nearly 300 philanthropists; who, in addition to the innocently-pleasant conviviality of the day, were gratified by the heartfelt rapture of beholding a procession of a considerable number of their fellow creatures who had been preserved from premature death; and with an elegant recital of an eclogue, (see pp. 328, 329), by the sons of Mr. Gretton and Mr. Davenport.

Wednesday, April 18.

The late King of Sweden, a few years before he fell a sacrifice to the rage of an assassin, wrote a play, called "Siri Baha, or the Dangers of Curiosity." This Drama was translated into English by a German; but in so rough a manner, that it was totally unfit for our stage. From this rough version, a Drama has been formed by Mr. Trapp, which was brought forward last night under the title of "Curiosity," for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The play was received throughout with warm approbation, and some passages of a loyal ten-

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dency were highly applauded. A prologue, by Mr. Taylor, containing a character of the Royal author, was ably delivered by Holman; and an epilogue, by the same writer, justifying the female curiosity, and ridiculing the mere fops of fashion, and the mere drudges of trade, with, however, a due tribute to rank and commerce, was delivered with great spirit by Miss Ecterton. The house was well attended.

Thursday, April 19.

A magistrate from Bow-street, with a party of officers, went, about 12 last night, to a public house, in Crampton-street, Clerkenwell; and seized, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office, 14 prisoners, a Division of the London Corresponding Society. They were conveyed in six coaches to Clerkenwell Sessions house, where they underwent an examination, and whence three of them made their escape: the others were sent to the New prison, Clerkenwell.

Friday, April 20.

The seizure of the Division of the London Corresponding Society, and their papers, at Clerkenwell, led to further discoveries: and last night, about 11, a large party of Bow-street officers, arrested the head body, called the Executive Committee, which had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings, next door to the back entrance of the Queen of Bohemia's head. In this place 16 members of the Society were last night found sitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and several desks, as if the Secretaries of the different divisions were there to take down the minutes of the resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated seat like a pulpit, and in high sittings, in this situation, the members were apprehended.

All doubts of the determination of the French to stay the invasion of the British dominions are now removed by the highest authority. The King has sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, apprizing them, that the most formidable preparations are making by France and her allies immediately to attack this Country; and that within the bosom of the land incendiaries and rebels are associating, to assist the designs of the enemy. Mr. Dundas has published an important official plan, pointing out the means of repelling the attempts of our foes, and calculated to call forth all the energies of a Nation determined to stand or fall with its freedom and independence. Mr. Sheridan and other gentlemen, heretofore in the habit of opposing the measures of administration, have declared their sense of the national danger, have well described the wily manœuvres and alarming designs of the French, and have resolved to join heart

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

219. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with samples of the fruit, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

223. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the W. Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

224. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with samples, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1798.

229. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

231. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

233. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1798; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

236. ANNATTO. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

242. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In a very few of the copies of the present month's Magazine, p. 286, l. 13, *ingratitude* has been misprinted for *ingratiate*.

The Writer of the article in vol. LIX. p. 763, relative to the death of ISAAC FREEDON, stating that he had then before him an opinion of the late Sir Thomas Davers, is very particularly requested to communicate his address to our Printer; as it may essentially serve the family of the person whose character is there given.

C. S. has complied with the request of an ingenious medallist, to defer the continuance of his *Essays on the Provincial Half-pennies* until the publication of Mr. Conder's work.

OBSERVER (of Wilby-lodge, Wye) says, "MR. FINNEY," p. 240, "was born at Rye, in Sussex, where his family have resided for many years. Of his compositions I know little, except of his being engaged in several Journal publications."

A CONSTANT READER informs us, that the Lines on Miss Berham (not Barham) were pilfered by J. T. T. from a headstone in the church yard of Thanington, near Canterbury, to the memory of Mrs. Locke, wife of Capt. Jeremy L. of the Hon. East India Company's service, who died about three years ago. Miss B. (who was also a lady of great respectability and virtue) died in March last.

J. L. asks whether M. Le Vaillant has yet published the Ornithology he promised in his last Travels in Africa? If the late unfortunate troubles in France should have prevented him, every Naturalist must very much deplore it.

A CORRESPONDENT asks where he can meet with the *Golden Ivy*, mentioned in Miller, Hanbury, and other botanical writers, but not to be found at the Nurseries?

A. Z. enquires what medical (or other) books mention the mischievous effects arising from the unnatural custom of some mothers not suckling their children, although well able so to do, and what those effects are?

CANDIDUS, A FRIEND TO MERCY AND CHARITY, and several others; on "The Pursuits of Literature," are under consideration.—COWDRAY HOUSE in our Weekly with J. M.; the TRIP TO PARIS; &c. &c.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty Office, March 25. Copy of a letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Ville de Paris*, at Sea, Feb. 21.

Sir, you will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the *Thalia*, and Captain Downman, of the *Speedy Scoop*; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer; and the latter detailing an action between the *Speedy* and another of the enemy's privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, Officers, and Company.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Sir, *Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.*

On the 5th inst. at four A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the *Antoine* French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: she was returning from a cruise to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

H. POWLETT.

My Lord, *Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d inst. at day-light, being seventeen leagues West of Vigo, we discovered a brig bearing down on us with all sail set. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, she hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all sail to close, engaging her until half past five, when she tacked and made sail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half past seven; when, from her advantage of sailing and little wind, she got out of gunshot. Owing to the great swell, we received little damage, having only our fore-top-mast shot through, with some of the running-rigging cut. If falling calm, and the vessels separating against all our efforts with the sweeps, I had the mortification, about 12 o'clock, to see her fire several guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the master, he, with 22 men who were on board the prize, battered down 26 Spaniards, and made their escape in a small boat. At day-light a breeze of wind sprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, she being within gunshot tacked, and made all sail from us, rowing with her sweeps at the same time. We chased her until noon; when they, finding she had the heels of us, shortened sail, wore, and stood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main top-gallant-mast head. At half past twelve, being within pistol-shot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, observing her fire to slacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board; but at that instant she wore, and came to the wind on the

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larboard tack; but finding us close upon her larboard quarter, and from our braces and bowsprits being shot away, our yard coming square, she took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all sail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing musquetry at each other for twenty minutes, and, in soon as the lower mast was secured, set our studding sails, and continued the chase until seven P. M. when we lost sight of her, from her superior sailing. I then hauled our wind, and made short tacks all night to fall-in with our prize; at day-light saw her to windward, at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prize-master, the brig is called the *Papillon*, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had 5 men killed, and 4 badly wounded. I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Dutton and Mr. Johnson, boat-swain, amongst the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Marshall master, for his good conduct during the action. Every praise is due to the ship's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower masts, bowsprit, main-boom, both top-masts and most of the yards shot through, with all the standing and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Lisbon, to repair our damage. HUGH DOWNMAN.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wallis, commander of his Majesty's Ship Porpoise, to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. dated Yarmouth Roads, March 29.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command anchored here this evening. On Monday morning last, St. Abb's head bearing S. W. 12 or 14 leagues, I fell-in with a Dutch galliot, bound from Rotterdam to Altona, 10 days out; finding him close on wind, which was then at N. W. by W. I was well assured he could not be bound to Altona, and have an idea that he was bound North about to France; and having neither brief, register, or any part to warrant his being on the coast of Scotland, I have thought proper to bring him in here; he now says he was bound to Montrose, and that he proposed an Englishman at Rotterdam to carry the cargo there: he has no paper of any kind to shew any such transaction. The vessel was built in Holland last year; and the master of her says she belongs to himself and a gentleman at Limbourg. He (the master) has been a prisoner in England 18 months of this war, and was taken, commanding a Dutch vessel; he and his ship's company are all natives of Holland. Under these circumstances, I have no doubt but both the vessel and cargo ought to be condemned.

Extract

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir John Berles Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Portus D'Antioche, March 14.

"I beg leave to inform you, that on the night of the 14th inst. I stood into the Portus D'Antioche with his Majesty's ships under my orders, and anchored near Basque Road; and have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the Squadron captured the vessels mentioned on the list which accompanies this letter."

[The list of captures contains 6 brigs and 4 chasse marées, bound from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with wine, bran &c.]

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of Le Chasseur Barque French privateer, belonging to Ruyenne, of 16 guns; also of his Majesty's ship Echo having driven on shore, to the Northward of Campe; down, and destroyed, a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns].

Admiralty-Office, April 2. A letter, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you of the loss of the ship Canada, on the 22d inst. at seven A. M. the Anson having discovered a sail in the East quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight; when Captain Stopford, in the Phaeton, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garon-ne, but struck upon the Olive rocks, near the Cordovan light-house; she was left by most of her crew, who had previously thrown her guns overboard. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, in Port-Royal Harbour, Jan. 9.

Sir, having yesterday received a letter from Captain Rickerts, of his Majesty's ship Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the vessels therein mentioned, in Guadilla bay, in the island of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts; I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who, I am confident, will with me highly approve of his brilliant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, under his command.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zebu, Dec. 28.

Sir, having received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the island of Porto Rico, I proceeded there, with the King's ships named in the margin*. On the 29th, at noon, we anchored close abreast of the forts; and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection. To Captain Cartwright I am indebted for the gallant and able support that he on this occasion met with, (as well as on many others since the Regulus has been under my orders). Captain Menals, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, executed that service much to his own honour, and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the Squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises. I am, &c. W. H. RICKERTS.

La Magicienne, 5 wounded; Regulus, none killed or wounded; Diligence, 1 wounded. Vessels captured in Guadilla Bay: Le Rebus privateer, 659 guns; one ship, three brigs, and one schooner.

Extract of another letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Queen, in Port-Royal Harbour, Jan. 1.

I am to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my letter of the 29th of October, the French Corvette La Republique Triumphante, of 14 guns and 170 men, has been captured by his Majesty's ships Severn and Pelican.

Admiralty-Office, April 10. Extract of a letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 4.

Sir, Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon this day, 12 leagues to the Eastward of Scarborough, I fell-in with two French privateers, a brig, and a schooner; and, after a chase of six hours, I captured the brig Legere, three days from Dunkirk; with 10 guns on board (pierced for 16), and 60 men. On my getting near them they parted, when I made the Narcissus's signal to chase the schooner, but without success, as she escaped by superior sailing.

Enclosure from Sir Edward Pellew, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 7.

Sir, *Cleopatra, Falmouth, April 6.*

After separation from Sir Edward Pellew, I had the good fortune, on the 26th ult. at half past two in the morning, to discover a ship standing to the Northward, and immediately gave chase, and in an hour and a half came alongside, and, after giving her all our larboard guns, she struck, and proved to be the Emile French ship

* La Magicienne, Regulus, Diligence, privateer,

privateer, en razée, a very fast sailer, from l'Osien, mounting 16 six-pounders and 2 brass twelves, manned with 110 men, out 30 d. 5. ISRAEL PELLEW.

Babel, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17.

Sir, it is with great pleasure I acquaint you that Lieutenant Pym yesterday afternoon captured (in the presence, the launch following,) after a most desperate resistance, the French republican schooner la Desirée, mounting 6 carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I discovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominique, standing towards me; soon after the wind died away; and she, having made us out distinctly, took to her sweeps, and rowed off; which Lieutenant Pym observing, volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I at once consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct. The 2 boats contained but 24 men; he was 3 leagues from the ship, and had been rowing 4 hours before he got within reach of their cannon; from which they kept up an incessant firing till he boarded. He reports, that the officers and men under him behaved with the greatest coolness and impetuity. I am sorry to add that we lost a very valuable seaman, and had five wounded; amongst the latter a Mr. Ashburst, a young gentleman of very promising expectations, and a volunteer on the occasion. The enemy had 3 killed, and 15 badly wounded. She had been out 6 days from Guadaloupe, had taken 1 American brig from St. Vincent, bound to Boston. J. MAINWARING.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the following captures: viz. Le Lynx privateer, of 18 guns and 70 men, by Capt. Fowerpoint, of the King's Fisher; the St. Joze Spanish logger, 6 guns, 44 men, by Capt. Downman, of the Speedy; Le Cesar privateer, 16 guns, 80 men, and Le Pont de Lodi, 16 guns, 100 men, by Capt. Legge, of the Cambrian; Le Dragon schooner, 12 guns, 80 men, and le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, 10 gun, 75 men, by Capt. Western, of the Tamer; La Décidée privateer, 10 guns, 80 men, and Le Scorpion, 20 guns, and 160 men, by Capt. Totty, of the Alfred; Le Ceres privateer, 14 guns, by Capt. Mitford, of the Matilda; L'Espoire, 8 guns, 66 men, by Capt. Champion, of the Zenith; a Spanish schooner, 6 guns, 8 twivels, by Lord H. Paulett, of the Thalia; a Spanish merchant ship of 600 tons, 8 guns, and 45 men, with a valuable cargo from Monte Video to Cadix, by Capt. Hood, of the Zulus; also, 6 privateer sloops, belonging to Guadaloupe, and 14 merchant ships and vessels, by the Squadron under Admiral Harvey.]

Admiralty-Office, April 14. Copy of a letter from Vics-Admiral Kingsmill, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and

vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cove of Cork, the 6th instant.

Sir, I herewith transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from the Hon. Captain De Courcy, of his Majesty's ship Magnanime, containing particulars of the capture of two French privateers.

I am, &c.

R KINGSMILL.

Magnanime, Cork Harbour, April 6.

Sir, I avail myself of the earliest means of acquainting you, that when I a service, assigned to me by your order of the 5th of March, had been nearly accomplished, chace was given by his Majesty's ship under my command to a French privateer brig; which, at the distance of about five miles, was on the dawn of the 16th of the same month observed to haul athwart the fore-foot of the little convoy submitted to my guidance. The gale being fresh, and favourable to the Magnanime's best sailing, it was trusted she would very speedily arrive up with the object of pursuit; but that end was not attained till, at the expiration of twenty-three hours, a spica had been run of two hundred and fifty-six miles, although the privateer had, in her flight, given a very manifest advantage, by steering in a circuitous manner. The satisfaction of capturing a fast-sailing privateer has been much increased by a knowledge, subsequently obtained, of its having been the design of her commander, in a confidence of his vessel's unrivaled sailing, to hover round the convoy till a favourable moment should occur for attacking its least protected part. The privateer is named L'Eugenie, was captured in lat. 42 and long. 12, was manned, when chased, with 207 men, and armed with 18 guns; eight of which appear to have been thrown over-board whilst pressed in the pursuit. Under similar circumstances of wind and weather, pursuit was again given by the ship under my command to a ship which reconnoitred us, early on the morning of the 1st of April. The chace was continued with doubtful effect for some time; when, at length, after a pursuit of 120 miles, in 18 hours, she made a signal of surrendering. Her force consisted of 20 guns, (but pierced for 22,) and 177 men; and, like L'Eugenie, appears to be coppered, and perfectly new. Her name is L'Audaceux. The ease with which she ran round us, within six hours after being taken possession of, manifested how much we were indebted for the capture of her to her very bad steering. Sixteen of her guns were thrown overboard during the chace.

M. DE COURCY.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of a French schooner privateer, armed with one six-pounder and eight twivels, with 21 men, commanded by Monsieur Francois Dore, by his Majesty's armed brig

brig Terrier, Lieut. Lowton;—also the *Merveilleuse* schooner privateer *Lefevre*, mounting six guns (five of which were thrown overboard in the chase) and 39 men, by his Majesty's armed vessel the *Wright*, Captain Campbell, together with the recapture of three brigs, laden with coals, viz. *Spalding*, of Boston; *Ranger*, of Yarmouth; *Elizabeth*, of Wells; which had been taken by the French privateer the same morning.

Admiralty Office, April 16. Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Trollope, of his Majesty's ship *Ruffel*, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Spithead, April 14.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 14th ult. his Majesty's ship *Jason*, in company with the *Ruffel*, burnt a small French brig, in ballast, bound from Brest to Nantes; and on the 20th ult. his Majesty's ships *Ruffel* and *Jason* captured the *Ben Croton*, a French brig privateer, of 22 guns and 65 men, from Granville; had been out 14 days and taken nothing.

I am, &c. HENRY TROLLOPE.

Admiralty Office, April 22. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Queen*, Cape Nicholas Mole, March 12.

Herewith you will receive, for their Lordship's information, a list of such armed vessels, &c. as have been captured

by the ships and vessels under my command, since my last return.

A list of armed vessels, captured and destroyed by his Majesty's squadron under my command, since the 29th of October, 1797.

A French schooner privateer, of 20 guns, destroyed by the *Jamaica*; *La Portance* French schooner privateer, of two four-pounders, captured by the *Jamaica*; *Le Petit Ressource* French privateer, of one three-pounder and two twelve, captured by the *Swallow*; *La Croix* French schooner privateer, of six guns, and a cargo, captured by the *Ceres*; *Le Brutus* French privateer, of nine guns, captured by *La Magicienne*, *Régulus*, and *Diligence*; a French schooner privateer, captured by the *Gannet* cutter; a privateer, captured by the *Recovery* schooner; *La Magicienne* French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 178 tons, captured by the *Vaillant* and squadron; *Le Bien Venue* French schooner privateer, of 14 guns, but only eight mounted, captured by the *Carnegie* and squadron; a large Spanish gun-boat, destroyed near the Havannah, by the *Ceres*, *Trent*, and squadron; a Spanish schooner packet, armed with swivel, and with a cargo, captured, together with four Spanish brigs, loaded with hides, tallow, dyewoods, and a great quantity of gunpowder, &c.—by the squadron, together with several schooner-rigged row-boats, taken by the squadron at the Mole, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Bigh. H. PARKER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An earthquake happened on the West coast of *Samarra*, Feb. 20, 1797. The vibratory shocks of this earthquake are stated to have continued for three minutes, and to have recurred at intervals, during a space of three hours, till the shock had completely ceased. At Padang, the houses of the inhabitants are almost totally destroyed, and the public works much damaged. The snow Padang, lying at anchor in the river, was thrown, by the sudden rise of the sea, upwards of three miles on shore. The number of lives lost at Padang exceeded 300. Of these, some were crushed under the ruins of falling houses; some were literally entombed alive by the earth closing upon them; and others were drowned by the sudden irruption of the waters of the ocean. At Natal, the epidemic of a subordinate of *Boscobel*, very considerable damage was sustained, and several houses thrown down, but no lives were lost.

Rome, Feb. 15. The Cardinals Albani, York, and Bucca, fled in time to Terracina. Several of the Papal palaces, as also those of the fugitive Cardinals, have been sealed with the French seal. The French, immediately on their arrival, laid a contribution on the City of four millions

in ready money, two millions in provisions, and 3000 horses. The Cardinals *Sommaglia*, *Ravalla*, *Carosti*, *Trajetto*, and *Corandini*; *Columa*, the Duke de *Braschi*, and two Prelates; have been taken as hostages: the Fiscal *Barbani* is in confinement; and all the suspected public officers have been dismissed. The tree of Liberty is to be planted in the Capitol this day, the same on which a solemn mass is annually celebrated in the Vatican, for the inauguration of the Pope. Our new Roman Republic will comprehend all those provinces which were left to the Pope by the treaty of Tolentino. The militia have been disbanded, and the Papal troops disarmed.

Belgium, Feb. 18. The arms of the new Roman Republic are to be the figure of *Brutus* rising out of the tomb, and its standard tri-coloured, with white, red, and black.

Paris, April 13. The Pope has definitely decided to repair to the abbey of *Meleek*, on the Danube, there to end his days. The choice between *Vienna*, *Prague*, and *Gratz*, was left to him; but he preferred *Meleek*. He is stopped 14 Cardinals for the management of his ecclesiastical affairs; and will also be allowed, during

during his life, a revenue of 300,000 florins. At his death, there 24 cardinals will elect a new head of the church.

The City of Geneva has been incorporated with the French Republic.

Louis XVIII. has taken up his residence at *St. Petersburg* in a splendid palace prepared for him by the Emperor. The Prince of Condé, on his arrival in that City, found an establishment of household, servants, &c. precisely similar, and as magnificent as he possessed in France. He has entered the Russian service, has formally renounced the French colours, and accepted those of Russia.

The rafts which are now building in the basin of *Ofna* advance with great celerity. They are formed of very long and thick beams, and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of casks (*fonceaux*). A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of as great length and breadth as may be desired.

The deliberations of the Congress at *Rastatt* appear likely to be brought to a speedy determination. The Empire, unable as it should seem to maintain its rights, has yielded to the demands of France. The entire cession of the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and the secularization of the Ecclesiastical states, have been capitulated to as the conditions of peace. To regulate the indemnities to the displaced princes is all that now remains to be done; but here, we perceive, many difficulties will occur; particularly in the indemnity that Prussia will in all probability claim for the *Statholder*. And even when all shall be arranged, is it unlikely, we would think, that the Executive Directory may impose some pecuniary levy on an Empire that has suffered itself thus to be degraded? The Emperor himself does not appear to be perfectly easy on the subject; for numerous boules of Austrian and Hungarian troops are still kept in motion in the Tyrol country and in Italy.

WEST INDIES.

Antigua, Jan. 28. On the 13th inst. died, at English Harbour, Charles Peterfon, Esq. 66th Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship *Perdrix*. This event was occasioned by a dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour. Ld C. commanded his Majesty's Schoop of war the *Favourite*, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. P. (though an older Lieutenant than Ld C.) had lately served on board that ship under his command; but, having been removed to the *Perdrix*, and Ld C. not having a commission as master and commander, Mr. P. being then at English Harbour, supposed himself to be the commanding officer, and under that idea issued some orders to Ld C. which were

answered by other orders from Ld C. to Mr. P. Upon Mr. P.'s refusal to obey these orders, a Lieutenant with a party of marines were sent to put him under arrest, and Mr. P. prepared for resistance, and ordered the crew of the *Perdrix* to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Ld C. arrived, went up to Mr. P. demanded if he would obey his orders or not; and, upon being answered in the negative, he immediately shot him dead upon the spot. An inquest was taken by the Coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had been shot by Lord Camelford in consequence of a mutiny. A Court Martial has since been held on board his Majesty's Ship *Invincible*, in Fort Royal Bay, by William Cayley, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Invincible*, and Senior Captain of his Majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, President; Captains J. Maidwaring, Charles Ekins, Richard Brown, and Alexander Burrows.—The Court, being duly sworn, proceeded to try Lord Camelford; and, having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny, were unanimously of opinion that "the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieutenant Peterfon, both before and at the instant of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the senior officer at English Harbour at that time, and the violent measures taken by Lieutenant Peterfon to resist the same, by arming the *Perdrix's* ship's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the discipline of his Majesty's service. The Court do therefore unanimously adjudge, that the Right Honourable Lord Camelford be honourably acquitted; and he is hereby honourably acquitted accordingly."

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 31.

The following proclamation was circulated at a late hour last night.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

CAMDEN.

Whereas a traitorous conspiracy existing within this kingdom, for the subversion of the authority of his Majesty and the Parliament, and for the destruction of the established constitution and government, hath considerably extended itself, and hath broken out into acts of open violence and rebellion: We have therefore, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, issued the most direct and positive orders

orders to the officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision, for the immediate suppression thereof; and also, to recover the arms which have been traitorously forced from his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to disarm the rebels, and all persons disaffected to his Majesty's government, by the most summary and effectual measures. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, on their allegiance, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, his Majesty's forces, in the execution of their duty, to whom we have given it strictly in command, to afford full protection to them from all acts of violence which shall be attempted against their persons or properties. Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, March 30.

Expelles were sent off to the commanding officers in the several districts, and the mail-coaches were not dispatched from the Post office before two o'clock this morning.

Dublin, April 21. This afternoon the Lord Chancellor finished his visitation of the College. Dr. Stokes is suspended for three years, that is to say, he cannot be admitted to the rank of a senior fellow, if vacancies should arise during that period. The pupils he, has at present are ordered from him, and he is not permitted to receive any more. If, on the expiration of three years, any improper conduct should attach to his character, then to be expelled. It was clearly proved upon his examination, that Lord Murray had received the information upon which he founded his statements, chiefly from this Gentleman. Nineteen students, scholars, and sizers, have been expelled; and of that number, it is said, four are to be prosecuted for seditious practices. They are all either Roman Catholics, or young men from Belfast, and that part of the country.

Cork, April 11. The Hon. Col. King was this day arraigned and acquitted of the murder of Col. Fitzgerald; as was likewise John Hennessy, a parson connected with the Earl of Kington's family. When Col. King appeared in Court, he was visibly agitated and embarrassed, and seemed to feel, with lively delicacy, the distressed situation in which he was this day placed. The Court was considerably crowded. The result of the murder was not brought home to either of the prisoners.

Cork, April 12. At an early hour this day the County Court was crowded in consequence of a more awful, afflicting, and interesting trial never, perhaps, excited the attention of cultivated and civilized ears. It was the trial of the murderers, the butchers, the assassins, Colonel Manzer St. George and John Unmack Esq. For the honour

draw a veil over this almost cannibal barbarism, were it not that it may be of use for mankind in general to be made acquainted with the horrid depravity and debasement to which the human species may be reduced. The Counsel for the Crown opened the prosecution.—The first witness was the unfortunate Mrs. Unmack: she scarcely was on the table, when she swooned, and became totally insensible; during her examination she repeatedly swooned away, and by every effort of kindness, consideration, respect, and attention, from every one, she waded through her horrid detail of her husband's murder and her own sufferings. To convey an idea of the sympathy of the Court and of the publick, would be impossible. A lovely, and amiable woman, emaciated and broken down with grief, and a charming boy not ten years of age, and yet the eldest of six infants, presented a picture of interesting misery which no pen can describe, and which no eye witnessed without shedding tears of sorrowing sympathy. She swore, that, on the night on which the banditti had attacked her husband's house, she was sitting in her parlour, her boy with her, and her child at her breast; that her husband had attended Colonel St. George to his room, to see that he had a night-cap and every thing convenient for his rest; that, whilst they were talking above stairs, the door was pushed in; that a man came in, brandishing a pistol, followed by many others; that, not finding the gentlemen in the parlour, they took the candle, and proceeded to the room; that they seized Mr. Unmack, drew him down stairs, and struck him with several blows; that, when they brought him into the parlour, she threw herself, with her infant child, on his body, and intreated them to spare the best of fathers and of husbands; that she then received a stroke of a pistol on the side of her head, which covered her with blood; that two wretches seized her husband by the legs, whilst four of them stabbed him in various parts; that, during this time, others of the party had been engaged with Colonel St. George, and had dragged down his mangled body, and threw it upon her and her infant, as they lay stretched on the dead body of her beloved husband; that she crawled to her room with her child, and endeavoured to prevail on a terrified servant maid to go down and look after her master, having brought herself to believe that he might still be alive; that, having with difficulty succeeded with the maid, she went down, and confirmed her in the death of her husband, and his friend. Question by Mr. Quin—"Which of those persons, who were engaged in this horrid transaction, does Mrs. Unmack think she can charge her recollection with?" Witness—"The

person who entered, brandishing his pistol, and the person from whom I received the blow. The next morning several persons were brought me; I knew them not. In the eleventh man I instantly recognized the murderer of my dear husband; and the sixth person after, the man who struck me. I think I saw them before this transaction; but I have no difficulty in swearing most positively that these were the men." Mr. Quin—"One question more is all I shall ask. Pray, madam, turn round, and see whether you cannot identify the persons." It is not in the power of words to convey an adequate idea of the scene of horror which now took place. Mrs. Uniacke had not seen the wretches since the time she had identified them, and then but for a moment; a cold tremor instantly seized her; she turned pale, and fainted; when recovered a little from her depression, she made repeated efforts to turn round; the fear of seeing them counteracted every effort. "Will they hurt me?" she exclaimed; the Court assured her not. It was the pure impulse of nature; it spoke home to every heart—there was nothing studied; every part of her demeanor was marked by most captivating simplicity. When she was turned round, the first of horror which she gave was inconceivable; her look was wild—she gazed at them for a moment; then in the twinkling of an eye she recovered a greater degree of apparent strength and composure than she had possessed during the long account of the various occurrences in this horrible transaction. She started suddenly from the chair, and immediately pointed out and recognized the two wretches who were at the bar. "O! then, I will point them out," she said.—"That is the man who murdered my dear husband; this the man who nearly murdered me." She sunk into her chair, and moaned piteously; indeed, the whole of her examination gave the attentive spectator an unequalled opportunity of tracing the operation of the two most powerful passions, grief and terror. Master Uniacke's evidence was not material. The prisoners attempted an *alibi*; suffice it to say, their story was discredited by an honourable jury; for it is the peculiar good fortune of this country to have a good man on its juries as any part of the King's dominions; the two were found guilty, and sent off to be hanged where the murder was committed. Three of the murderers of Mr. Doolah have been convicted, and his steward, who was concerned in that barbarous affair, was convicted for some other felony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 4. We are extremely sorry to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Palis*, of 32 guns, commanded by the Hon.

Captain Curzon. This ship arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, from a cruise off the coast of France. Soon after she had anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S: by W. attended with a most tremendous sea, which continued with increasing violence until about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she parted from one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and top-masts were then struck; and the rods with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her holding so much wind; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors a-head, until the after-part struck on the rocks in the bay, between Wily hedge and Mount Bitten point. A number of people now assembled on the shore to render assistance to the unfortunate crew and the *Busy cutter*, Mr. Frazer, master, very gallantly attempted, but in vain, to put off a boat, as the surf ran mountains high, and the breakers were dreadful. The *Palis* had now only one boat on her booms, which was launched over-board with Lieut. Biffell, and five seamen, who volunteered the hazardous attempt of bringing a line on shore, which was happily effected, though the boat was knocked to atoms by striking. The people on shore, amongst which the *Busy's* crew (attended by Mr. Frazer, to all of whom throughout this distressing business great praise is due), were particularly active. An hawser now was made fast from the ship to the shore; by which means every soul on board, women, children, seamen, and marines, with the sick, were brought to the shore before one o'clock at noon. The ship at low water was left dry; had this melancholy accident happened at low tide every soul must have perished. Parties of men from all the ships, with a guard of marine, assisted by the crew, got out greatest part of her stores. Admiral Sir R. King was extremely vigilant in the business; and the artificers of the dock-yard stripped off all her copper that could be preserved. On board of the *Palis* one man only lost his life; and he was killed by the fall of the main-mast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck that she could not be got off, and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood-tide. A boat belonging to the *Cruiser*, in attempting to go to the relief of the *Palis*, was upset; and Mr. Matley, acting lieutenant of the *Canada*, and three seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

Mail-Boat, April 11. The *Commissariat* for trying O'Connor, Favey, Barry, Alden and Leary, under a charge of high treason, was opened at Malton yesterday afternoon.

noon. The Commissioners were Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Justice Lawrence, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Mr. Serjeant Robt. Recorder of London; Mr. Serjeant Knappington, and Mr. Serjeant Palmer. After the Commission had been read by Mr. Knapp, the Court adjourned.

The Court was this day opened at half past 11; Lord Romney, Mr. Justice Buller and Mr. Justice Heath, on the Bench. The list of Grand Jurors being called over, the following gentlemen entered to their names:

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. Sir William Geary, Bart. Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. Charles Townshend, Esq. Henry Orzenden, Esq. William Hammond, Esq. Nicholas Broomel Toke, Esq. Lewis Coge (the younger), Esq. Edward Anstin, Esq. George Grote, Esq. George Childers, Esq. Francis Motley Austin, Esq. Edward Husley, Esq. John Larkin, Esq. Thomas Bred, Esq. Edward Peach, Esq. Henry Woodgate Esq. William Francis Woodgate, Esq. James Chadman, Esq. George Smith, Esq. George Talbot Hatley Foots, Esq.

The Grand Jury being sworn, Mr. Justice Buller delivered to them an excellent charge; after which they withdrew for the purpose of considering the bill to be presented to them. A prodigious number of witnesses were sworn in Court to give evidence before the Grand Jury; and the Court adjourned. The Attorney-General, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Garraw, attended as Counsel for the Crown. Mr. Plomer is to conduct the defence.

April 15. Andrew Berns, aged 21, and John Hill, only 19, suffered death at *Staford* for a highway robbery. Their sufferings were unhappily protracted by the falling of the scaffold at the place of execution; both of the unhappy culprits were much hurt; one of them fainted; and it was a considerable time before he was sufficiently recovered to undergo the sentence of the law.

Madison. April 18. Yesterday copies of the indictment found against Mr. O'Connor, and the rest of the prisoners confined in our jail for high treason, were delivered to them, together with lists of the jury and witnesses. Upwards of 200 persons are summoned on the jury. The number of witnesses on the part of the Crown is 101; and the indictment is of an extraordinary length. The following is an abstract of the indictment: There are three treasons laid in the indictment, and seven overt-acts. The same overt-acts are charged to each species of treason. The first treason is compassing the King's death—the second, adhering to, aiding, and comforting, the King's enemies—the third, compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers; that is to

say, the persons exercising the powers of Government in France, and the men of France under the Government of the said persons, with force to invade this realm.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, April 5.

At half past nine this evening, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Hill, Upholsterer, of Piccadilly, near St. James's Church, which burnt with much fury for want of water during the first half hour, and in 20 minutes entirely consumed the house, and damaged two others. The house was full of lodgers, who saved very little of their uninsured valuable effects; amongst which, a collection of pictures intended shortly to have come to auction; a few of which, by the personal exertions of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his domestics, and a serjeant's guard, were preserved.

Wednesday, April 11.

Mr. Roger O'Connor was apprehended at his apartments in Craven-street, in the Strand, by Sylvester the messenger, and two of the officers belonging to Bow-street. He was brought up to the Secretary of State's office, and a warrant made out for sending him back to Dublin; for which place he was conveyed last night by the messenger, accompanied by the Police officers.

Sunday, April 15.

This morning, at 10, the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. White, the Solicitor, met at the Secretary of State's office, to examine several persons brought up from Manchester, on a charge of treasonable practices, and the witnesses against them. Proof of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy, to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this country, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have, we understand, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, who have been all examined before the Privy Council.

Tuesday, April 17.

On *Esday Monday* last, information was given at the Excise office, that a party of smugglers, with three loaded carts, would reach town that day (by way of Croydon), together with one full of small arms, and that they would, no doubt, make a desperate resistance. A party of officers and a company of Dragoons were sent, and met them, as described, near Croydon; but only found in company with the carts (besides the drivers) two persons, of the names of Johnson and Tapfel, who were well known in the smuggling trade, the others having returned, supposing the goods to be out of danger. The carts were seized, and the men apprehended and lodged in the

New Gaol, in the Borough; where they were accommodated with an apartment, the widow of which faced a court-yard that led up to the door of the gaol. About 11 o'clock this morning, a person requested to see the prisoners, who it appears had previously put fire-arms through the iron-gates of the window where the prisoners were. This person remained in conference for some time; when Johnson requested one of the turnkeys to go to the apartment where he slept, to fetch him his sleeve-buttons; and while he was gone the visitor asked the other turnkey to let him out. The outer door being opened for that purpose, Johnson and his comrade burst suddenly out of the room, and each presented to the turnkey a blunderbuss, and prevented him from shutting the door; he suffered them to escape, but, supposing as they had irons under their trowsers, he should be able, with assistance, to overtake and secure them; but their plan was too well executed; for a person had been waiting two hours before the prison with three very capital horses to assist their escape; and he was also furnished with arms; these horses they mounted, and threatened with instant death any person who offered to molest them. They then went off full-speed, to the great astonishment of a number of spectators. The person who held their horses while they mounted was secured, and underwent an examination at Union Hall, and afterwards was committed to the New Gaol. Mr. Allport, the head-keeper, unluckily had left town for Kiegate early in the morning.

The anniversary of the Royal Humane Society (for which an excellent sermon had been preached on the 15th by the Rev. Archer Thompson) was this day celebrated, at the London Tavern, by nearly 300 philanthropists; who, in addition to the innocently-joyful conviviality of the day, were gratified by the heartfelt rapture of beholding a procession of a considerable number of their fellow creatures who had been preserved from premature death; and with an elegant recital of an eclogue, (see pp. 328, 329), by the sons of Mr. Gretton and Mr. Davenport.

Wednesday, April 18.

The late King of Sweden, a few years before he fell a sacrifice to the rage of an assassin, wrote a play, called "Sir Bashi, or the Dangers of Curiosity." This Drama was translated into English by a German; but in so rough a manner, that it was totally unfit for our stage. From this rough version, a Drama has been formed by Mr. Trapp, which was brought forward last night under the title of "Curiosity," for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The play was received throughout with warm approbation, and some passages of a loyal ten-

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dency were highly applauded. A prologue, by Mr. Taylor, containing a character of the Royal author, was ably delivered by Holman; and an epilogue, by the same writer, justifying the female curiosity, and ridiculing the mere fops of fashion, and the mere drudges of trade, with, however, a due upbate to rank and commerce, was delivered with great spirit by Miss Pecterton. The house was well attended.

Thursday, April 19.

A magistrate from Bow-street, with a party of officers, went, about 12 last night, to a public house, in Compton-street, Clerkenwell; and seized, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office, 14 persons, a Division of the London Corresponding Society. They were conveyed in six coaches to Clerkenwell Sessions house, where they underwent an examination, and whence three of them made their escape: the others were sent to the New prison, Clerkenwell.

Friday, April 20.

The seizure of the Division of the London Corresponding Society, and their papers, at Clerkenwell, led to farther discoveries: and last night, about 11, a large party of Bow-street officers, arrested the head body, called the Executive Committee, which had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings, next door to the back entrance of the Queen of Bohemia's head. In this place 16 members of the Society were last night found sitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and several desks, as if the Secretaries of the different divisions were there to take down the minutes of the resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated seat like a pulpit, and in high sittings, in this situation, the members were apprehended.

All doubts of the determination of the French to essay the invasion of the British dominions are now removed by the highest authority. The King has sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, apprizing them, that the most formidable preparations are making by France and her allies immediately to attack this Country; and that within the bottom of the land incendiaries and rebels are associating, to assist the designs of the enemy. Mr. Dundas has published an important official plan, pointing out the means of repelling the attempts of our foes, and calculated to call forth all the energies of a Nation determined to stand or fall with its freedom and independence. Mr. Sheridan and other gentlemen, heretofore in the habit of opposing the measures of administration, have declared their sense of the national danger, have well described the wily manoeuvres and alarming designs of the French, and have resolved to join heart

heart and hand in co-operating with the Government to save the Country. At this critical moment it excites our wonder, that certain other leaders of the Whig party have not joined the standard of National defence. Their parliamentary attendance is certainly now, if at any time, an impious duty; and, if their own hearts do not own the necessity, their constituents, we conceive, have a just right to demand it. Great Britain will in a few days have become an armed nation, united and resolved to oppose all attempts against its peace and honour. Treason is abroad; but the Government have the clue of the conspiracy in their hands, and will use all necessary precautions to prevent, and exertions to suppress, the horrible attempts of those who would tear out the vitals of their common mother.

The plan of fitting out, with guns, the boats of the Merchant vessels in the different ports of England and Scotland, as proposed and recommended by Captain Schank, is now most universally adopted. Nearly 4000 gun-boats, now fitted, or fitting out, will thus be added to the strength of the Country, and furnish a force of incalculable utility.

Saturday, April 21.

David Wilkinon was indicted, at the Old Bailey, for forging and counterfeiting and uttering, knowing the same to be forged, a certain bill of exchange for the sum of 27*l.* 6*s.* purporting to have been accepted by Messrs Favell, Bowskin, and Co. with intent to defraud the Bank of England—the second count laid the intention to defraud Messrs. Favell and Co. The prisoner, in his defence, entered into a very long detail of circumstances respecting the bill in question, the drift of a great part of which went to throw the blame upon Adamson, a fellow-prisoner, indicted for a similar offence. He dwelt on the practice among commercial men of drawing bills reciprocally in favour of each other, for mutual accommodation, as it was a rule of the Bank not to discount beyond a certain amount for one individual—that he was persuaded by Adamson to act as he had done, &c. He urged, that he had made ample discovery upon his apprehension, and concluded by an appeal to the compassion of the Court, saying that he had a wife and five children. Several witnesses were brought forward, in the view to establish the points asserted in the prisoner's defence; but in this, in the opinion of the Court, they totally failed, the inclination of evidence seeming to be, in either way, rather to the advantage of Adamson. Several respectable witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character. The Jury retired for better than half an hour, when they pronounced a verdict of Guilty, *Deob.* Mr. Wilkinon is a respectable good-look-

ing man, about 40. His department, during the whole of his trial, was such as manifested the utmost fortitude. The questions put by him to the witnesses were judicious. During the interval, when the Jury were consulting, he expressed no anxiety. He heard the verdict with firmness, and retired with apparent composure.

Joseph Adamson (above mentioned) was charged with forging, and uttering the same, knowing it to be forged, a certain bill of exchange for the sum of 49*l.* purporting to have been accepted by Messrs. Bowles, Becherof, and Co. Bankers, and drawn by Messrs. Stephenson and Co. with intent to defraud the Bank of England, and the said Messrs. Becherof and Co. &c. In his defence, the prisoner said, that he would not have troubled the Court with one word, but have silently relied upon its strict and merciful administration of justice, were it not that he understood that Wilkinon endeavoured to impute to him the whole blame of transactions, of which Wilkinon himself was solely guilty. He solemnly declared that he acted in consequence of the influence of Wilkinon in the whole affair. If he had done wrong, it was entirely through ignorance.

Mr. Justice Buller said, he was inclined to think that there might be some truth in what the prisoner said. It appeared, that, at the time he had entered into those practices with Wilkinon, he bore a very good character; but this did not weigh a feather in the question which the Jury had to determine. The case was so clear, besides the offence being acknowledged by the prisoner, that he would not trouble them with repeating a word of the evidence. But the circumstances of extenuation, although they could not influence a verdict, would nevertheless have due weight in that quarter which was the fountain of mercy, and might possibly obtain some remission of his punishment. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy; which the Court seemed to approve. Adamson's conduct on the trial was the reverse of Wilkinon's: he appeared extremely ill and dejected.

Saturday, April 21.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Academicians and Associates, previous to the opening of the annual exhibition of their works, was attended this day at Somerset place by many of the most distinguished amateurs of the fine arts. The company, including the Academicians, Associates, and Visitors, consisted of 175 persons. Notwithstanding the acknowledged brilliancy of the last exhibition, we trust that the publick will decide that the present is not inferior to it; and it is with pleasure we remark that few pictures have been received which are not in a certain degree entitled to favourable notice. The new

mode, supposed to be the revival of the Venetian school, has no votaries; and, as no pictures are seen after this manner, it may be naturally concluded that the plan has been totally abandoned.

Monday, April 23.

This being St. George's day, the Society of Antiquaries met at their apartments, in Somerset-place, in pursuance of their statute and charter of incorporation, to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing; whereupon George Earl of Leicester, Thomas Aisle, Esq. John Brand, A. M. Owen Salusb. Brereton, Esq. Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Craven Ord, Esq. John Lord Bp. of Salisbury, John Topham, Esq. Jos. Windham, Esq. and Thomas Wm. Wrighte, A. M. eleven of the old Council were re-chofen of the new Council; and Francis Annesley, Esq. Sir George Baker, Bart. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. Hon. Rob. Fulk Greville, Sir Archibald Macdonald, Kt. chief baron of the Exchequer, Francis Duke of Leeds, Samuel Lysons, Esq. Charles Townshend, Esq. John Willett Willett, Esq. and Brownlow Lord Bp. of Winchester, ten of the other members of the Society, were chosen of the new Council; and they were severally declared to be the Council of the Society for the year ensuing. And, on a return made of the officers of the Society, it appeared that George, Earl of Leicester was elected President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director; Thomas William Wrighte, A. M. Secretary; and John Brand, A. M. Secretary for next year.

The loan was taken this day by Messrs. Curtis, Boyd, Solomons, Goldsmid, and Ward. The terms are the most advantageous that have ever been obtained by the publick. They are as follow:

150l.—3per cent. consols.	at 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	£. 72 11 3
50l.—Reduced	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 15 0
Long Ann. 4s. 11d. at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$		
years' purchase	- - -	3 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

£. 99 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The bonus is only to be found in the discount on prompt payment. The above very beneficial terms, Mr. Pitt stated, were obtained from the benefit which is likely to result to the stockholder, from the measure now in its progress through Parliament, of the sale of the land tax.

Wednesday, April 25.

Eight officers of the 15th Dragoons appeared at Court on this day, with the gold chains and medallions presented to them by the Emperor, in gratitude for having rescued him from the French, in a skirmish in Flanders, by their bravery.

Thursday, April 26.

A special Court of Aldermen was held this day, present the Lord Mayor, 15 Alderman, Recorder, and two Sheriffs. A

Committee appointed on the 24th, to consider the best means of carrying the resolutions then agreed to into effect, presented a report, recommending it to each Alderman to repair into his ward, and call the inhabitants together for the purpose of forming associations for learning the use of arms, or to enrol them selves as extra constables, to act upon an emergency, as the case may require; a copy of the report, and of a printed plan, was ordered to be sent to each Alderman and his Deputy, who were requested to hold their first meeting on Tuesday, May 1. The Aldermen were also desired to consult with their Common Council on the best means of making the returns of persons between 15 and 60, agreeably to the act lately passed.

Monday, April 30.

The trials of the state prisoners at Maidstone, which are to begin this day, shall be duly noticed in our next. The members of the Corresponding Society await the Old Bailey Sessions.

Parochial and district meetings, for the protection of particular districts, are becoming very general throughout the Metropolis. This measure will not only relieve Government from much care, but enable it to detach the regulars to those stations where their presence would be most required, in the tumult of invasion. The experience of 1780 ought to teach us that a force of this kind should always be in readiness; as all overgrown Cities contain a mass of depredators, ever ready to take the advantage of the hour of public danger.

The following is the proposed form of declaration respecting the observance of the Sabbath. It is expressed in terms so moderate and proper as must render it acceptable to every friend of Christianity. The proposing of any parliamentary amendment of the existing laws for the observance of Sunday has been postponed.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being deeply sensible of the great importance of the religious observance of the Lord's day, to the interests of Christianity and civil society, do declare that we hold it highly improper, on that day, to give or accept invitations to entertainments or assemblies, or (except in cases of urgency, or for purposes of charity) to travel or to exercise our worldly occupations, or to employ our domestics or dependents in any thing interfering with their public or private religious duties. And, as example and a public declaration of the principles of our own conduct, more peculiarly at this time, may tend to influence the conduct of others, we do hereby declare our resolution to adhere, as far as may be practicable, to the due observance of the Lord's day, according to the preceding declaration."

P. 263. The account which was transmitted to us of the death of Thomas Garratt, a youth of a disposition highly amiable, and of attainments very uncommon, was, we are informed, in several respects erroneous. His name is incorrectly spelt; it was on the 8th of March that he died; and it was at the chapel of the Rev. Mr. Towne that his funeral sermon was preached. Nor is it fact that he died "suddenly, on the play-ground, aged 12." He expired, at the age of 13, after having been confined to his bed, by severe illness, between three or four days.

P. 264. Mr. Whatman's first wife was the daughter of Edward Stanley, esq. some time secretary of the customs; Miss Kysanquet was his second wife, and is now his relict.

BIRTHS.

March **A**T Dewsbury, co. Lincoln, the wife of Leigh Loryman, labourer, three fine girls, who, with the mother, are well, and likely to live. This poor woman has had fifteen children, and twelve of them in less than eight years. She has now four under one year old.

7. The wife of Mr. Henry-Lewis Gahabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, printer, a son.

25. At Saxby, co. Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Myddelton, a daughter.

31. In Devonshire-place, Mrs. Sperling, a son.

Lately, at his Lordship's house in the Admiralty, the Countess Spencer, a son.

At Busbridge, the wife of Henry-Hare Townsend, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Mr. Prinsop, esq. of Leadenhall-street, a daughter.

April 3. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gen. Urquhart, of the 66th reg. a son.

10. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

At Balham-hill, the wife of Lewis Wolfe, esq. comptroller of the stationery-office, a son.

At Calverleigh, co. Devon, the wife of Charles Chichester, esq. a daughter.

12. The wife of Fitzwilliam Barrington, esq. of Calbourne-ledge, in the Isle of Wight, a daughter.

13. At his house in Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, the wife of Stephen Relleston, esq. of the foreign department, a son.

18. The wife of Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane-park, co. Carmarthen, a daughter.

20. At the Marquis's house in Manchester-st. the Marchioness of Tichfield, a daughter.

At Ravenworth-castle, co. Durham, the lady of Sir Tho. Hen. Liddell, bart. a daughter.

23. At El-er-hall, co. Suffolk, the Countess of Alford, a daughter.

24. At Nais-house, co. Gloucester, the wife of Major M'Cun, a daughter.

At his Lordship's house in Upper Seymour-st. Lady Say and Sele, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

March **S**IR John Troilope, bart. of Cawick, near Stamford, to Miss Thorold, of Lincoln.

At Chard, Devon, Mr. Hallett, of Axminster, wine-merchant, to Miss Clarke.

26. Thomas Champion Crespigny, esq. to Miss Augusta Thelluson, young daughter of late Peter T. esq. of Broadsworth, co. York.

At Bathwick church, Bath, Mr. Thomas Wilson, merchant, of London, to Miss Hornfray, daughter of Fra. H. esq. of Stourton, Staff.

27. At Dover, Capt. Payn, of the Volunteers, to Miss Smith, daughter of Freeman S. esq. of Bristol.

28. At Hound church, near Southampton, Joseph Sydney Yorke, esq. M. P. captain of his Majesty's ship Stag, and brother to the Earl of Hardwicke, to Miss Ratray, daughter of James R. esq. of Arthurstone, co. Perth.

29. By special licence, Cha. Smith, esq. of Sutton, co. Essex, M. P. to Miss Augusta Smith, daughter of Joshua S. esq. of Stokepark, Wilts, and M. P. for Devizes.

At Hurstbourn, Suffex, Mr. Daniel Ludlow, surgeon, of Andover, to Miss Ludman, daughter of Mr. L. of Hurstbourn-prior.

30. At Fulham, Midd. Vincent Kenner, esq. to Miss Herbert, both of Parson's-green.

31. At Stapleton, Lieut.-col. Way, of the Royal Bucks (or King's own) militia, eldest son of Benj. W. esq. of Denham-place, Bucks, to Miss Mary Smyth, young daughter of Tho. S. esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Glouc.

Lately, at Gibraltar, by special licence, George Whitmore, esq. of the royal engineers, to Miss Ainslie.

At Corkbeg, co. Cork, Ireland, Capt. Brahazon, of the county of Dublin militia, to Miss Helena Fitzgerald, sister of Robert Uniacke F. esq. of Corkbeg.

Jas. Arthur, esq. to Miss Harriet Johnston, of Seymore-hill, near Lisburne, Irel.

At Cork, Thomas Dunscombe, esq. to Mrs. Shaw, daughter of John S. esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

William Limberg, esq. to Miss Eliza Mackay, daughter of the late Dr. James M. of Dublin.

At Enniskillen, Lieut. Richard Adkins, of the Loyal Essex regiment of infantry, to Miss Rose Hassard, daughter of — H. esq. of Stoneville, co. Fermanagh.

In Scotland, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Elmgrove, County Kerry, to Miss Twiss, daughter of Geo. T. esq. of Anna, in same co.

At Gretna-green, Capt. Bodkin, of the 9th foot, to Miss Smith, only daughter of J. S. esq. of Toperoff, co. Norfolk.

At Stirling, Wm. West, esq. captain in the Lancashire light dragoons, to Miss Fraser, of Perth.—Also, Lieut. Barton, of the same regim. to Miss Hunter, of Edinburgh.

At Crosby, near Liverpool, Tho. Wright, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Tempest, young daughter of the late Steph. T. esq. of Broughton-hall.

Mr. Thomas Jolly, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Sparrow. He died in a few hours after.

At Neston, in Cheshire, Capt. Salisbury, of Tyrmore, to Miss Ryland, of Moorfield.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Henry Dunstford, jun. mercer, to Miss Pulling, daugh. of Mr. James P. merchant, of that town.

Capt. R. Elrington, of the 2d West India reg. to Miss Colby, of Torrington, Devon.

At Exeter, Robert Walpole Dudley, esq. of the Wiltshire militia, to Mrs. Grahame, widow of Rob. G. esq. of Morphis.

At Plymouth, Capt. M. Seymour, of his Majesty's ship Spitfire, to Miss Jane Hawker, sister of Major H. of the Plymouth volunteers.

Mr. Cartwright, master of the White Hart inn, Okchampton, to Miss Hockin, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. H.

Mr. Waycombe, an eminent clothier, of Modbury, co. Devon, to Miss Dawkins, daugh. of Mr. D. purser in the royal navy.

Rev. Henry Wood, to Miss Anne Land, of Dartmouth, Devon.

Rev. Joseph Legg, of Market-Lavingdon, Wilts, to Miss C. Truster.

Mr. Edward Keele, of the White Hart inn, Salisbury, to Mrs. Penny, of Lymington.

At Bath, Sir Richard Steele, bart. to Miss Frances D'Alton, daughter of the late Gen. Count D'A. in the Imperial service.

At Walcot church, Mr. John Hail, to Miss Margaret Williams, both of Bath.

Mr. Felton, hop-merchant, of Henwick, near Worcester, to Miss Pemberton, of St. John's, Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Norton-Bavant, to Miss Tiring, of Warminster.

Lieut. Taylor, of the Unicorn, to Miss M. Skandon, daughter of Mr. S. of South Down, brewer.

Mr. Wm. Shelton, of Seaton, to Miss Ogden, of Calkeot, in Rutland.

Mr. Eley, of Wymondham, co. Leicester, to Miss E. Robinson, of Ashwell, Rutland.

Mr. Wm. Hodgkin, of Slawston, to Miss Tebbutt, of Rockingham-park-lodge.

Mr. D. A. Rofs, hoster, of Leicester, to Miss A. Clayton, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. vicar of Belgrave, and rector of Norton by Twycrofs.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, Mr. James Calkin, of Stafford, to Miss Mary Ellis.

At Stoke-Golding, Leic. Mr. Jonathan Ward, grocer, of Huncley, to Miss Mills.

Mr. Billings, grazier, of Iffton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, to Miss Baker, of Burton-Latimer, co. Northampton.

At Steyning, Suffex, Mr. Woolgar, weaver, aged 14, to Miss L. Wngley, aged 80.—Upwards of 500 persons attended this extraordinary wedding.

Mr. James Parr, of Brightelmstone, to Miss Mary Couch, of Hamam.

George Tompster, esq. of Dover, to

Miss Susan Harrison, third daughter of Edmund H. esq. of Hythe.

Thomas Brett, esq. of Spring-grave, in Kent, to Miss Kynaston, eldest daughter of Thomas K. esq. of the Grove, Witham.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, organist of Chatham church, to Miss Hill, of that town.

George Moore Vuller, esq. of Ether, in Surrey, to Miss Charlotte Wilson, daughter of Tho. W. esq. of Kitt's end, Middlesex.

At Wheathamsted, Herts, Rev. George Bell, M. A. vicar of Bloxham, co. Oxford, to Miss Sarah Dowbiggin, daughter of the late Dr. D. (subdean of Lincoln.

At Pancras church, Mr. Leroux, surveyor, to Miss Finch, only daughter of the late Rev. Fran. F. curate of Aldermanbury.

At Lambeth, Edward J. Nagle, esq. to Miss Anne Cranmer Beauchamp, 2d daugh. of John B. esq. of Pengreep, co. Cornwall.

P. W. Mayo, M. D. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Buckle, daughter of the Rev. S. B. of Swanington, co. Norfolk.

Mr. John Harding, to Miss L. Palmer, both of St. James's-street.

Capt. Williams, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Camplin.

John South, esq. of Donhead, Wilts, to Miss Coten, of Gr. James-st. Bedford-row.

In London, Mr. J. Chapman, an eminent surgeon, of Amptill, co. Bedford (son of Mr. C. of Woodhouse, co. Leicester), to Miss Anne Hagar, of the same place.

George Dowers, esq. of Mile end, to Miss Ridley, of St. George's in the East.

Mr. Stedman, of New Bond-street, to Miss Reynolds, of North Audley-street.

Mr. William-Henry Thompson, surgeon, of North Audley-street, to Miss Magdalene Barry, *de devant* Mademoiselle d'Holstein.

Rev. Richard Roberts, high master of St. Paul's school, to Miss Ward, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

April 1. At Peterborough, Mr. John Pritchard, to Mrs. Bingham, relict of the late Edward B. esq.

2. At Dalserf-house, in Scotland, George Irving, esq. captain in the Royal Irish Artillery, to Miss Hamilton, of Milburn.

5. At Pirraevie-house, Scotland, Christian Geddes, esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss Catherine Ranken, second daughter of the late R. R. esq. of Colden.

7. George Franklin, esq. to Mrs. Ranken, of Ilington.

8. At Ramgate, Arthur Achmuty, esq. surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Williams, dau. of the late Rob. W. esq. of Canterbury.

9. In Dublin, by special licence, James Arbuckle, esq. of Donaghadee, to Lady Sophia Jocelyn, sister to the Earl of Roden.

10. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Dr. Thomas-Graham Arnold, of Leicester, to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Kerchever T. esq. of Stamford.

11. G. J. Robinson, esq. of Hamstead, to Miss Skury, of Hamstead.

12. Thomas Wilson, jun. esq. of Lad-
lane, to Miss Fanny Allingham, daughter
of Mr. A. merchant, Suffolk-lane.

15. Mr. Rowland Hurst, printer, to Miss
Anne Dyer, both of Wakefield, co York.

17. The Hon. George Villiers, brother to
the Earl of Clarendon, to the Hon. Miss
Parker, daughter of the late, and sister of
the present, Lord Botolphclunton.

21. Mr. Kaye, distiller, of Aldergate-
street, London, to Miss Dorothy Newman,
of Peckham, Surrey.

23. Robert Miles, esq. of Vanbrugh-
fields, Blackheath, to Miss Madox, only
daughter of Erasmus M. esq. of the Phœ-
nix brewhouse, Southwark.

24. Mr. Ireland, printer, to Miss Miller,
both of Leicester.

25. Rev. Tho. Cobb, of Lydd, in Kent,
to Miss Wyatt, of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

IN the politicks of India there is nothing
which has lately occurred of more im-
portance than the death of his Highness the
Nabob Vizier Asoph U. Dowlah, not only
as he was a prince with whom we were
in a peculiar manner connected; with
whose interests, as an ally, the British in-
terests were intimately blended; but more
especially from the exalted position of
affair, which embrace considerations of
much political importance. The event is
thus announced in the Bombay Courier of
Oct. 21, 1797:

“From the Deury of the Nabob Vizier
el Muraluck Asoph ul Dowlah Be-
hadu, 19th September.

“When his Highness awoke in the
morning, the various Sirdars presented
themselves, and did their salutations in
the usual manner; but, being infirm,
through sickness, his Highness soon retired
within to seek repose. He now sent a
message by Mahamed Bukiky Aly Khan to
Begum Saheeb; his mother, informing
her that he was much better, and desiring
she would take comfort. At the same
instant the Begum made her appearance;
and, seeing his Highness's condition was
deperate, she forthwith wept and bit-
terly lamented. Observing this, the Nabob
admitted consolation, and gave di-
rections for a general amnesty, releasing
all prisoners; and to the Begum he es-
pecially recommended that charity should
be distributed, in gold, silver, and precious
stones, among the necessitous and Der-
vishes. Then, turning to Pittoo Mirdah,
remarked, that he was well pleased with
the fidelity of his services; and accordingly
conferred upon him a more elevated rank,
for which Pittoo Mirdah made due ac-
knowledgment.

“At the hour of twelve, his Highness
directed his usual meal to be prepared, of
which having eaten only a few morsels, he

suddenly sunk into a swoon; and, after
two ghurries, his existence closed in eter-
nal sleep. Throughout the town there was
now a general confusion and disturbance,
as if the last day were at hand.

“The Begum Saheeb conferred the
Killant of Srdairree upon Mirza Vizier Ali
Sabotzaah, and placed him upon the Mas-
nud; whereupon the nobles of high and
low degree appeared before him, and pre-
sented him their nuzurs in proportion to
their respective ranks. The corpse was
now removed, and the funeral obsequies
performed in the Emaum barah.

“The Begum Saheeb reserves to herself
the sovereign authority throughout the
country.”

1788. Feb 13. At his house in Argyle-
street, at an advanced age, Gen. M'Lean.
He was a younger son of a very antient and
respectable family in North Britain, and,
according to the custom of that country,
was destined to acquire honour in the
tented field. He accordingly entered
early in life into the service of the States-
general of the United Provinces, then con-
sidered as the best school of the military
art for the natives of this island; and, by
intense application, soon acquired such a
knowledge of his profession as might have
justified him in looking up to the highest
honour and preferment that a grateful
prince could bestow: but the love of his
native country was his ruling passion; all
his acquisitions were considered as useful
only so far as they might advance its glory
and interest. The first moment that his
country seemed to require the exertion of
his zeal and talents, he quitted the service
of a prince, who regretted his loss, to de-
vot himself to that of his sovereign; and
at that period, when, under the auspices of
the immortal Chatham, England obtained
laurels which can never fade, and whose
remembrance yet swells with a noble pride
the warlike bosoms of her intrepid sons—
the general raised a regiment of those
brave men whom Chatham boasted he had
fought and found in the bleak mountains of
the North. It is needless to add, that the
talents and abilities of the commanding
officer were conspicuous in the discipline,
order, and fine appearance of the corps.
At the beginning of the American war,
his active zeal and enterprising spirit im-
mediately draw him from repose, and
prompted him to propose to collect those
brave Highlanders scattered over America,
who had fought and conquered under
Wolfe, Murray, and Townshend, names
for ever dear to their country. As the
Americans then kept the most watchful
eye over every stranger, this was an ar-
duous and dangerous enterprise, which
would have appalled a less determined
mind. With that courage, address, and
perseverance, with which Nature had so
eminently

eminently endowed him, he surmounted every danger and difficulty, and raised two battalions of brave and experienced soldiers, who rendered the most signal service to their country. When Arnold and Montgomery led the Americans into Canada, and boasted that they would take Quebec, it had the good fortune to have the General within its walls. Defended by men of opposite characters and tempers, by his popularity, his unremitting activity, by exertions that seemed too great for the most robust constitution to support, the General knew how to unite and consolidate a seemingly incoherent and discordant mass most firmly in his defence. The American generals soon found, that to surprize such an active and vigilant officer was impossible, and to attempt to take it by force, a forlorn hope. Allowing to every individual their share of the toils and glory of this arduous defence, the General must be acknowledged to have been that great pervading principle that animated the whole; that kept alive exertions, which despair might have sunk into inactivity; and, by accommodating himself to the dispositions of all, inspired them as with a secret charm, in those patient, serene, and painful duties which preserved to his country that most valuable province. It is sincerely to be regretted, that he was not honoured with the chief command on some important enterprize; as, from his experience, zeal, and talents, the most glorious consequences might have justly been expected. But, when I attempt to do justice to his merit as an officer, his virtues, as the friend and private gentleman, must not be buried with him unnoticed. Here he shone with unequalled lustre. In his friendship he was warm and sincere; his attachments were strong and constant; his judgement was profound and solid, his advice friendly, and might safely be followed; his zeal to serve those whom he loved, not like the cold, unmeaning, and insincere professions of men in high life, was warm and unremitting; and his profession of friendship was the honest effusion of an undiguisied and best of hearts. To the doctrines of reform, or of revolution, which he considered as almost synonymous terms, he was an irreconcilable enemy. Warmly attached to his king and country, his first and last wishes were devoutly offered to the Supreme Being for their glory and prosperity. With sincere affection he lamented every public misfortune, and rejoiced most ardently in every success; he wept over his country's misfortunes, and gloried in her triumphs.

The loss of such a man, at any period, would have been considered by all good men as a singular misfortune; but, at a crisis the most eventful and critical, it may be considered as irreparable; for, by his

judicious hints, the best mode of defence might have been collected, and some of the present measures, which promise to be the most useful, were suggested by his superior discernment. The writer of this had the honour to be intimately acquainted with his great worth for upwards of thirty years: he offers this last tribute of sincere respect, and the most poignant regret for his loss, to his memory: and he doubts not that the publick will feel, and participate in those painful sensations which on the occasion affect his own breast. He will conclude with the declaration of a celebrated Latin poet, which he expressed elegantly in his own language to his friends, "While the blood shall continue to circulate and animate the heart; while the memory, the senses, and undisturbed, remain, your name, your memory, your talents, above all, your numerous and most amiable virtues, will be engraven on my heart, dear to my remembrance; and will ever be held in the highest respect and veneration." A. M.

24. At Lisbon, Peter Ramsay, esq. son of Wm. R. esq. of Barnton.

25. At Paris, after only six days illness, Mancini Nivernois, *ci devant Duc de Nivernois*; born Dec. 16, 1710, and formerly ambassador to the Court of Great Britain. He retained his pleasant and amiable temper until his last hour, and the very day he died, made verses for his physician. He arrived in London in September 1763, as ambassador from France, to treat of peace; and, when he appeared on the Royal Exchange, was attended by an amazing crowd, which he took as a compliment (XXXIII. 501). The first night of his arrival in England he slept at Canterbury, where his bill for 12 persons amounted to near 45*l.* and the wine to 11*s.* a bottle; for which extortion the innkeeper was deservedly reprobated by all his customers. His Excellency, having executed his commission, returned to Paris in May following, with his Majesty's picture set with diamonds. The Duke was fond of Literature; and, besides collecting many valuable books in this country, translated into French *Ld. Orford's "Essay on Gardening,"* and wrote a Panegyric on Capt. Cook. These and his other miscellaneous works (*Oeuvres Mées du Citoyen Mancini Nivernois*) were printed at Paris in 1797, in 4 vols. 8vo.

At Dublin, Mrs. Drury, relict of the late George D. many years senior alderman of the city of Galway. The loss of this truly estimable character is very severely felt by her numerous relatives and friends. Possessed of great energy of mind and goodness of disposition (of which benevolence, affection, and cheerfulness, formed the most prominent features), her whole life was spent in the uniform and exemplary practice of virtue and religion. She departed

parted this life, after a short illness (succeeding a gradual decay), without a groan or struggle, beloved, esteemed, and sincerely regretted, at the age of 80; retaining, till within a few hours of her death, her faculties, both of mind and body.

March. . . . At Drunfield, near Newark, co. Notts, aged 95, Mrs. Ockley, daughter of the late Simon O. B. D. professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and author of "An Account of South-west Barbary, London, 1713," 8vo.

8. At Stirling, in Scotland, Dr. Walter Stirling, physician.

Aged 80, Robert Sutton, esq. of Kegworth, co. Leicester.

In an advanced age, most deservedly lamented, Mrs. Yeates, wife of Mr. Y. of Kirkland, near Kendal, co. Westmorland, and daughter of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Black-hall, in Kendal. She bore a very long and severe illness with the most Christian resignation; was a person of exemplary piety and virtue, an affectionate wife and mother, and a sincere friend; her disposition was humane, charitable, and benevolent, and her temper at all times placid and serene.

10. At Bristol Hot wells, Mrs. Blanckley, wife of H. S. B. esq. his Majesty's consul for Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica.

11. At Peterhead, aged 65, Mr. John Aiken, supervisor of excise.

At Ottery, Devon, Mrs. Duke, who passed a long life in acts of piety and charity.

15. At the house of his son-in-law (Mr. Hughes, butcher), in Cole's-lane-market, Dublin, aged 108, Mr. Edward Farral.

16. At Chichester, co. Sussex, James Lloyd, esq.

17. At King's Mills, near Inverness, at an advanced age, Mr. George Bean, writer.

Far advanced in years, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birdingbury, co. Warwick.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John A. Hunter, son of Dr. H. of York.

19. At Melville-castle, in her 92d year, Mrs. Anne Gordon, relief of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, lord president of the Court of Session.

20. At the Hot wells, Bristol, of a decline, in her 16th year, Miss Anne-Maria Phillips, dau. of the late Constantine P. esq.

21. At the White Lion inn at Halifax, co. York, on his return to Dublin, of a violent fever, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of that city.

22. At his house in Grafton-street, of a decline, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, James Modyford Heywood, esq. of Marnton, co. Devon. He gave, from the earliest youth, the happiest indications of his future worth, and of the regard and esteem which he acquired in the sequel, as his surviving contemporaries at Eton and Cambridge can, with a pleasure mixed with sorrow, testify. On these na-

tural qualities were engrafted the accomplishments of foreign travel, not as the principal but the accessory ornaments of the character, on which he justly prided himself, and which, in fact, is the most respectable in the world, that of an English gentleman. Such were the pleasing preludes to more solid virtues, to the piety of the religious, the integrity of the moral, the bounty of the charitable, man; to the tenderness of the husband, the affection of the father, the kindness of the master, the munificence of the patron, the generosity of the landlord, the warmth of the friend, the urbanity and hilarity of the companion. Beside the merits already recorded, he remembered the last, but not the least amiable in the catalogue, a gentleness of manners, and an harmlessness of disposition, not to be described by a single term, unless, possibly, by that of innocence; but which all who were intimately acquainted with him will perfectly understand, and own the propriety of the application.

23. Aged 17, Mr. John Wright, eldest son of the late Joseph W. esq. of Derby.

24. Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the Norwich company of comedians.

Aged 52, the Rev. Nathanael Phillips, minister of the Dissenting congregation in the Friar-gate, Derby.

25. Colin Campbell, esq. comptroller of the customs at Campeltown.

At Chatham, Kent, Mr. Barr, writing-master, much respected for his aliduity and kindness to his scholars.

Richard Loveley, esq. many years an eminent attorney at Bedford.

26. In Green-street, Entfield-highway, after lying-in, the wife of Mr. Da Costa, merchant, of London.

At Sheffield, the Rev. John Harmar, a Dissenting-minister. He was seized, while in the shop of Mess. Ridgard and Bennett, bookfellers, with a fit of a complaint denominated *angina pectoris*, and died instantly.

27. At Goldstone, in the parish of Ath, next Sandwich, co. Kent, in his 46th year, of a dropsical complaint, Mr. John Curling, a respectable gentleman-farmer. He was a man of so much mildness and affability of manners, and of a disposition so just and liberal, that his death is generally lamented in that part of the country.

At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs. Lane, relief of Thomas L. esq.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Parker, haberdasher, Fore-street, Exeter.

28. At Edinburgh, much and justly regretted, Miss Isabella Grant, dau. of the late James G. esq. of Sheugle, near Inverness.

At her house in Merrion-street, Dublin, Mrs. Henry Fortier.

Suddenly, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. R. silver-smith, Leicester.

At Luttreworth, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Dixon, teacher.

27. At Stockton upon-Tees, in the prime of life, Mr. John Chaloner, second son of the late Capt. C. of Lincoln.

30. Dropt down dead walking along the Strand, Mr. Kaines Ford, formerly a silversmith in London, and master of the Armourers Company, of which he was now on the point of being appointed beadle.

Adjutant Parker, of the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, after a long series of affliction, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Footman, grocer.

31. At Colwill's lodgings, in Exeter, Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of C. I. C. of Saddle.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, Thomas Shrimpton, esq.

At St. Laurence, in Thanet, co. Kent, aged 81, Mr. Stephen Jessford.

Mrs. Mary Liell, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Lately, at Jamaica, Mr. Dawson Clowes, eldest son of Chas. C. esq. of Iver, Bucks, a midshipman on-board the Maidstone frigate.

On-board the Maidstone frigate, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Perry, midshipman, son of James P. esq. proprietor of "The Morning Chronicle."

At Cape Nicola Mile, St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Davies, of his Majesty's ship Grampus.

At Halle, a Prussian university in Saxony, the celebrated John Reinhold Forster, L.L.D. in the University of Oxford, and F. R. S. who accompanied Capt. Cook in his second voyage round the world.

In Ireland, of the wounds they received from each other in a duel, Capt. O'Hara, of the Antrim militia, and Mr. Jones, a merchant at Wexford.

Suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Tankersley and Hurton-Bothell, co. York.

At Hull, Mrs. Wray, wife of John W. esq. of that place, banker.

At Newport, Joseph Healey, esq. many years a captain in the Warwick militia.

At Plymouth, Capt. F. Cole, late commander of La Revolutionnaire, of 44 guns.

Aged 67, Mr. Cornthwaite, an eminent builder and stone-mason, who worked from the beginning to the finishing of the Edystone lighthouse, under Mr. Smeaton.

Aged 22, Mr. Pollard, jun. one of Major Hawker's, or Prince of Wales's, Volunteers. He was buried in St. Charles's church-yard, Plymouth, with military honours, the band playing the March in Saul.

Aged 58, Mr. J. Leigh, builder to the Board of Works at the Royal hospital.

Aged 40, Mr. S. Simpson, cutler and sword-maker, of Plymouth, to the Duke of Clarence.

At Shrewsbury, aged 68, Isaac Stephenson, esq. formerly steward to the Duke of Norfolk, at Holm-Lacy, near Hereford.

GENT. MAG. April, 1798.

At Bolton, in Lancashire, in his 78th year, Mr. Seth Flitcroft, yeoman. He was the father of 30 children by two wives; 5 by a former, and 25 by the present.

At Melton Mowbray, in the bloom of youth, Miss Alice Healey, of Stubby, co. Leice^{ster}; a young lady of most amiable character and accomplishments.

At Retford, aged 28, Mr. O. S. Brailford, printer, of Newark.

At Rochester, in Kent, Mrs. Durham, wife of Samuel D. gent.

At Chertsey, Surrey, much regretted, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Walkin, wife of the Rev. Richard W.

At Hendon, in Middlesex, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. W. of Golden Square. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of Hendon; had lived with his late wife half a century; and in a life of near fourscore year, hardly ever knew a day's illness until a short time before his death.

Aged 84, at his house in the neighborhood of Kentish-town, where he had resided more than 40 years, John Little, esq. bachelor. The narrative of his life exemplifies the little utility of money, when in possession of such a man. A few days prior to his demise, the physician who attended observed how highly necessary it was that he should occasionally drink a glass of wine. After much persuasion he was induced to comply; yet by no means would entrust even his house-keeper with the key of the cellar; but insisted on being carried down to the door, which, on being opened, he in person delivered out one bottle of wine; when, it is supposed, being removed from a warm bed into a dark humid vault, he was seized with a shivering fit, which terminated in an apoplectic stroke, and occasioned his death. So great was his antipathy to the marriage state, that he discarded his brother, the only relative he had, for not continuing, like himself, in a state of celibacy. On his effects being examined, it appeared, that he had 25,000l. in the different tonnage, 11,000l. in the four per cents, and 2000l. in landed property. One hundred and seventy-three pairs of breeches, and a numerous collection of other articles of wearing-apparel, were found in a room which had not been opened for 14 years. One hundred and eighty wigs were found in the coach-house, which had been bequeathed to him, with other things, by different relations, whom he survived, and to which the offending brother becomes entitled.

Of a decline, aged 31, Mr. Jenkins, the Bank clerk, so remarkable for his height. He was buried, very early in the morning, by permission of the governors of the Bank, in the ground within-side that building.

which

which was formerly the burial-ground of St. Christopher's church. The outer coffin measured more than 8 feet in length. Upwards of 200 guineas had been offered for his corpse by some surgeons.

At her brother's (Mr. Sheehard), in Brook's-market, aged 29, Mrs. Anne Alger. April Suddenly, the Rev. David Ure, a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, who published "The History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride [two parishes in Lanerkshire], with a View to promote the Study of Natural History and Antiquity. Edinburgh, 1793." 8vo. He was a very intelligent man, and engaged by Sir John Sinclair to supply the omissions in the accounts communicated by the several ministers for the Statistical Account of Scotland, which has already reached 19 volumes, and would probably have been completed by him, with an index and general abstract, in the 20th.

1. Of a short illness, Mrs. Fletcher, mistress of Enfield workhouse, and relict of Mr. F. farmer.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Hiett.

At Yately, Hants, aged 75, Joseph Edgar, esq. late of Weymouth.

Rev. Mr. Parker, rector of Hawton, in the neighbourhood of Newark.

At Darlington, the day previous to the completion of his 77th year, James Backhouse, banker, one of the people called Quakers. He was a man generally respected, on account of the many laudable qualities he possessed; and which, from his situation in life, he had frequent opportunities of rendering conspicuous. Easy and affable in his manners, he gained the love and esteem of a very large circle of acquaintance; humane and benevolent in disposition, he dispensed his liberality to the poor, by whom he was regarded as their friend and kind benefactor; just and upright in all his concerns, his opinion was consulted, and advice resorted to, in a variety of instances; and often, through his mediation, were differences and disputes between him and an amicable adjustment. In his domestic relations, he was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind and generous master. The union and long exercise of such virtues must render his memory dear to the numerous individuals who came within the sphere of their operation.

2. At his Lordship's house in town, in her 60th year, Louisa Lady Willoughby de Broke, daughter of Francis Earl of Guildford, and sister to the present Bishop of Winchester.

Of a bilious fever, at the house of Mr. Mann, Clapham-common, aged 23, Sam. B. Parkham, esq. of Boston, in America.

At her house in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Craig, relict of the late Hew C. esq. judge-advocate, &c. at Gibraltar.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, in his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington, co. Derby.

At Lichfield, Samuel Harrison, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, spouse of Sir W. M. bart. of Monteth.

At Inverness, Mrs. Trapaud, widow of Alex. T. esq. governor of Fort Augustus.

3. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. K. of the Castle and Falcon inn, Alderfergate-street.

Mr. Richard Lobbs, of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford.

In his 66th year, Wm. Blunt, esq. an alderman of York.

Aged 90, Robert Barton, esq. of Rownham, Hants.

Aged 70, Mrs. Staples, relict of Roger S. esq. formerly an eminent banker in Cornhill, London.

At Tiverton, Devon, Miss Margaret-Louisa Walker, youngest daughter of the Rev. William W.

In a fit, William Carter, esq. brother to Sir John C. one of the aldermen of Portsmouth, and who had been twice mayor of that town.

Mr. J. Griffin, of Stafford, serjeant-at-mace.

At St. Marçon, after a few hours illness, Lieut. Thornton, of the Invalids. He was remarkably corpulent, and his malady is supposed to have been paralytic, and an affection of the brain. He had continued at the islands since they were taken possession of by Sir Sidney Smith, when, with his party, he volunteered from Guernsey.

4. At Rickmansworth, in his 75th year, John Parsons, esq. only son of the late Humphry P. esq. of Reigate, twice lord-mayor of London, and brother to the lady of the late Sir John Cotton, of Madingley, bart. He married Domitilla, sister of Barberini the dancer, who died about two years ago.

At Othorpe, *alias* Slawston-lodge, co. Leicester, aged near 67, Mr. Wm. French, sen. farmer and grazier. He had a paralytic stroke about five years ago, of which he never recovered.

In the 117th year of his age, the venerable Mr. Ingleby, who had been upwards of 95 years a domestick in the family of Lady Webster (see p. 271). An engraved portrait of him has been lately published.

After a severe illness, Michael Downs, esq. an upholsterer, of Piccadilly, and in the commission of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Rev. Henry Jenner, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the Earl of Ailesbury. At Woolwich, Kent, Major-gen. Phipps, of the Royal Engineers.

At her seat at Felton-park, co. Northumberland, Mrs. Hiddell, relict of the late Thomas B. esq. of S. Ambrose-castle.

Near Southampton, of a decline, Miss Eliza-Maria Emert.

5. At New Hall, near Wigan, in Lancashire, Miss Clara Gerard, second daughter of the late Sir Tho. G. bart. of Garwood. Let a grateful hand be permitted, as a small tribute to uncommon worth, to record briefly one fact, which is but very little known—She gave (as it can be proved by the person through whose hands the donations passed) three-fourths of her ample fortune to the poor.

Mr. Haines, of the Angel inn, Leicester.

Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. G. of Apothecaries hall, London.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, John-Grant Bartlet, the infant son of Capt. B.

Miss Eliza Black, youngest daughter of Mr. B. of the Grove, near Epping.

At Hamburgh, John Burrows, esq. one of the oldest members of the right worshipful Company of Merchants Adventurers of England residing in that city.

6. At Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, Sir Edward Manfell, bart. of Straday, in that co.

J. White, esq. collector of the port of Malden, Essex.

Mr. Moses Willats, many years a respectable inhabitant of the Poultry.

At her brother's house at Rugby, co. Warwick, aged 21, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. C. of Woodhouse, co. Leicester.

7. Suddenly, after taking a walk in his grounds at Dulwich, Surrey, and without any previous complaint, Thomas Wright, esq. 20 years alderman of Candlewick ward, and 50 years in partnership with the late Alderman Gill, whose sister he married, and whom he has survived only a fortnight (see p. 264). He was attacked with an epileptic fit, and expired before any medical assistance could be procured. Alderman Gill is stated to have amassed the sum of 300,000l.; and the fortune of Alderman Wright is supposed to be equal, if not to a greater amount. They commenced business together, as stationers, on London bridge, retained the most respectable characters, and were remarkable for great application and frugality.

After a short illness, Mr. Richards, late of the cloth mill at Bathwick.

At his seat at Winstanley-hall, near Wigan, co. Lancaster, Mrs. Bankes, wife of William B. esq. and daughter of the late Joseph Bunney, esq. of the Newark, at Leicester.

8. Aged 77, Dr. Alexander Bruce, one of the oldest members of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh.

Mrs. Fancote, wife of Mr. F. of the Black Swan inn, Leicester.

At his house in Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, Hugh Ingram, esq. merchant.

At his house at Islington, in his 30th year, Samuel Lightfoot, esq. merchant.

After an illness of only two days, at the

house of her brother-in-law, John Waters, esq. in Catherine-pla. Bath, Mrs. Bowreman.

9. At the Magpie at Hounslow, John Melish, esq. of Albemarle-st. St. James's, Westminster, and Hammells, Herts, eldest son of the late William M. esq. of Blythe, by his second wife. The case of this gentleman, whilst peculiarly distressing to his family, is a reproach on the police of this kingdom. He was returning, the Tuesday evening before, from following the royal hounds, with his friends, Mr. Joseph Bosanquet and Mr. ——— Poole, in a chaise and four, to town, when they were stopped, on Hounslow-heath, by three highwaymen, who, after robbing them, without resistance, of their money and gold watches, fired wantonly into the chaise as they went off; the ball, supposed to be fired by the third villain, after the robbery was committed, penetrated Mr. M's forehead, just below his hat, and was believed to have found its way down towards the back of his neck, so that it would have been impossible for the united skill of Messieurs Rush, Blizard, and Cline, to extract it. In this situation it was supposed to have remained, without any visible effect on Mr. M's health: who immediately executed his will, and was, till Sunday, perfectly composed. A delirium and violent fever then came on, in which he continued till five in the morning, when he died. His head was opened by the surgeons, but no ball could be found; whence it is conjectured to have dropped out shortly after he was wounded. The brain had received a very violent contusion. Mr. M. married, Feb. 17, 1795, Miss Charlotte Pinfold, who died April 3, 1797, with her infant daughter, leaving him an only daughter, born 1796.—The murderers afterwards stopped Mr. Frogley, the surgeon, who was sent for; and not only robbed him, but obliged him to turn back from his errand, which they made him tell, so that he was forced to return in a hired carriage.

At his seat at Exton, co. Rutland, Henry Noel, sixth Earl of Gainborough, and Viscount Camplen. He was second son of Baptist fourth earl, who died 1750, and whose character was so delicately drawn in his funeral sermon by the Rev. Mr. Skynner, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, afterwards public orator. He was born 1743, and succeeded his eldest brother Baptist, who died at Geneva 1759, unmarried; as did also the subject of this article, to the extinction of the title, conferred by Charles II. 1682, on his great-great-grandfather, Edward first earl. His Lordship was the twentieth descendant in the paternal line from his great ancestor Noel, who assisted William Duke of Normandy in the Conquest of England.

At his house in Lower Brook-st. Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, Sir George Allander

Allan Winn, bart. Baron Headley in the kingdom of Ireland, and M. P. for Ripon, co. York.

10. At his house in Kildare-street, Dublin, Arthur first Lord Viscount Harberton. He was grandson of the Rev. Arthur Pomeroy, chaplain to Capel Earl of Essex, lord lieutenant of Ireland 1672, and dean of Cork, and son of the Rev. John Pomeroy, by Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Donnellan, of Cloghan, co. Roscommon, esq. He was born 1723, and represented the county of Kildare 1761; and, after the dissolution of parliament, 1783, was created Baron Harberton, of Carbery, co. Kildare. He married, 1747, Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of Henry Colley, esq. of Castle Carbery, elder brother of Richard first Lord Mornington; and by her had 4 sons, Henry his successor, Arthur-James, John, in holy orders, and George; and 3 daughters, Elizabeth, died young, Harrietta-Judith, married to James Hewitt, eldest son of Lord Lifford, died 1778, and Mary, married to Sir John-Craven Carden, of Templemore, co. Tipperary, died 1778.

Mrs. A. Gordon, wife of Wm. A. esq. of Newton St. Loe.

11. At Woolwich, Kent, Mrs. Holloway, wife of Capt. H. of the Royal Engineers, and daughter of Sir Wm. Green, bart.

At Moreton, near Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago.

At Exeter, after a short illness, Christopher Gullett, esq. formerly an eminent attorney, and for many years deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Devon.

12. Mrs. E. Cory, wife of Mr. Cory, of Brompton, to whom she had been married only two years. Her husband got up and went out on the alarm of fire at Mr. Hill's in Piccadilly (see p. 348); and she, to amuse herself till his return, took a book. A spark is supposed to have fallen from a candle on the bed on which Mrs. C. sat, and in a few minutes consumed all the furniture in the apartment. The flames and her dreadful shrieks alarmed the neighbours, who, on forcing the outer door, found her in the hall, burnt in a manner scarcely to be described, and presenting a shocking spectacle to an affectionate husband on his return from a calamity which he was consulting himself had not befallen him or his. Every assistance was immediately but ineffectually obtained; for, after much suffering for a week, she expired. Her lamented fate, added to the many other accidents from fire, if they create future caution, in some measure compensate society for what it has lost.

At Harrow Weald common, Mr. Geo. Stanway, attorney.

At his house on Hanwell-Heath, in his 82d year, Frederick Comberell, esq.

At Chatham, suddenly, James Hamilton, esq. many years clerk of the survey of the dock-yard there.

13. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Matthew Johnson, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 69th regiment, and gentleman-usher of his Majesty's privy-chamber.

14. At Moresfield, Suffex, Mrs. Rivett, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. rector of that place, and youngest daughter of Culling Smith, esq. of Popes, Herts.

15. At his house on Tower-hill, aged 66, Mr. John March, painter; a man of the most amiable disposition; who by industry, frugality, and a train of fortunate events, has left an ample fortune to a widow and only son. He is the fifth member the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company has lost since Christmas last.

In Bennet's-Street, Mr. Che-p.

After a painful illness, Miss A. F. Coleman, youngest daughter of the late Henry C. esq. of Leicester.

At Wollaton, near Nottingham, in his 75th year, Rev. Isaac Pectusall, rector of that place, and of Trowel, in that county.

16. At Ripon, co. York, in his 96th year, John Terry, esq. alderman and father of that corporation.

At Harperley, George Pearson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver general for the Bishop of Durham, and deputy-register of the Court of Chancery in that city.

Mrs. Anne Chesley, of Leek, co. Stafford, wife of Mr. Tuf. C.

Mr. Lambert, formerly keeper of the county bridewell of Leicester, emphatically and deservedly styled "The Humane Gaoler."

At the house of Robert Carr Brackett, bury, in Rathby, co. Lincoln, Miss Sophia Davys, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of Loughborough, co. Leicester.

17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Herre, relict of the late Lord Robert B. uncle of the Duke of Ancafter.

At Rochester, Mr. Joseph Pettet, many years one of the proprietors of the Chatham, Brompton, and Rochester coaches.

Near Chelmsford, W. Reynolds, esq. many years one of the coroners, and under-sheriff of the county of Essex.

At Portsmouth, Major-general Lewin, 2d colonel-commandant of marines there.

M. Hutchings, of Exeter, linen draper.

18. At Great Bookham, Surrey, in his 80th year, Mr. Edward Bennett, farmer.

In Palace-row, Tottenham-court, Capt. Wig' tman, of the Surrey militia.

At Watworth, Surrey, Capt. Thon as Dyson, of the royal navy.

19. At Brompton, near Chatham, Mr. James Mans, physician. In attending the upper branches there, he caught a putrid fever, which ended his useful life.

20. At Knightbridge, after a lingering illness, John Downes, esq. of Staverton, co. Northampton.

At the hotel in Exeter, on his return from

from L. Hon, whither he had been for the benefit of his health, Ralph Coxon, esq. of H-wb. ulk, co. Northumberland.

21. At Paulsh. De. on, in the prime of life, M. s. Bealey, wife of Dr. B. who has lately resided there.

Of a fever, the eldest daughter of Capt. Walter, of the 7th aⁿ navy.

Capt. Alexander Hood, commander of the Mars man of war, nephew of Lords Hood and Bridport, and brother to C. pt. Samuel Hood, of the Audacious. This gallant hero received his death-wound in a brilliant engagement with L'Hercule, a French man of war, off Brest, soon after the action commenced, but lived to receive the welcome news that the enemy had struck. He expired nobly exhorting his men to support the honour of the British navy, and to maintain the character of Britons. Capt. M. has left a widow and five children. (*The particulars of the action in our next.*)

22. At Islington, Miss Haddock, late of Halifax, co. York.

23. At Hackney, James Chauvel, esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of the Tower Hamlet militia.

Of a decline, aged 25, Mr. Jn. Bazley, of the Transport-office. Of mild and amiable manners, innate kindness, and diffusive benevolence, possess any claim to the esteem of mankind, society has been deprived, by the death of this young man, of a valuable and promising member, and those who knew and respected his virtues of a sincere and affectionate friend.

24. At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Rich. Kemp, partner in the house of Messrs. Baxter, Kemp, and Noble, St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

25. Mr. Thomas Bird, farmer, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. HIS Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank, by brevet, in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, as follows; commissions dated the 1st day of January, 1798:

Colonels John Pectre, Thomas Brownrig, John McGowan, Dugald Campbell, Thomas Tre. t, Thomas Piendergraft, Robert Nicholson, Alexander Hardy, Richard Tobin, Stafford William Samuel Waddington, Vere Warner Hullefey, to be major-generals.

Lieutenant-colonels George Russell, Sir Ewet Baillie, John Macdonald, William Palmer, Edward Clarke, William Vanas, Roger Edward Roberts, Robert Mackenzie, James Dunn, James Dickson, John Batema, Patrick Hay, Charles Henry White, George Mence, Christopher Green, David Woodburn, James Stevenson, John

Conrad Sartorius, Francis Gowdie, Henry Malcolm, Edw. Montague, to be colonels.

Majors Charles Scott, Robert Baillie, Richard Scott, Samuel Dyer, Edmund Lambert, John Rattray, James Meredith Vibart, Samuel Black, Samuel Watson, John Collins, Henry Vincent, William Denby, Robert Ogle, Robert Rayne, James Pearson, Thomas Welch, Andrew William Hearlay, Jabez Mackenzie, John Boujonnar, Thomas Higgins, James Pringle, William Mackintosh, Henry Hyndman, Patrick Douglas, John Fenwick, Thomas Edwards, Robert Frith, Hugh Stafford, Richard Greuber, John Powell, Sir John Murray, bart. James Morrice, Peregrine Powell, James Noke, Patrick Macdougall, John Hilliard, Robert Philips, Ludowick Grant, Robert Hamilton, Robert Bruce, James Charles Palmer, William Scott, Robert Blair, William Kirkpatrick, Richard Macau, John Mackintyre, John Gardner, Henry De Caffro, William Burn, Thomas Hawkshaw, Samuel Cox, Daniel Conyngham, Peter Murray, John Garstin, Charles Carlisle, Archibald Brown, William Flint, George Fotheringham, William Rattray, George Wahab, George Waigt, Thomas Leighton, James Oliver, Francis Torrens, Carey Lalande, Cromwell Mafsey, Walter Anderson, David Campbell, Alexander Macpherson, James Dalrymple, John Richardson, Alexander Read, Donald Macneale, Thomas Hallcote, Thomas Parr, James Campbell, Joseph Little, William Kinsey, Thomas Bowler, Barry Close, James Oram, John Haliburton, Charles Smart, Lewis Grant, John Gillanders, John Hutchinson, John Guthrie, Samuel Bradshaw, George Wood, Hercules Skinner, William Clayton, George Ure, Jonathan Wood, John Haynes, Thomas Keenan, Sir John Kennaway, bart. Joseph Burnett, to be lieutenant-colonels.

Captains John Bell, Henry Parker Lawrence, Wm. Basset Isaacke, Thomas Fyffe, James Arthur Tanner, Jn. Burrowes, Jr. Capon. Charles Wittel, to be majors.

Whiteball, March 6. William Lawndes, Barne Barne, Edward Medows, Horace Hayer, and George Trenchard Goodenough, esqrs. to be his Majesty's commissioners for managing the affairs of taxes.

War-office, Dublin-castle, March 7. Lieutenant-col. Robert Crawford, of the 60th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces in this kingdom, *vice* Handfield.

War-office, March 10. Brevet: Col. Geo. Prevost, of the 60th foot, to be brigadier-general in the West Indies only.—Major — M'Creagh, of the South American Rangers, to be major in the army.

Thomas Keate, esq. inspector of regimental hospitals, to be surgeon-general to the forces, *vice* Gunning, dec. ; and John Rush, esq. to be inspector of regimental hospitals, *vice* Keate.

St. James's, March 14. Barton Shaw, of West Willoughby, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Lincoln.

Thomas Strange, esq. knighted.

Dublin-castle, March 19. The Earl of Ormond and Offory, and Viscount Dillon, elected knights-companions of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, having previously received the honour of knighthood.

War-office, March 24. Brevet. Lieut.-col. George Earl of Crawford, to be colonel in the army.

Brook Watson, esq. from half-pay as late commissary-general on the Continent, to be commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to all the forces at home, *vice* Bissett, who retires on half-pay.

Major George Smith, of the late Corsican regiment, to be brigade major-general to the forces under the command of Major-general Lord Milgrave.

Capt. Charles Boycott, of the 34th foot, to be major of brigade to the forces.

Brevet-major Robert Bissett, of the 42d foot, to be assistant-quarter-master-general to the troops under the command of Gen. Sir Wm. Howe, *vice* Earle, who resigns.

Gen. William Dalrymple, to be lieutenant-governor of Chelsea-hospital, *vice* Gen. Hale, dec.

Lieut. G. W. D. Jones, from the invalids at Chatham, to be fort-major of Plymouth, *vice* Maxwell, who resigns.

Lieut. Wm. Elrington, of the invalids, to be fort-adjutant of Fort Augustus, *vice* Stewart, appointed to the royal garrison battalion.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JAMES BELL, esq. of Blackheath, elected a director of the Phoenix fire-office, *vice* Kemble, dec.

Mr. Baker, a counsellor, appointed one of the magistrates of the police-office in Hatton Street, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

John-William Anderson, esq. lord mayor of London, elected president of Christ's hospital, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

Mr. Sercombe, attorney, elected a coroner for the city and county of the city of Exeter.

Mr. Kidd, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, elected second master, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Lincoln-college, Oxford, junior master, of Merchant Tailors school, London.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, M. A. elected second master of King Edward's free grammar-school at Birmingham.

John Vaughan, esq. (second surviving

son of Dr. V.) elected recorder of the borough of Leicester, *vice* Wigley, resigned.

Col Elford, M. P. elected recorder of Plymouth, Devon, *vice* Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. M. P. dec.

The Hon. William Wesley Pole, brother to the Earl of Mornington, appointed chief remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, *vice* Earl of Clanbrasil, dec.

Hon Cropley Ashley, M. P. for Dorchester, elected high-reward of that borough, *vice* Earl of Dorchester, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. R. VIVIAN, B. D. Buteley R. co. Herts.

Rev. George Mackinnon, B. A. Ashton curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Robert Maunder, jun. Northmolton curacy, Devon.

Rev. William Salter, B. A. Combpyne curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Burgess, M. A. Hittesleigh R. co. Devon.

Rev. Francis Dixon, B. D. Bincombe and Brodeway R. R. co. Dorset, *vice* Goodrich, dec.

Rev. W. Williams, rector of All Saints, Malden, Essex, St. Giles's R. in Colchester.

Rev. Edward-James Beckwith, M. A. collated to a minor-canony in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Rev. Dr. Cullinson, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, elected Margaret professor of divinity in that university, *vice* Neve, dec.

Rev. Thomas Parkinson, D. D. archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Kegworth, co. Leicester, presented to Clifwick stall, in St. Paul's cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Kerrick, B. D. presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Cocks, dec.

Rev. Shirley Weistern, M. A. Hemmingstone R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Jarrett Dashwood, B. A. Caistor & Edmund with Marketshall R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Roope Ilbert, M. A. Fevek and Mullion V. co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Ridd, Coleridge V. par Chumleigh, co. Devon.

Rev. Francis Jones, B. A. of Clare-hall, Camb. Rockingham R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas P. D Salmon, B. D. Huggersfield R. with Farley R. Hants.

Rev. Edward Nares (see vol. LVIII. p. 347), Bedington R. co. Surrey.

Rev. Philip Wynter, of Sidney college, Cambridge, Exhall cum Wixford R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Tho. Pennington, rector of Kingfdown, Herts, Tholey R. in Lame county.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Mar. 27, to Apr. 24, 1798.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	824	Males	678	2 and 5	150
Females	777	Females	689	5 and 10	56
} 1531 } 1363 } 1363 } 1363 } 1363 } 1363				50 and 60	124
				60 and 70	96
				70 and 80	55
				80 and 90	25
				90 and 100	5
} 416 } 416 } 416 } 416 } 416 } 416		} 416 } 416 } 416 } 416 } 416 } 416		10 and 20	60
				20 and 30	95
				30 and 40	153
				40 and 50	132

Whereof have died under two years old 416

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 23, 1798. [363

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	52 6 00	0 26	2 19	8 30	2
Surrey	51 10 24	0 25	6 20	2 23	0
Hertford	47 0 00	0 26	5 18	7 28	9
Bedford	44 6 27	10 25	1 19	5 30	4
Hunting.	45 10 00	0 24	6 15	10 19	6
Northam.	44 0 27	0 24	4 17	0 23	2
Rutland	49 0 00	0 30	0 22	0 29	0
Liechester	52 7 00	0 29	5 19	11 23	6
Notting.	57 8 29	0 31	10 19	3 23	3
Derby	59 6 00	0 29	2 20	10 31	9
Stafford	55 7 00	0 33	10 22	3 32	1
Salop	51 10 33	2 35	8 22	1 39	2
Hereford	50 5 41	4 34	9 20	0 30	4
Warwick	52 6 24	4 31	10 24	7 29	3
Wilts	56 3 00	0 31	4 21	8 30	7
Berks	52 0 00	0 31	4 23	2 25	0
Oxford	54 0 00	0 25	0 21	6 27	6
Bucks	43 8 00	0 24	6 19	8 25	6
Montgom.	52 10 30	0 29	7 20	4 00	0
Brecon	52 10 40	0 32	0 17	8 00	0
Radnor	49 0 00	0 32	0 18	8 00	0

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Effex	51 2 24	6 23	4 19	8 22	3
Kent	49 4 0 0	0 24	9 9	0 24	9
Suffex	46 0 00	0 25	10 22	0 00	0
Suffolk	49 0 0 0	0 24	5 17	8 20	9
Cambrid.	40 0 00	0 21	10 23	10 20	1
Norfolk	45 10 20	4 22	8 14	0 21	0
Lincoln	48 5 18	0 25	5 14	4 22	1
York	47 1 26	11 25	9 16	3 24	1
Durham	52 11 00	0 30	0 20	8 00	0
Northum	43 10 15	0 22	6 17	3 24	0
Cumbarl.	53 8 16	1 26	0 21	7 00	0
Westmor.	60 1 40	0 30	8 11	7 00	0
Lancast.	53 6 00	0 33	10 19	7 31	1
Chester	51 6 00	0 30	0 19	2 0 0	0
Flint	51 10 00	0 31	3 19	2 00	0
Denhigh	55 3 00	0 32	10 17	7 35	3
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 0 0	0
Carnarv.	56 0 32	0 25	0 13	0 40	0
Merioneth	56 0 48	0 36	0 24	4 00	0
Carhgan	55 5 31	4 30	9 10	0 18	8
Pembrok.	42 9 00	0 25	1 10	8 00	0
Carmarth.	66 0 00	0 30	0 13	4 00	0
Glamorg.	52 7 00	0 36	5 20	2 00	0
Gloucst.	54 8 00	0 29	2 23	9 27	4
Somerset	57 6 00	0 31	10 13	10 32	0
Monm.	51 10 00	0 32	4 00	0 00	0
Dorset	60 1 0 0	0 29	9 16	5 00	0
Cornwall	56 3 30	0 31	5 16	10 00	0
Dorset	55 4 00	0 29	3 19	8 31	0
Hants	50 9 00	0 26	4 20	7 30	4

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

51 10 30 8 28 11 18 10 28 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

41 11 23 7 20 11 16 7 27 6

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	51 7 30	8 27	4 16	9 25	4
2	46 7 20	0 23	9 16	0 20	6
3	45 10 20	4 22	8 14	0 11	0
4	46 11 16	11 24	4 15	0 21	7
5	48 4 25	0 22	6 18	0 14	0
6	56 2 37	4 28	4 21	7 13	9
7	52 1 30	8 33	10 19	6 31	1
8	54 10 20	0 30	10 18	5 37	7

Districts	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	52 10 31	4 31	3 12	1 48	8
10	54 8 30	8 30	11 18	9 19	8
11	58 2 30	8 31	0 16	8 18	9
12	52 6 30	8 27	8 20	0 30	2
13	43 0 57	11 20	10 16	10 16	2
14	47 0 23	7 19	9 15	3 16	0
15	49 1 5	7 25	8 19	9 32	4
16	37 2 6	5 20	4 15	5 23	9

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 23.

Flat	41s. to 45s.	Middling	34s. to 40s.	Hotte Pollard	6s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.
Seconds	39s. to 42s.	Fine Pollard	1s. to 2rs	Bran	0s. 0d. to 0s.
Thirds	20s. to 32s.	Common ditto	8s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.		

DATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, 34s. 8d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 12s. to 6l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 1s. to 5l. 8s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Effex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 2l. 0s. 0d. to 3l. 6s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 13s. 0d.
 Straw 1l. 4s. 0d. to 1l. 7s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 5s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 23, 1798, is 75s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 81½

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.
Veal	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 11½d.

COALS. Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 39s. 0d. Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.

SOAP. Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 72s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1798.

Bank Stk.	per Ct. Red	per Ct. Conts.	per Ct. Contd.	per Ct. Navy	per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stocks.	India Bonds 1dft.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3per Ct. Ann.	Imp. 5per Ct. Ann.	11th per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.	Yrs. Ann.	
28		49 1/2		71 1/2				149		53 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2		14	14		
29		49 1/2		73 1/2				149		52 1/2				46 1/2	10		15	0		
30	12 1/2			73 1/2				149		51				46 1/2	10		16	0		
31		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	10		16	0		
1 Sunday		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
2		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
3		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
4		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
5		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
6		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
7		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
8 Sunday		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
9		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
10	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	2	52 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
11	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	20					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
12	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149		52 1/2				46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
13	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
14		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
15 Satnl Y.		49 1/2		73 1/2				149	18					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
16		49 1/2		73 1/2				149	15					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
17		49 1/2		73 1/2				149	13					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
18		49 1/2		73 1/2				149	12					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
19	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	12					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
20	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	12					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
21	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	10					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
22 Sunday		49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
23	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149	10					46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
24	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
25	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
26	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
27	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
28	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
29	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
30	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		
31	12 1/2	49 1/2		73 1/2				149						46 1/2	9 1/2		16	0		

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Public Ledger
Gazette & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ms.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Pub. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry



MAY, 1798.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED. 1798.

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Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Worcester 2
YORK 3

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1798.
			1.	2.		
1	SW calm	29,84	36	37	14 3.0	sun A.M. cloud P.M.
2	SE moderate	54	41	41	2.6	very gloomy rain at night
3	W gentle	30	44	44	.5	rain at night
4	SW moderate	22	49	48	-7	frequent showers
5	SW brisk	20	48	47	.6	cloudy, with showers
6	SW calm	47	47	47	.5	black clouds
7	S ditto	88	50	49	.6	black clouds
8	W ditto	38, 6	52	51	.5	white clouds, sun
9	S ditto	18	49	50	.6	sun and pleasant
10	SE moderate	17	52	51	-7	sun and pleasant
11	SSE ditto	14	54	53	3.0	gloomy
12	SSE ditto	10	47	49	.5	clear sky
13	SE by E ditto	29, 80	47	47	.6	white clouds
14	SE brisk	68	52	51	.5	gloomy, with showers
15	SW ditto	57	49	50	.1	sun at short intervals, heavy rain at ni.
16	NW gentle	40	51	51	2.6	sun, with slight showers
17	SE calm	60	47	48	.9	very black clouds
18	NW gentle	68	49	49	.9	gloomy
19	SW ditto	58	44	46	3.0	showers
20	NE brisk	95	42	43	.2	a gusty day
21	E calm	30, 10	39	41	.4	clear sky sun,
22	SW ditto	7	50	52	.2	sun obscured till 6 P.M.
23	SE ditto	5	50	50	.1	clear sky
24	E ditto	8	47	46	.4	clear sky
25	SE gentle	11	47	47	.5	clear sky A.M. mottled P.M.
26	S calm	5	50	49	.4	clear sky
27	SSE ditto	29, 94	54	52	.4	a little white here and there on the azure
28	SE ditto	80	56	53	.3	passing clouds
29	E moderate	87	51	51	.4	black sky
30	E calm	80	48	49	.4	clouds, with sun at intervals

3. Rheum palmatum has broken ground, and shows leaf. A gale from SW. abated about 6 P.M. after which a beautiful horizon at sun-set.—6. After a short dead calm, another gale from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.—8. Water wagtail appears.—M. untain ash; elm, and horse chestnut foliage.—11. Humble bee on the wing, damson in full bloom.—16. A single swallow appears. N. B. one had been seen in another place on the ninth. The lark soars aloft and sings.—19. Nuthatch heard.—17. Thunder at a distance towards the SE.—18. Green chisel pear, in full bloom.—Cuckoo sings,—myriads of insects on the wing.—27. Lark flowers.—28. Frogs croak in the evening.

Fall of rain this month 1 inch 11. Evaporation 5 inches 2-10.

J. HOL T.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1798.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.								
D. of Month.	3 o'cl.	Mo'n.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in May 1798.	D. of Month.	3 o'cl.	Mo'n.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in May 1798.
Apr 27	53	66	52	29,99	fair	May 12	50	58	45	29,34	showery		
28	55	67	47	.97	fair	13	49	55	49	.36	showery		
29	46	55	46	.94	fair	14	51	55	47	.13	rain		
30	47	58	4	.82	fair	15	53	61	58	.47	showery		
1	44	51	4	.84	cloudy	16	56	66	55	.75	showery		
2	46	55	46	30,02	cloudy	17	56	63	54	.96	fair		
3	51	63	44	.18	fair	18	56	64	53	30,14	fair		
4	46	56	48	.15	cloudy	19	54	62	47	.20	cloudy		
5	50	63	5	.04	fair	20	53	60	46	.35	fair		
6	49	64	53	.10	fair	21	54	63	50	.40	fair		
7	54	63	48	.08	fair	22	53	64	45	.37	fair		
8	45	49	44	.09	showery	23	50	61	44	.32	fair		
9	47	66	50	.05	showery	24	53	67	52	.21	fair		
10	52	64	49	29,82	fair	25	58	69	56	.15	fair		
11	57	60	4	.70	showery	26	69	70	57	.12	fair		

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1798.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*

YOUR CORRESPONDENT T. P. p. 277, has given an indifferent view of what remains of the abbey-church of Waltham Holy Cross, illustrated with what he could pick up from the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*. As his drawing was made while the tower was under repair, and all the upper story taken down to be rebuilt, without the battlements, the inseparable criterion of Gothic towers, he has given the *scaffold-poles* as they stuck out in the progress of the work, and did not wait till the repair was complete, and the ashlef work daubed over with a coat of plaster, the old inscription, commemorating the building of this tower, 1556, in the 5th of Philip and Mary, new drawn; and a new one, on a stone four times as big as the other, inserted under it over the arch of the West door, setting forth, that

"This tower was repaired by a rate on the parishioners, 1798;" and the three churchwardens names, who conducted the work, below. You are to know that this, like most other church-work, was done by contract by a London mason (who is now employed on the church of Great Waltham, in the same county); that the whole expence was near 1000l. raised by a rate of 1s. in the pound already collected, and by as much more to be hereafter levied; an expence which the parishioners think will make them remember the repair without the inscription inserted to commemorate it and the conduc-

tors of it; for, *they* (i. e. the parishioners) are of opinion the tower wanted not a new upper story: not to mention that the clock, which formerly communicated with the tower, has now no room for its works to be wound up, the clock-maker having engaged only to clean and keep it in order, but not to cut a hole in a wall of solid masonry, four feet thick, to admit the works; so that a dial without a hand adorns the new West front.

The present inhabitants cannot, therefore, adopt their old historian Fuller's apostrophe on the charges of an obit,

"Oh! the reasonable rates at Waltham!"

I let me just add from him, that "it was not a little to the praise of this parish that they re-built the steeple at the West end of the church at their own proper costs, enabled thereunto partly by their stock in the church box, arising from the sale of the goods of the brotherhood, and partly by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. This tower-steeple is 29 yards 2 feet high from the foundation to the battlement, each foot whereof (besides materials provided) cost 33s. 4d.; the building thereof was three years between the foundation and the finishing thereof. Every year's work is discernible by the difference in the stones; and the parish was forced, for the perfecting of the building, to sell their bells, hanging before in a wooden frame in the church-yard; so that Waltham, which formerly had steepleless bells, now had for some years a bell-less steeple. But here I must observe, that

33 feet on the top (difficulty and danger of climbing made it the dearer) cost 40s. a foot, as appears by the wardens accounts, 1563." By this calculation it appears, that 80 feet, at 33s. 4d. is 148l. 6s. 8d. and 33 feet at the top, at 7s. more, amounted to 11l. 11s. making the whole cost of the tower, in 1556, 169l. 17s. 8d.

VICINUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.

THE extraordinary terms of pacification, which the agents of the French Directory had the assurance to propose to the American commissioners, can only be paralleled by the depredations of barbarian plunderers in former ages. The Danish pirates, in the reign of King Ethelred II. extorted from that pusillanimous prince, year after year, the following sums, which were paid them on condition they would leave the kingdom in peace:—In the year 991, 10,000l.; 994, 16,000l.; 1002, 24,000l.; 1007, 36,000l.; 1009, 3,000l. paid by the Kentish men; 1012, 48,000l.; 1014, 30,000l. See Florent. Wigorn.

These bribes were so far from having any good effect, that they only encouraged those barbarians to repeat their depredations and exactions. If the Americans had agreed to the demands of the French negotiators, there is no doubt but that these unprincipled villains would, like the Danes, have proceeded to require a more exorbitant and humiliating tribute! In such cases, iron or lead is more efficacious than gold. EUSEBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

IT were surely aiding the cause of Religion and Virtue if, among your numerous correspondents, some expressive writer would expose the fallacy of that vaunted genius which is but a meteor to lead astray. It would be highly honourable to the female sex, if such a writer would contrast Mr. Godwin's boast of his wife's dying

hours with the manner in which some excellent characters live; such, for instance, as Mrs. E. Carter, whose unassuming merit has shrunk as much as possible from observation; and, while the daring female Philosophists obtrude on public notice their deviations from what well-regulated minds have, hitherto, deemed virtue, how gratifying to a good mind would be the contemplation of Mrs. Carter's conduct through a long life! Here true genius would be observed to shine with a brilliant steady light; here would be seen true Philosophy—warm benevolence; and, to complete the whole, here would be seen the true Christian. I know several, and I believe there are many, such characters (though not of equal learning) in modest retirement; women who, devoid of all vanity, seek not to be distinguished beyond a little circle of loved friends; and, active in the practice of every domestic duty, every social virtue, exert the reason implanted by their Creator, as it ever should be exerted, in moderating, and, if necessary, in conquering their passions! How cheering to turn to the contemplation of such characters from those who pervert genius to justify the triumph of passion over reason! But vain, indeed, is human reason, when, divested of religion, it arrogantly relies on its own strength! This truth was never, perhaps, more strongly exemplified than in a lately-published instance, where the unhappy being, disappointed in what, contrary to common sense, was expected to be a lasting attachment, rashly and repeatedly attempted suicide. From a mind of such *bustled* strength we naturally expect fortitude; but, in this instance, she was weak as the weakest girl: and those, who know that religion is the only firm foundation to fortitude, are no longer surprized when the Biographer informs them, that when death, unsought, afterwards approached, though sensi-

sible to the last, she expired without "one serious word" indicative of awful fear, or gladdening hope, of an Almighty Being!

But let not the dangerous example of such perversion of genius incline the younger part of my sex to cherish the mistaken idea, that eccentricity is always a proof of genius. Let them cultivate their intellectual powers to subdue, not to reconcile to themselves, the evil propensities that may arise in their hearts; thus will they best secure the "Rights of Women," and establish their own happiness, and the happiness of all who are most dear to them. And let the children of adversity believe the assertion of one who has deeply tasted the bitter cup, that a persevering integrity, and rectitude of conduct, even with very moderate abilities, will finally surmount misfortune; while humble trust in an Almighty Protector will cheer the most afflictive scenes; will give an internal tranquillity, a "peace of mind that passeth all understanding," unknown to those who, in any situation, however splendid, can say in their heart and in their conduct, "there is no God."

The following lines are part of Mrs. Carter's animated supplication, in an address to her Creator, written in her 18th year, and published, many years ago, in a small volume of her Poems, replete with moral and religious truth, and peculiarly adapted to charm the young:

"Be my religion such as taught by Thee,
Alike from pride and superstition free;
Inform my judgement, regulate my will,
My reason strengthen, and my passions still.
Amidst the pleasures of a prosperous state,
Whose flattering charms th' untaught heart
elate,
May I reflect to whom those gifts I owe,
And bless the bounteous hand from whence
they flow!

Or, if an adverse fortune be my share,
Let not its terrors tempt me to despair;
But, fix'd on Thee, a steady faith maintain,
And own all good which Thy decrees ordain;
On Thy unerring Providence depend,
The best protector, and the surest friend."

If I may believe what many sen-

sible men assert, that "the female part of the world materially influence morals and manners," then must it be important for the young to compare, and justly determine, between such a character as Mrs. Carter's and the women of genius now so frequently met with; not the native genius of our island, but springing, I verily believe, in a great degree, from the admission into our female schools of the writings of the vain—the unprincipled literary women of a neighbouring distracted country. The too attractive levity of these writings excites in many a youthful British bosom a fatal ambition to shine—to dazzle by a vain display of fancied intellectual abilities.

Whether what I have written can be of any utility I leave to your decision, Mr. Urban; and, however you decide, shall remain your
CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *April 9.*

I SHALL be obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who can inform me, whether *Mrs. K.* whose unhappy story so lately engaged the public attention, be one of the daughters of Lord Viscount Kingsborough, in whose family the late Mrs. Mary Woolstonecraft Godwin was a governess.

Whether this may have been the fact or not, is not every degree of indiscretion, and even of profligacy, the natural consequence of such principles as Mrs. G. maintained in speculation, and exhibited in her own conduct? And how can the Authors of a certain Review expect to be considered as the guardians of morals or the arbiters of Literature, after their laboured vindication of *suicide* and *libertinism*, in their critique on the Memoirs of Mrs. G?

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANA.

MR. URBAN, *April 7.*

ABOUT five years ago, you were so good as to insert some documents from the respecting the existence of a tribe of Welsh

Welsh Indians on the Missouri river, in America; and also to announce that a young man, of the name of John Evans, had undertaken to find out that people.

After surmounting various obstacles, he commenced his journey, in August, 1795, from St. Louis, in the company of Mr. James Mackay, the acting manager of the Missouri trade; and, about the end of the year, he arrived amongst a tribe of Indians called the Mahas, 900 miles up the beforementioned river, where he wintered. Having, in February 1796, re-commenced his journey Westward, and proceeded 300 miles, he was obliged to return to his former position upon finding the Seaux in a hostile attitude; but, in June following, he undertook the same route, and in August he arrived at the Mandan and Big-belly nations, 900 miles from the Mahas. The Missouri, he says, for 780 miles from St. Louis, traverses and forms beautiful meanders through fine meadows as level as a table: the vale, or bottom, is from 12 to 18 miles in breadth. The river sometimes glides along the hills on each side; but its general course is to the South of the plain: for 1200 miles it is full of small islands, and receives very considerable streams. From the Mandans to the Pancas, which is nearly 600 miles, it has forced its way, and runs furiously through mountains and hills full of mines.

Having explored and taken a chart of the Missouri for 1800 miles, he returned with its rapid current, in 68 days, to St. Louis, in July, 1797, after being absent nearly two years.

In respect to the Welsh Indians, he says, that he could not meet with such a people; and forms an opinion, grounded upon his intercourse with different tribes, that they have no existence.

In order to do away the impression, which the failure of Evans's Expedition may produce, I beg leave to inform you, that a col-

lection has been made of about 80 different notices of the existence of such a people about the sources of the Missouri; and several of the accounts are particular in marking the time of the voyage down the stream into the Mississippi to be full three months, whereas it took Evans only 68 days to come to St. Louis from the farthest point he had reached.

The following communication respecting the same subject came to hand a few days ago; being an extract of a letter, written last April, to the late Dr. Jones, of HammerSmith, by his brother, Mr. Benjamin Jones, the proprietor of some iron works on the Monongahela river, near Pittsburg, which runs thus:

"One of our neighbours, who bought ware of us last Fall, went down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi, within 60 miles of the confluence of the Missouri, to a town called Mazerus. He being one day in a store saw two Indians coming in, who began to talk to the store-keeper in some unknown language. The store-keeper sent for all the interpreters about the neighbouring towns and forts, but none of them understood their language; at last, a person who spoke Welsh came in, and observing the two Indians pointing to some goods in the store and talking together, observed that they talked Welsh. He immediately accosted them in that language; and the result was, that they understood each other exceedingly well. They were very neatly dressed in buck-skin from head to foot, but had no shirts. They had brought some white bear-skins, dressed in a very curious manner with the hair on. He understood that they lived a great way up the Missouri, and had been at least three months on their journey before they reached the place they were then in. These are all the particulars I could learn of him. He is now gone down again, and promised to make a more particular enquiry. He said they were copper-coloured, like other Indians, had very black hair, and no beard except a little on the chin. There is no doubt at all but the nation of Welsh Indians live near the source of the Missouri, perhaps 2000 miles from its mouth. It likewise seems probable that those regions are pretty cold, as they abound with white bears, which are all perfectly black, at least on the South side of the lakes, and about the Allegany mountains."

OWAIN O'VEIRION.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

BEFORE I attempt to refute some of the ill-grounded assertions in the letter of Hiberno-Cantab. vol. LXVII. p. 1025, I must request of your readers once more to peruse the extract from a Pastoral Letter of Dr. Hufsey, titular bishop of Waterford, p. 593; in which the Prelate "expostulates with the soldiery who frequent *Protestant* places of worship, and tells them they ought not to be ashamed of openly professing the Catholic religion, the *religion of Irishmen*." This almost implies, that Popery either is, or should be, the *exclusive* religion of that nation. I would ask him, whether the two noble dukes of Ormond (one of whom was ancestor to the bishop of the diocese I live in), bishops Usher, Sheridan, and Berkeley, Generals Ligonier and Blakeney, Robert Boyle, esq. Admiral Warren, Parnell, Swift, Steele, Goldsmith, and a long *et cætera* of illustrious worthies of that island, were they Catholics?—Bp. H. proceeds to tell us, that "any kind of governments are not the concerns of the Catholic faith." This proves that he is not *particularly* attached to a *monarchical* one, and implies, that *his* loyalty is rather precarious; and the extract concludes with some vain-boasting of the proportionate numbers of his party, compared with that of the Protestants. And, in my idea, the Right Rev. Doctor talks with as much self-sufficiency and authority as if he was in possession of the cathedral, and enjoyed the revenues, of the diocese of Waterford. Who made him bishop of that see? Neither the king nor the *people*; but a certain old gentleman at Rome, whom *some people* still suppose to be King of kings and Lord of lords; and to him alone, *perhaps*, he thinks he owes his allegiance. So much for the Bishop. To his Viudicator, I shall speak more particularly in my next.

Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

THE drawing, from which the accompanying (*Plate I.*) was taken, is, as I am informed, the most accurate representation extant of that once magnificent pile of building, Cowdray-house, the ancient seat of the lords Viscount Montague; of whose illustrious family the male line is apprehended now to be extinct. This circumstance, as well as the manner of the death of the last lord but one, and the mortifying event of the destruction by fire of this noble edifice, and all the invaluable curiosities contained in it, are, I believe, pretty generally known; the latter has been more than once lamented in your excellent Publication, where likewise (vol. LXIV. p. 13,) is represented the scene of desolation which it occasioned; but there was a coincidence in the two events, which, I believe, is not so well known, and which, although purely accidental, cannot fail to excite in the mind an awful and deeply melancholy sensation.

Lord Montague was engaged to the eldest daughter of Mr. Coutts (the present Countess of Guildford); and, with a view to his marriage on his return to England, the mansion-house had been for several months undergoing a complete repair and fitting up. The whole was completed on the day preceding the night in which it was consumed, and the steward had been employed during the afternoon in writing the noble owner an account of its completion. This letter reached his hands. On the following day, the steward wrote another letter announcing its destruction; but, in his hurry of spirits, he directed it to Lausanne instead of Lucerne, by which accident it was two days longer in its passage to his Lordship's place of abode than it otherwise would have been. Had it not been for that fatal delay, in all human probability this noble family would not have

had

had to deplore the double misfortune by which its name and honours have become extinguished; for, the letter arrived at his lordship's lodgings on the morning of his death, about an hour after he had left them, and, as nearly as can be computed, at the very moment in which he was overwhelmed by the torrent of the Rhine. Had it fortunately reached his hand, there cannot be a doubt but the deep impression its contents would have made on his mind would have instantly diverted it to far other thoughts and purposes than the youthful and dangerous frolick which cost him his life. The incident, therefore, which prevented his receiving it, forms one of those singular links in the chain of human events which seem designed by Providence as the severest trials of our confidence in the wisdom of its dispositions, exhibiting, as it were, a pointed interference to each; no doubt, good and beneficial, though concealed from our view, but by means which, as far as our limited understandings can comprehend them, are fraught only with misery and affliction.

The remains of the mansion are now in the possession of William Stephen Poyntz, esq. who married the only sister and heiress of the last-mentioned Viscount, and who, together with the greater part of the family-estate, inherits all those virtues by which, more truly than by their titles, they were ennobled.

I have been favoured with these anecdotes by the same friend who procured me permission to make the engraving, and by whose means, likewise, I hoped to have been enabled to send you with it an accurate historical account of the place, for which, I understand, there are very ample materials in the Collection of papers made by the late Sir W. Bertell, now deposited in the British Museum. If I should be so fortunate as to obtain this account at any future opportunity, I shall take the liberty of offering it to your notice.

G. QUINTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 15.*
THE following memorial records bad times, when Republicanism was the order of the day. It was lately communicated to me by a friend from the rectory of Mursdon, in Kent, formerly, belonging to the Hales family, of Beakthorn. In the wall of the barn, near the door, a stone is set up, about two feet square. On the top are engraved the arms of Hales, with a motto, to denote a third son. Below, as a motto, or *thesis*, is the well known line of Juvenal, expressive of the sentiments of the Rev. Richard Tray, rector of the time; and which Pope might have translated, *Knaves rush into my head, and so I write.*

“ Si natura negat, facit indignatio versus.”
 The barn which stood where this now stands
 Was burnt down by the rebels' hands,
 in December, 1659.
 The barn which stands where 't other stood
 By Richard Tray is now made good,
 in July 1662.”

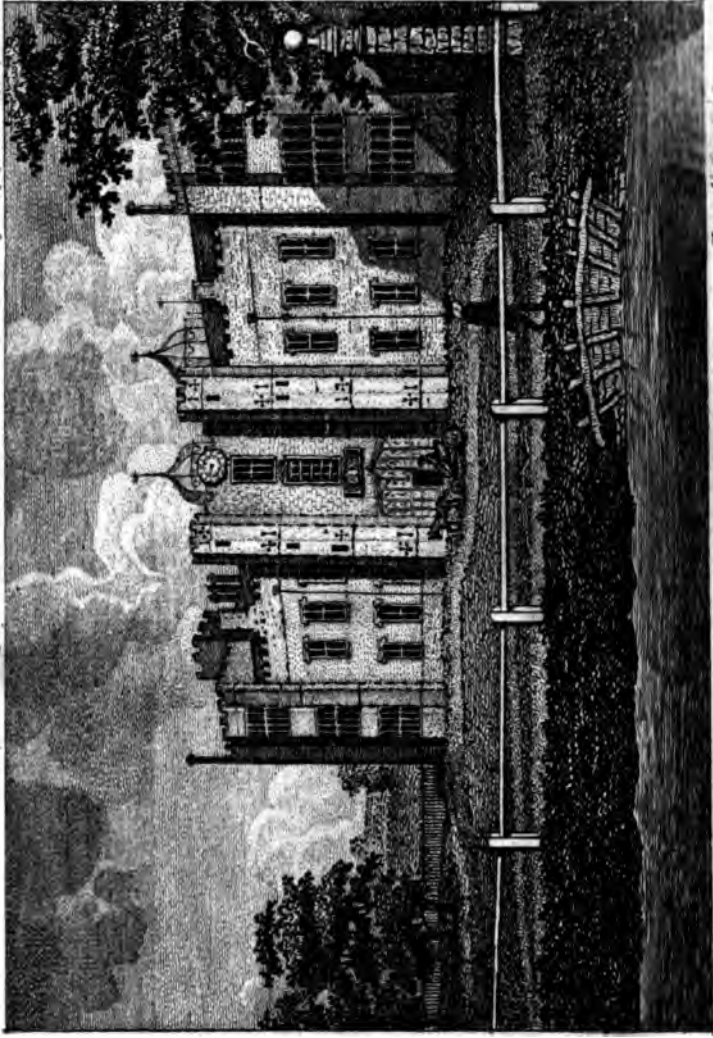
He then closes with a version of Owen's Latin epigram, addressed to Michael Live'ay and Bartholomew May, fanatics; humourously punning upon the diabolical name Abaddon, Rev. ix. 11:

“ All things you burn,
 Or overturn,
 But build up ought; I pray tell,
 Is this the fire of zeal, or hell?
 Tet you do all
 By the Spirit's call,
 As you pretend: but, pray,
 What spirit is 't?—A. BAD-ON, I dare say.”
 Yours, &c. B ***.

Mr. URBAN, *May 16.*
IN your vol. I. III. p. 407, the hedgehog is said to be a complete remedy for black-beetles. Others have tried this remedy, and been more tired of the hedgehog than of the beetles. A more effectual remedy is, therefore, become an object of public regard; for, the evil complained of increases.
 Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*
IN Mr. Bridges's Northamptonshire. II. 61, it is said, that Martin Hill, clerk, rector of Afferby in Leicestershire, is recorded to have been the first Preacher, at the Reformation from Popery, of the Protestant religion, in that county.—Q. Where is he to be recorded? and what is his history?
 Yours, &c. N.
 Mr.

and May - May 1898. W.I. Page 372.



Engraved by George S. ...

COWDRAY HOUSE. Sussex.

Published by J. Nichol, June 1898.



Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

IN the beginning of the month of August, 1776, a phenomenon was seen in a parish a few miles West of London, which much excited the curiosity of the few persons that were so fortunate as to behold it.

The strange object was of the serpent-kind; its size that of the largest common snake; and, as well as it could be discovered from so transient a view of it, it resembled it by a kind of grey mottled skin. The head of this extraordinary animal appeared about the size of a small woman's hand. It had a pair of short wings very forward on the body, near its head; and the length of the whole body was about two feet. Its flight was very gentle: it seemed too heavy to fly either fast or high; and its manner of flying was not in an horizontal attitude, but with its head considerably higher than the tail; so that it seemed continually labouring to ascend without ever being able to raise itself much higher than 7 or 8 feet from the ground.

About a fortnight after its appearance in the neighbourhood of London, an account was given in a country news-paper of an animal, which, by the description there given of it, seemed very much to resemble this, having been both seen and caught by a person at Chelmsford. Having no correspondent at that place, nor time or opportunity to make a personal enquiry, I was not able to compare the above account with the animal there said to have been taken; but should apprehend it might not be difficult, even at this distant period, to learn who it was that saw and killed this creature; which, it is to be hoped, has been by some means or other preserved, to satisfy the enquiries of such as are desirous to investigate the genus to which this very rare animal belongs. S. B.

Inscription on a Piece of Plate presented by the Relict of a late eminent Divine to one of his best and dearest Friends.

In perpetuum
inviolati fœderis memoriam,
quo, ab ipsâ statim adolescentiâ, devincti sunt
reverendus admodum in Christo pater,

— S. T. P.
— (heu! brevi nimium) —

et
— A. M. &c. &c.
— parochiæ — rector.

Quorum uterque ecclesiam Anglicanam
GEN. MAG. May, 1798.

moribus exornavit,
virtutibus illustravit,
exemplo confirmavit,
scriptis erudit.

Amion funestis, qui, labore indefesso,
defuncti vitam, mores, exemplum, scripta,
posteris, facundâ sibi propria, commendavit,
hoc grat. animi testimonium
d. no dedit. —
conjugis beatissimi
infelix vidua,
1795.

Mr. URBAN, *April 13.*

YOUR learned readers may, perhaps, find a pleasure in perusing an early specimen of the abilities of Sir William Jones. I send it you from his own copy, given to a friend on his leaving Harrow school. R. H.

“Provinciam ad eò honorificam, viri maxime colendi, latissimus equidem susciperem, ni imbecillitatis meæ conscientia ardorem animi resprimeret; et imperitiæ meæ non injusta suspicio, aurem mihi quædam modo vellicans, me tali incepto nimis imparum esse admoneret. Idcirco potius metu repressus, quàm gaudio vel nimium elatus, vos accedo; non quòd de candore vestro, et humanitate non optima spero, sed quòd nihil tali confesso, nihil vestris auribus dignum ingenii mei tenuitas proferre poterit.

“Hodierni conventus opus est, ut pia fundatoris nostri munificentiâ grato corde, gratâ saltem, utcuque impari, oratione commemoretur. Munificentiâ, ad eò diffusâ, ad eò sapiente bonoque digna, ut ne vel amplissimis laudibus, ut par est, celebrari queat. Quis enim libertatem ejus singularem contemplan, ad solamen pauperum, ad reipublicæ (villæ præsertim nostræ) utilitatem, ad scientiam, et rectos mores promovendum unice spectantem, non generosam quandam mentis indolem facile intuebitur? Quis intuens satis colaudare possit? Quis auctorem tot tantorumque beneficiorum (utcuque de genere et proavis gloriari nequeat; sine virtute despiciatui habendis) verè nobilem, verè illustrem, diffiteri audeat? Nullum etenim in fundatore nostro istiusmodi mentis angustis vestigium cernimus, apud sui ordinis plerisque hæpissimè observandæ; quæ ad eò non aliis prodesse solet, ut ne sibi quidem suisque benefaciat. Nulla istiusmodi duritiæ cordis indicia; quæ ad eò non egenis suppetias feret, ut calamitatum onus etiàm adaugere solet. Facinus, quo nihil magis in honestum, nihil ei, quæ hodie celebramus, magis invisum; qui, si unquam aliquis, humani nihil à se alienum censuit: ad scientes loquor, iudices honorandi, qui testamentum ejus, istud charitatis, beneficentiæ, pietatis egregium spec-

cimen toties perlegitis. Patroni nostri monera singulatim attingere, æquè difficile foret ac supervacaneum; difficile, quoniam orationis nostræ terminus et eorum magnitudo et numerus superarent: supervacaneum, quoniam nemini non innocerint universa: sat erit ea solum recensere, quæ ad hoc insti utam peculiaritè spectant: piam scilicet liberalitatem, quæ scholam nostram annuis opibus locupletavit; et præceptores doctos prudentesque comparavi sicut: qui doctrinæ & moribus nostris assiduè invigilarent: quorum exemplo et præceptis saluberrimis, singuli ad pietatis et honorum artium studium accenderentur; quique prudenti disciplinâ luxuriantes animos tempestivè compescerent. Nihil denique non proficiens, quo alumni sui hic in ætate tenerè instituti, cum adoleverint, Christiano nomine suæque munificentia digni evaderent; quænam igitur Mæcenati nostro satis foret laudatio? Quibus præconiis liberalitas ejus non dignissima? Abiit, mercedem accepturus debitam, et nominis ejus memoria apud posteros in seculum consecrabitur. Verum, quandoquidem non ei solum, qui inchoavit, sed iis etiam qui bonum quævis inceptum promoverunt, habenda est gratia, plerimum deficeret hæc oratio, si vobis etiam, inspecteres optimi, et meo et sodalium meorum nomine gratias persolverem, quorum honestâ sollicitudine, patroni nostri institutum non nisi in melius vel minimùm immutatur. Qui parvulæ hujusce reipublicæ comoda tam piè respexitis, ut Athenarum nostrarum gloria ipsius fundatoris spem maximam longè superaverit. Floruit quidem, et iisdem sub auspiciis diù floreat! Floreat, tali patrocinio in perpetuum sustentata; et magistrorum, tum optimè eruditorum, tum assiduè vigilantium studio indes adaugescat; donec ad celsissimum dignitatis gradum evahatur, et ubique terrarum amplissimis honoribus exornetur."

Mr. URBAN, April 24.

THE late Earl of S—, on a visit to Brussels, procured me some seeds of the sprout known by the name of that once celebrated city. If the following very accurate, and by no means exaggerated, account, as well as the directions contained for its culture, should render the adoption of this excellent vegetable more general, I shall think that I have done the publick a service by communicating it to them through your extensive channel.

Yours, &c. R. Y.

"Culture de l'Espèce de Chou qui produit ce qu'on appelle à Bruxelles Jets de Chou, en flamant Spruisjies.

"Le graine de ce Chou se sème vers le 8

ou le 9 de Mars. Lorsque les plantes sont en état d'être plantées à demeure on les transplante dans le mois de Mai. La terre doit être bien fumée pour cette plantation, et chaque plante doit être placée à la distance de deux piés carrés. Dès que le terrain commence à se remplir d'herbes, on doit les fuceler. On commence vers, ou, dans les premiers jours du mois d'Octobre à couper avec le couteau les jets qui poussent à ces plantes de Chou, c'est-à-dire les jets les plus en état d'être mangés, et de temps en temps on leur coupe une ou deux grandes feuilles à mesure qu'elles se garnissent de jets. Ces jets se mangent jusqu'en Avril, parcequ'ils se reproduisent aussi long-temps que le temps n'est point assez chaud pour faire monter la plante de Chou.

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A TRIP TO PARIS.

(Continued from p. 199.)

WE were present at Vespers. To a person who has formed just ideas of the manner in which religious offices should be paid to that Being, who delights to be worshiped in spirit and truth, the ceremonies of the church of Rome are disgusting. They catch the sole attention of the vulgar and illiterate, and will not suffer a man of that description to raise his soul on the wings of faith and hope to that seat above, where only true joys are to be found. For the sprinkling of holy water, he neglects the living fountain of life. If he is of a lively disposition, his sense is captivated by the pomp and splendid shows which the service of his church exhibits, when he ought to fix his affections on those rivers of pleasure which flow for ever at the right hand of God. If he is of a melancholy turn of mind, the delusions of his imagination, which represents the God of Mercy as a pitiless tyrant, force him to destroy his comfort and his constitution by macerations, and other absurdities of eremitical phrenzy, instead of cheerfully following the precepts of that religion, whose ways are ways of pleasure, and all whose paths are peace.

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The institutions of the Romanists tend to deface the simplicity of the pure religion of Jesus Christ, who came on earth to abolish the ceremonies of Pagan superstition, and even to set aside the rites of the Mosaic law by the introduction of a holy, pure, and reasonable service. When I was observing to a Roman catholic the useless practice of keeping burning tapers during the night in the temple of the God of Light, he seemed struck with horror at the profane reflection, and said with great emotion: *Comment, Monsieur, laisser le bon Dieu à tâtons.*

It must be owned that this noble monument of antiquity is admirably calculated to inspire sentiments of devotion. The solemnity of the long aisles and lofty vaults, increased by the gloom which is produced by the painted windows; the countenances of the saints and martyrs, that seem to animate themselves, and to enforce, by precept and example, the duties of faith and adoration, independent of a divine music, and of the other offerings of the arts to religion; seem to raise the soul above the world.

Some years ago, this church was the scene of a daring, but ingenious plot of a company of sharpers. The church was repairing, and scaffolds had been erected in different parts. In the midst of a solemn and crowded service on Easter day, two or three of their gang contrived to get up on the highest part of the scaffolding, and to throw down stones, tools, and ladders. Their accomplices below cried out that the building was falling. The service immediately ceased; and the public rushed to the doors, where they found obstacles artfully disposed. Watches, purses, buckles, jewels, ear-rings, and even ears themselves, became, in the general confusion, the property of the sharpers, who were never discovered.

In our way to the *Ambigu comique*, we passed by the Arsenal and the Bastille. The former is less famous for its military stores, than for two Latin verses over the gate, written by Nic. Bourbon:

*Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,
Tela gigantes debellatura furores.**

Of these lines the poet Santeuil was so great an admirer, that he often said he wished to be the author of them at the expence of his life. South of the arsenal the river puts an end to the Boulevard on that side. Here a

bridge seems particularly wanted, to form the communication between the old and the new Boulevard. For the honour of humanity, and in consequence of an enlightened system of jurisprudence, which is dawning on the kingdom of France; it is hoped that another impediment to the regular course of the Boulevard, the Bastille, will soon be levelled with the ground. From the meeting of the States-general, the French expect the beginning of a fixed and public administration of laws in political, as well as in civil cases; and the abolition of an act of despotism, of which the only plea now asserted (the preservation of the honour of families), is disgraceful in a well-regulated state. However it may be thought advantageous to the enemies of France, that Oppression should still hold her bloody scourge over that country; a man, who has a heart to feel for the miseries of mankind, will shrink at the idea of such a narrow policy; and the Christian will join with the angels of Heaven in proclaiming good-will among men.

If the common people are not admitted to the *grand spectacles*, they have other places of theatrical amusements open to them at an easy rate. Of these we visited this evening the *Ambigu Comique*, probably so called, because it exhibits such a medley of comic opera, farce, pantomime, &c. that the nature of it is ambiguous. This theatre is nearly of the size of the Hay Market. After a small comedy, we were presented with a pantomime, which had drawn multitudes every evening, the death of Captain Cook. A Frenchman can turn every thing to song or a dance; but to an Englishman, so near the time of that unhappy event, the subject is too serious and affecting to become a pantomime †. Yet it must

* These observations are printed as they were made at that time. The scene is changed, the Bastille is destroyed, but France has been chastised by a far severer scourge of oppression. It seems now the general opinion, that the former system was much less formidable than the present to the enemies of France. After all, it is sufficiently clear that we must expect hostility from that country, whether she is ruled by a monarch, a committee, or a director. See the Marquis de Bouille's *Memoirs*, p. 41.

† Since that time, the pantomime on the

cimen toties perlegistis. Patroni nostri munera singulatim attingere æquè difficile foret ac supervacaneum; difficile, quoniam orationis nostræ terminos et eorum magnitudo et numerus superarent: supervacaneum, quoniam namini non innovarent sanctorum: sat erit ea solum recensere, quæ ad hoc institutum peculiaritè spectant: piam scilicet liberalitatem, quæ scholam nostram annuis opibus locupletavit; et præceptores doctos prudentesque compertit: stultit: qui doctrinæ & moribus nostris assidue inagilarent: quorum exemplo et præceptis saluberrimis, singuli ad pietatis et honorum artium studium accenderentur; quique prudenti disciplinâ luxuriantes animos tempestivè compescerent. Nihil denique non proficiens, quo alumni sui hic in ætate tenerè instituti, cum adoleverint, Christiano nomine solum munificentia digni evaderent; quænam igitur Mæcenati nostri satis foret laudatio? Quibus præconiis liberalitas ejus non dignissima? Abiit, mercedem accepturus debitam, et nominis ejus memoria apud posteros in seculum consecrabitur. Verum, quandoquidem non ei solum, qui inchoavit, sed iis etiam qui bonum quodvis inceptum promoverunt, habenda est gratia, plurimum deficeret hæc oratio, ni vobis etiam, inspecteres optimi, et meo et sodalium meorum nomine gratias persolverem, quorum honestâ sollicitudine, patroni nostri institutum non nisi in melius vel minimè immutatur. Qui parvulæ hujusce reipublicæ commoda tam piè respexitis, ut Athenarum nostrarum gloria ipsius fundatoris spem maximam longè superaverit. Floruit quidem, et iisdem sub auspiciis diù floreat! Floreat, tali patrocinio in perpetuum sustentata; et magistrorum, tum optimè eruditorum, tum assidue vigilantium studio indies adaugeat; donec ad celsissimum dignitatis gradum evehatur, et ubique terrarum amplissimis honoribus exornetur."

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Of these lines the poet Santeuil was so great an admirer, that he often said he wished to be the author of them at the expence of his life. South of the arsenal the river puts an end to the Boulevard on that side. Here a

bridge seems particularly wanted, to form the communication between the old and the new Boulevard. For the honour of humanity, and in consequence of an enlightened system of jurisprudence, which is dawning on the kingdom of France, it is hoped that another impediment to the regular course of the Boulevard, the Bastille, will soon be levelled with the ground. From the meeting of the States-general, the French expect the beginning of a fixed and public administration of laws in political, as well as in civil cases; and the abolition of an act of despotism, of which the only plea now asserted (the preservation of the honour of families), is disgraceful in a well-regulated state. However it may be thought advantageous to the enemies of France, that Oppression should still hold her bloody scourge over that country*; a man, who has a heart to feel for the miseries of mankind, will shrink at the idea of such a narrow policy; and the Christian will join with the angels of Heaven in proclaiming good-will among men.

If the common people are not admitted to the *grand spectacles*, they have other places of theatrical amusements open to them at an easy rate. One of these we visited this evening the *Ambigu Comique*, probably so called, because it exhibits such a medley of comic opera, farce, pantomime, &c. that the nature of it is ambiguous. This theatre is nearly of the size of the Hay Market. After a small comedy, we were presented with a pantomime, which had drawn multitudes every evening, the death of Captain Cook. A Frenchman can turn every thing to song or a dance; but to an Englishman, so near the time of that unhappy event, the subject is too serious and affecting to become a pantomime †. Yet it must

* These observations are printed as they were made at that time. The scene is changed, the Bastille is destroyed, but France has been chastised by a far severer scourge of oppression. It seems now the general opinion, that the former system was much less formidable than the present to the enemies of France. After all, it is sufficiently clear that we must expect hostility from that country, whether she is ruled by a monarch, a committee, or a director. See the Marquis de Bouillon's Memoirs, p. 41.

† Since that time, the pantomime on

must not be imagined that a *ballet pantomime* in France bears any resemblance to our entertainments of that denomination, in which a Harlequin, a Pantaloon, a Frenchman, and a Clown, can at best produce only laughter, except when the machinery excites the applause of the audience. The French *ballet pantomime* consists neither of enchantments effected by the magic wand of Harlequin, nor of the grotesque movements, the unnatural positions, and lascivious cadences, of a dance. The plot is simple, regular, and affecting. The picture though dumb, is animated, and perfectly intelligible in every feature, however variable. In this kind of representation, of which Noverre gave the first idea on the French stage, but which had been successfully pursued in Rome by Bassillus, Pylades, and Hilar, sensibility is expressed in the step, as well as in the eye; every attitude rouses the attention of the spectator, takes possession of the soul, fires it into indignation, or melts it into tenderness and pity. Such is the power of the pantomimical dancer in commanding the passions, that many people of refined taste and sensibility prefer that species of entertainment to the most affecting scenes of the Tragic Muse. The disposition of characters in Woollet's death of General Wolfe was exactly copied, and produced a fine effect.

The managers of the *Ambigu Comique* are not allowed to take more than 30 sours for their highest prices, that the superiority of the great spectacles, the French and Italian theatres and the Opera, may be preserved. Yet the former is enabled to subsidize a larger sum to the poor, and to the opera establishment a contribution levied upon all public places, than the Theatre Français.

This part of the Boulevard is dedicated to public exhibitions. Here the Parisian of inferior rank is entertained by a company, who call themselves *les grands Danseurs du Roi*. Another theatre here attracts the mechanic, who comes to stare, and the man of taste, who wishes to laugh, at a tragedy. A set of the most miserable wretches, that ever trod the creaking boards of a village barn, here perform dramatic exhibitions of all kinds. It

the death of Cook has appeared on our stage.

was here that an actress in tawdry apparel, and fit only for the original performances in the cart of Theopis, thus began the tragedy of Zaire:

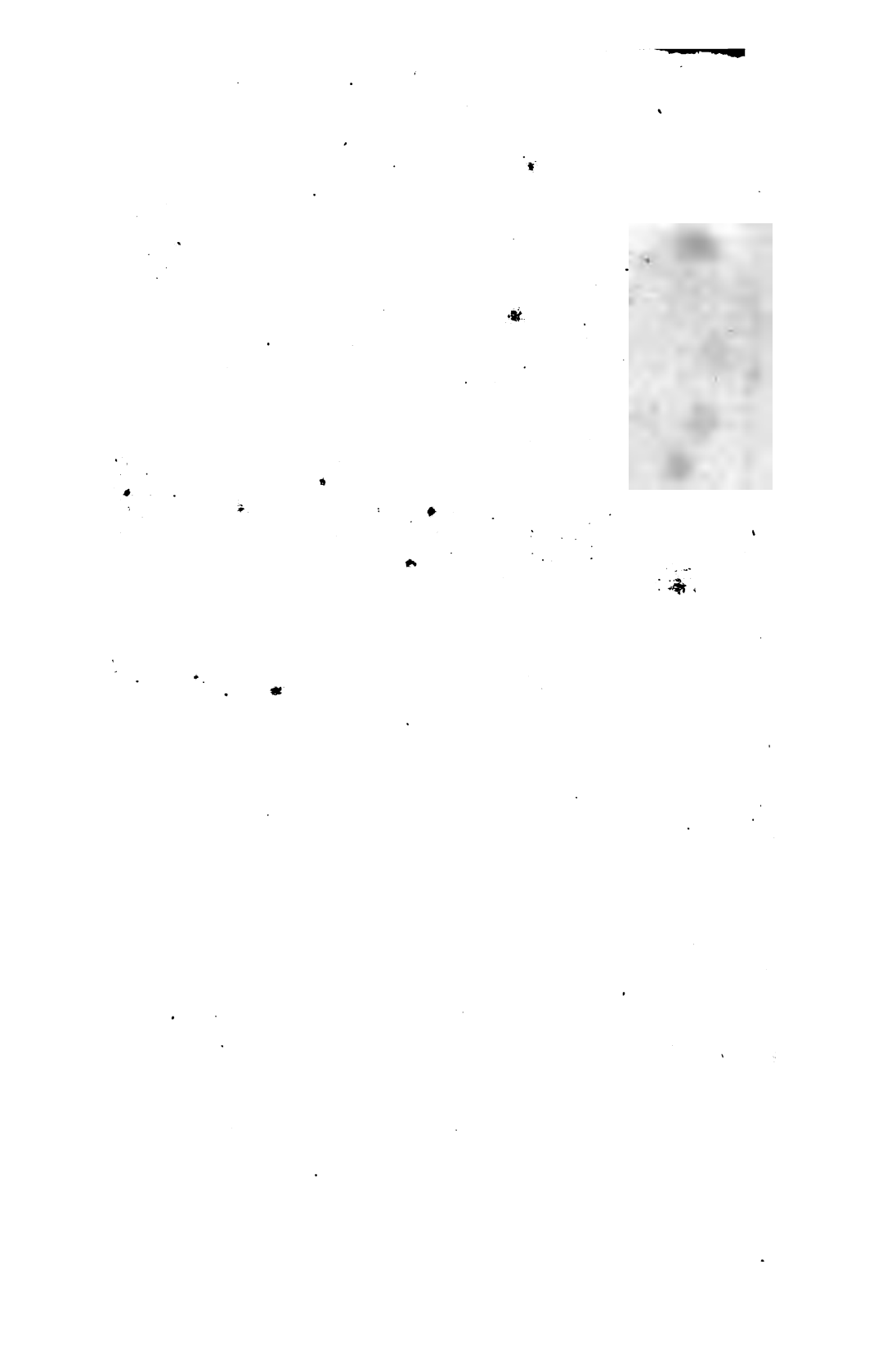
"Je ne m'attendais pas, jaune & belle Zaire."

They are called *les associés*, and act the same plays sometimes for a whole month, chalking the name over the door. Not satisfied with these, and the theatres at the Palais Royal, the public have given encouragement to the formation of a new company*, called *la troupe de Monsieur*, who are to play farces and *opera-buffoons*. In this neighbourhood all other shows and amusements of various denominations are exhibited. The Sieur Curtius here amuses the mob with wax-work representations of all the great men of the age. His price is only two sous a head; but he frequently takes three hundred livres in a day.

Saturday, Oct. 25. It would be tedious to exhibit all the objects of curiosity which we saw during our residence in Paris. Of these it will be sufficient to mention a few. The Louvre is a building of so remote an antiquity, that its origin cannot be traced. All that can be known with precision is, that Philip Augustus repaired it, and built the *Grosse Tour* in the beginning of the 13th century. The new Louvre was begun by Lewis XIV. on the plan of Claude Perrault. It offers to the spectator a wonderful monument of modern architecture. But political reasons prevent the completion of it. Paris, in all probability, will never become the residence of the kings of France†; and, should the state of the finances enable a future minister to finish the Louvre, the want of uniformity, arising from the different periods in which the different parts were built, and the variety of taste in each architect, would at best form a series of disjointed and irregular buildings. At present it is occupied like Somerset House in London, by the French Academy, the Academy of Sciences, that of Inscriptions

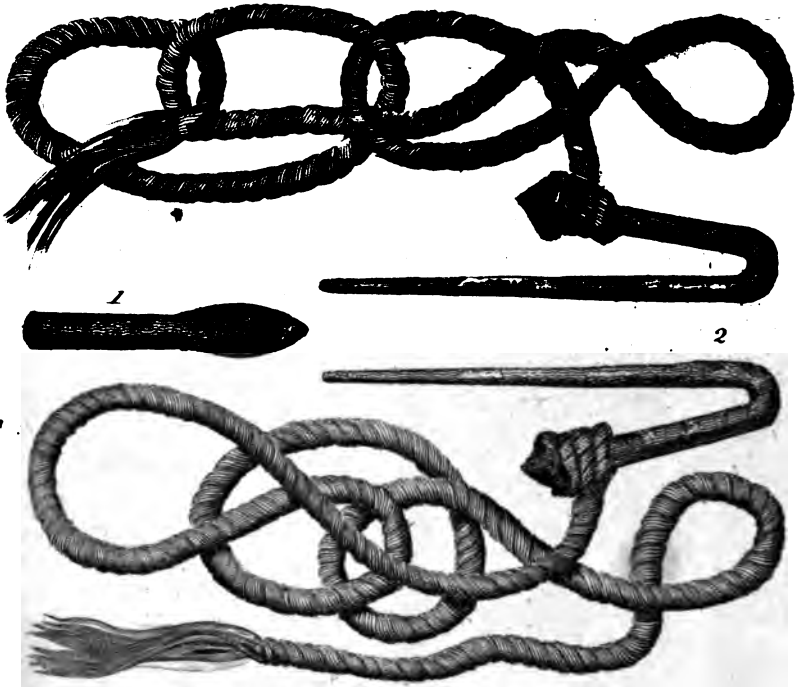
* At the first effluence of general privilege, at the revolution, a multitude of theatres was opened in Paris. They were all frequented for the only mark of civism, that many persons could give, was to applaud patriotic passages at the play.

† This assertion can scarcely be said to be contradicted by subsequent facts. Paris has only become the prison of the king, and





Lanct & Two Iron Hooks, described p. 381.



*1. Size of the Original.
2. half the Size of the Original.*

and Belles Lettres, of Architecture and of other literary and public societies.

Next to the Louvre, the Luxembourg is the most celebrated building in Paris. There seems about it an air of gloom and neglect. Monsieur, the King's brother, the present proprietor of it, by means of the proposed alterations, may give it a more lively aspect; but he has removed the paintings by Rubens, which formerly were the pride of the gallery, to his museum at the Louvre.

As we walked in this neighbourhood, our pleasure was somewhat checked at the recollection that we were treading on the thin crust of earth which covers those deep and immense quarries that have for ages supplied materials for building this enormous city. Constant exposure to a denser renders the mind callous to the apprehension of it. Thus the inhabitants of Paris never think of this circumstance; nor has the recent fall of eight persons into a deep abyss, nor the lively pen of Mercier, been able to rouse them from their security. Thus the Calabrians, Sicilians, and Neapolitans, never bestow a thought on the danger that threatens them every moment, notwithstanding the late terrible war which has desolated each side of the straits of Sicily. Thus, in a more general sense, mankind so little think of death, though it is ever hanging over their heads; nor can the death of those around them, often sudden, always striking, awake them from their insensibility.

In the evening we went to the *Pe tits Comédiens de S. A. S. Monsieur le Comte de Beaujeu*, at the Palais Royal. It is remarkable that he formed of two *parties pièces*, which we saw this evening performed, was addressed behind the scenes. The actors on the stage use the hands, eyes, and lips, to exhibit the appearance of real speakers. So perfect is the deception, that it has given rise to considerable wagers, whether the voice did not actually proceed from the persons on the stage. This species of representation was first introduced on the Roman stage by Livius Andronicus. In a passage in one of his plays, he was so often encored, that he found himself hoarse, and unable to satisfy the spectators. He ordered his slave to *step behind the scenes*, while he ac-

companied the words with his gestures. This expedient succeeded so well, that a custom was established of representing every character by two actors, one of whom spoke on a pedestal behind the scenes, while the other by his gestures on the stage accompanied the recitative.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, April 3.

YOUR insertion of an article or two, in your Magazine for March, p. 186, regarding that truly eminent man Sir Walter Raleigh, induces me to furnish you with another Mr. Oldys, whose accuracy in the minutiae of history is generally remarkable, has made an extraordinary mistake in Sir Walter's life.

Speaking of King James's dislike to this hero, he says*

"There were not wanting still other particulars, which might render Raleigh obnoxious to a man of the king's jealous disposition: for (according to Sanderson †), 'he had, at the time of his Majesty's accession to the throne, the daughter and heir of *Basset* to his ward, who was to be married to his son Walter, her estate worth three thousand pounds *per annum*; but she was (after his condemnation, we suppose,) taken from him, and married to Mr. Henry Howard, who died suddenly at table; and she was afterwards married to the Earl of Newcastle, who professed he would never have wedded her, if young Walter Raleigh had been alive; conceiving her before she was to be his wife, for they were married as much as children could be.' Now these *Bassetts* [continues Oldys] were those of Umberleigh and Heanton-court, in Devonshire; who, being descended from the Plantagenets, laid some claim at this very time of the king's entrance to the crown of England."

This is a most extraordinary confusion of families. Elizabeth Bissett, who married, first, the Hon. Henry Howard, a younger son of the Earl of Suffolk, and, secondly, William Cavendish, earl, and afterwards duke, of Newcastle, was the daughter and heir of William Basset, of *Blors*, in Staffordshire, who was living 1588, descended, through a long line of honourable alliances, from Ralph Basset, of *Blors*, 9 Henry IV. grandson of John Bissett 6 Edward II. grandson

* P. cxxix. of the Life prefixed to his History of the World, edit. 1716.

† Reigns of Mary Queen of Scots and her son James I. 4to, 1656, p. 22.

of Ralph, second son of William Bassett, of Sapcote, 1175, 22 Henry II; who was brother to Richard Bassett, of Weldon, and Ralph Bassett, of Drayton, all nephews of Thomas Bassett of Hedendon, whose father, Ralph Bassett, was chief-justice of England under Henry I.*

There is a most curious account of the variations of arms in the different branches in this once very noble and widely-extended family, in "Wyrley's Ancient Usage of Arms," republished by Dugdale. But the writer of this article, who feels some gratification in his descent from this Elizabeth, the heiress of the branch settled at Blore, can discover no male heir remaining of all these ramifications. The Countess of Newcastle died long before her husband, who re-married the celebrated Margaret Lucas, the fantastical dutchess, who wrote her husband's life, and, in that book, estimates the rents of the Bassett estates, which came to the duke, at 3199l. 18s. 4d.

It is possible that the Bassetts, of Heanton and Umberleigh, in Devonshire, might, at some very early period, have branched from this illustrious stem, which seems confirmed by the similitude of their arms [*Barry, wavy of 6, Or & Gules,*] to those of the Bassetts, of Hedendon, which were *Barry, nebule of 6, Or & Gules*. But the alliance of these Devonshire Bassetts to the Plantagenets was, at a later period, in the following manner:

Frances Bassett, second daughter and co-heir of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, a *bastard son* of Edward IV. married twice; 1. John Bassett, of Umberleigh, co. Devon, esq.; 2. Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, co. Devon, esq. by whom she was great grandmother of the famous George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. By her first husband she had issue Sir Arthur Bassett, kn. father of Sir Robert Bassett, of Umberleigh, kn. living 1620; who had Arthur, born at Heanton-Court, 1597, who died Jan. 7, 1672, æt. 75, great-grandfather of John Bassett, of Umberleigh and Heanton-Court, esq. living 1705, unmarried †. The name and family are, I believe,

* See a full pedigree of the Bassetts of Blore, in the Topographer, II. p. 318—326.

† Scabbing's Sandford, Gen. Hist. p. 449.

remaining at Heanton-court, and were in 1773 in Parliament, &c.

That the obscure descendants from an *undoubted* bastard of Edward IV. could make any pretence to the throne, when so many undisputed descendants of Elizabeth of York remained, may excite some wonder. But, with such a pretence was General Monk himself once flattered. And the following curious circumstance, with regard to these Bassetts, is recorded by Anthony Wood. In the account of Nicholas Hill, a wit of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this biographer says, "that he fell into a conspiracy with one Bassett, of Umberly, in Devonshire [descended from Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, a natural son of Edward IV.], who pretended some right to the Crown. Upon which he was forced to fly into Holland;" &c.

Is it possible that James could be jealous of such a claim? But, if he could be jealous, I have proved that Raleigh's ward could have no connexion with such a claim, if she was the same who afterwards married the Earl of Newcastle.

The Bassetts of *Tehidy*, in Cornwall, lately created Peers by the title of *De-Dunstanville*, seem, by their arms, to have some alliance to these Bassetts, of Heanton. But it appears, by Leland's Itinerary, that this family have been settled at Tehidy at least as early as Henry the VI.'s reign.

"Basset," says he, "hath a right goodly lordship, called Treheddy, by Combe Cistelle."

And, just after, he says,

"Carnbray on an hil, a castelet or pile of Bassets, a mile West of the Revier town. There was sumtyme a park now defaced †."

I close this article with some verses on Sir Walter Raleigh's death, from a MS. in the British Museum ‡.

"Great heart, whoe taught thee thus to die,
Death yielding thee the victorie?
When took'st thou leave of life? If there,
How couldst thou beseech free from fear?
But sure thou diedst and quitted thy state
Of flesh and blood before that fate:
Else what a miracle were wrought,
To triumphe both in flesh and thought!
I saw in every slander by
Pale Death, life only in thine eye.

* Ath. I. 366. See also Prince's Worthies of Devon, f. 114.

† Let. Itin. III. f. 5.

‡ Bibl. Coll. Titus, c. vii. p. 127.

The legacye thou gavest us then
Wee'll sue for when thou di'st again;
For truth shall to thy glory fav,
Wee died, thou only liv'st that day."

Yours, &c. F. S.

MR. URBAN, *April 9.*

THE reason which your correspondent at Coventry alleges for answering my remarks on "The Pursuits of Literature" (namely, that his silence might be construed into assent or conviction), must be my excuse for replying to him. I could have supported more fully my assertions, and obviated most of my opponent's answers, but that I was afraid of occupying too much space in your Miscellany with a subject so little worthy of it. With some farther explanations, I hope now to dismiss it for ever.

The first question between us is on a point of mere taste. If my worthy opponent can read "The Pursuits of Literature," as a *poetical* work, "with much pleasure," I sincerely envy him; for, a facility in the mind to receive pleasure is certainly conducive to happiness. But (besides that the work was praised peculiarly for its *elegance*), I believe, not one in ten of the acknowledged judges of poetry but will admit the spirited and poetical lines (and such may, no doubt, be found) are, beyond comparison, outnumbered by those of an opposite character. Your correspondent himself (if I rightly understand him) allows his favourite to be sometimes ungrammatical, or feeble, or obscure. These faults, if indeed they occurred but seldom, it would not be fair to censure severely in a modest unassuming poet. But is that the character of the writer we are now examining? Is he not one who eagerly seizes, vehemently reprobates, or contemptuously ridicules, the slightest blemishes in acknowledged excellence? who assumes a dictatorial authority in literature, and who professedly writes for the purpose of exalting or depressing the fame of contemporary writers at his sovereign will and pleasure?

I could justify these assertions by numerous instances; but a far more important topic occurs. I certainly admitted there are, in "The Pursuits of Literature," some energetic and able passages in defence of religion; and, I will add (that I may be clearly understood), in defence also of mora-

lity. But I never meant to admit that the author's general conduct was conformable to either: and since, as your correspondent properly insists, the connexion between them is indissoluble, I am content to try the conduct of this *friend to Religion* by the test of every principle he acknowledges and inculcates. Is it then sufficient to declaim in praise of Christianity, to profess attachment to it, and to reprobate its enemies, when, almost in the same breath, we depreciate or vitify some of its distinguished supporters? when we deliberately violate that divine precept, which enjoins us "to do unto others as we would others should do unto us?" To prove the author has broken this precept, we need only require him to place himself in the situation of some of the objects of his satire, whose writings, or whose private concerns, he ridicules without any essential objection, or reasonable pretence for censure.

The next assertion of your correspondent, I confess, startled me. "Vice," it seems, "not the man, is the object of censure, and merit finds a due eulogium." That a few eminent persons are praised, to preserve appearances, and some others (of no great eminence), for reasons *best known to the author*, may be admitted. But can it be said that vice alone is the object of a writer who exposes to contempt, by misrepresentation or ridicule, some of the most virtuous characters? Can it be said, that "merit finds its due eulogium from him who, though he commends a Burke, a Bryant, a Cowper, &c. studiously vilifies or (at best) depreciates a Warton, a Barrington, a Steevens, a Porson, a Parr, and an E. King? Not to mention other respectable, though less eminent, persons, attacked with equal slippancy and injustice. To impute to such a writer too indiscriminate a love of censure and ridicule, is surely more charitable than to resort to the other alternative, of ascribing such a conduct to personal and inveterate malice.

On the next topic of defence I might safely decline to reply; for, what benevolent and unprejudiced man but joins in reprobating the merciless attacks on the unfortunate French priests so frequent in "The Pursuits of Literature?" Your correspondent himself (or I greatly mistake) does not cordially approve them. What man, indeed, in his senses (although among
the

the *lay* Emigrants he may suspect some concealed Jacobins), can apprehend danger to the Established Church from a respectable, unfortunate, and helpless body of men, supported by our precarious bounty, completely subject to our power, unconnected with the mass of our people, and (for the most part) ignorant even of our language? But, admitting that a degree of caution is expedient, is that the language of our author? Why then all this vehement declamation? Why so many unfounded accusations? Why such illiberal and persevering invective? If this be the language of caution, let me ask, what is that of persecution? Could he have used stronger terms if he had meant to inflame our most rancorous passions? Could he have said more against the objects of his rage if he meant to deprive them of their only refuge, and drive them to the extremity of despair?

The next passage of your correspondent's letter presents an unexpected difficulty; for, it is not easy, on a topic of sentiment and feeling, to reason with one whose feelings appear to be diametrically opposite to our own. My opponent (like the writer whom he defends) seems insensible of the distinction between private conversation and public writings; and that much raillery, which may well be borne from our friends in social circles, becomes ill-natured, and sometimes even malignant, when published to the world. Yet I can scarcely believe your correspondent (apparently a man of candour in other respects), though he apologizes for the note in question, would himself have written it. "The Literary Fund," he tells us, "is not *vitified*." I will not dispute about names; but is it not *misrepresented* and ridiculed? Might not such an account induce many persons to suppose its nature and object to be different from what they really are, and render them less inclined to support it? But "it is mentioned in distant and obscure terms." This may, in some degree, abate the mischievous effect, but surely affords no apology for the writer's intention; which is evident the moment his allusion is understood: and, whether this ridicule of a laudable charity be the ultimate end of the writer, or (as is more probably the case) one of the means of bringing an individual into contempt, in either case it ought

surely to be reprobated by every man of feeling and virtue.

The principal object of the note in question my opponent declares to be "a playful observation on a poetical barrister." Your correspondent candidly admits, that he himself respects the writer in question, and has received pleasure from his works. Let me then request him (as the fair test in a case of this nature) to make the case of that gentleman his own. Let us suppose that he himself, after long study, and some practice in a learned profession, had retired from it, for reasons with which the publick have no concern, but which (I have also a right to suppose) were not discreditably to his talents or moral character; that he occasionally amused his leisure hours with classical studies, and had in consequence been induced to publish a classical work, approved, both previously and since publication, by some of the first judges of literature and poetry: let me now desire him to lay his hand on his heart, and say whether he would, under such circumstances, deem himself well treated if an anonymous writer, appearing to be a scholar (and in abilities above the common libellers of the day) should contemptuously censure this work in the press, without shewing, by any characteristic remarks, that he had read it, and accompany that censure with a misrepresentation of his private concerns, for the manifest purpose of exposing him to derision and contempt? Would he consider such an attack on himself as mere "playfulness and humour?" Or would he not give it very different names, *viz.* ill-nature and insolence? In short, does every man who publishes a literary work expose *thereby* all his private concerns to public observation and ridicule?

Whether your correspondent (in his first letter) did or did not defend anonymous abuse, must depend on the question, whether there is any abuse in "The Pursuits of Literature;" for, unless my recollection deceives me, he defended without reserve the author of that publication for concealing his name. Does that author then attack literary works only, and ridicule no man in his private capacity? Not to repeat the instance I have enlarged upon, what says my opponent to the disparaging and invidious account of Mr. Canning? To the *disparaging* attack

on Mr. Abbot? Or to the personal sarcasms on Mr. Erskine, ridiculing him because the strength of his body cannot keep pace with the exertions of his mind? What says he to the brutal invectives on that respectable veteran in literature, Dr. Warton, blending the vehement criticisms on his late work with personal sarcasms, and (besides some attacks wholly unjust) treating what, at most, was an error of judgement, as a deliberate offence against decency and virtue?

Your correspondent gives even the Literary World too much credit, when he supposes they always enquire into the justice of satirical remarks. They, like the rest of the world, are fond of personal satire (*especially* on their rivals in literary pursuits); but they are as little inclined to wade through the controversies which arise from it. Satire, it is true, loses its edge when directed against works of established celebrity. But when it condemns writings which, whatever may be their worth, have not yet, from the circumstances of the times, obtained universal notice, it may tend, for a time at least, to confirm a careless and indolent public in the neglect of them. This would be in some degree the case were none but men of literature to peruse the satire in question. But your correspondent must have been long at *Coventry* (in every sense of the term) if he is ignorant that readers of almost every class peruse "The Pursuits of Literature." They do not, indeed, understand the Greek and Latin quotations; they do not enter deeply into the political or moral arguments; but they well discern the sippant sarcasms and personal abuse: and I repeat, that not one in twenty (perhaps scarcely one in a hundred) of those who enjoy the attack enquire carefully into its justice; much less would they peruse an elaborate and controversial defence.

I cheerfully close with your correspondent's appeal to "The Pursuits of Literature" itself for a refutation of the charges I have brought against its author: to dissect it minutely I have neither inclination nor leisure. Yet, were the subject worthy of so close an attention, I am confident I could shew a considerable part of the work to be objectionable, either on the score of pedantry, or false taste, or clumsy and

unacknowledged imitations of former writers, or slovenly composition, or petty cavils, or gossiping (and sometimes false) tales, or, above all, unsufferable arrogance, and a disregard of the laws of candour and good-nature. On the other hand, I could with pleasure commend his able, though sometimes too declamatory, attacks on the democratic and infidel writers of the age. Unfortunately, he weakens their effect, by so often degrading himself into a Libeller, and depreciating or ridiculing many known friends to our Religion and Constitution; by which he deprives himself of essential support, and furnishes a ready answer to his Jacobin adversaries.

The passage to which my opponent refers me (as an apology for the writer's obscurity) was full in my view when I wrote the remark; and I framed my objection to meet it. The poetry, I observed, would have been obscure without the notes, not only in "the lapse of time" (as the author says) but at *the very time of its publication*. It is so in many passages, even in spite of the notes. Though some temporary allusions may require explanation, I can never admit an almost continual obscurity (and often arising from impropriety of language) to be justifiable, merely because the author has bolstered up his defective poetry with explanatory prose.

Your readers will now judge between your correspondent (the *Obscure Individual*) and myself. But, as the merits of the work in question have so frequently been discussed in your Miscellany, I submit to them the following character of the author from a little poem called *The Progress of Satire*:

"Thou, who no fault, no weakness, canst
excuse, [Muse]
Hear thy own merits from th' ingenuous
Who, proud all just distinctions to admit,
Proclaims thee *half a poet, half a wit*;
Now vigorous, spirited, almost sublime;
Now tagging feeble words to feeble rhymes;
Now arm'd 'gainst daring crimes in Vir-
tue's cause;
Now meanly cavilling at petty flaws;
Now candid, now by prejudice debas'd
(A Bigot's principles, a Pedant's taste),
Prompt to repel Religion's barbarous foes,
Yet crush her sons, and aggravate their
woes, [right
And blending love of truth and zeal for
With bloated arrogance and envious spite?"

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

Mr.

firmly urge his claim) shall awaken any vigilance in the conduct of those on whom a very deep and awful responsibility rests. *Montem* was neither influenced by malice, nor warped by prejudice; he had escaped the anxiety which many fathers feel; but he had witnessed in the family of a friend, on a very recent occasion, afflictions of so severe a nature, arising from the cause mentioned in his former letter, that he could not forbear committing to paper the effusions of his heart, more especially as he thought no evil *could*, and that some good possibly *wight*, result from the publication of his remarks in your Miscellany.

The letter signed *Montem* was likely to awaken some strictures on the part of your correspondents. A deliberate attack of so serious a nature, made on a very numerous and irritable body, could scarcely expect a milder fate than the strictures of G. B. and Philo-Etonensis. The latter (except a sneer in the conclusion of his performance, which will not recommend it to the heart of any father who delights in the virtues of his son) makes a fair and honourable defence for the seminary of learning; and gives a very satisfactory explanation of the conduct of its guardians. *Montem* has nothing to add farther on this subject, but his wish that their endeavours to check the torrent of vice and licentiousness were more successful; and he conjures them, by all that is solemn and sacred, to increase and multiply their means of defensive warfare. Mr. Urban will signify to G. B. that, in spite of all malquerading*, *Montem* is well acquainted with his antagonist; and he could give "damning proofs" to the world that his assertions are founded, and, in confirmation of them, exhibit to G. B. a FAMILY-PICTURE†, in colours (horrible, but, as I too true), of the disastrous consequences of EARLY VICE, arising from erroneous education; but *Montem* was not with the dead; and he respects the age and *** of his opponent. Let G. B. read the

* "Come, come, do you think I do not know you by your excellent wit? Can Virtue hide itself? Here's your DRY HAND up and down; go to, go to, graces will appear, and there's an end!"

† A faint sketch is already exhibited in the biographical introduction to some late published Poems, p. 1008!!!

translation of the fifth Epode of Horace, and *Montem*, notwithstanding the asterisks, will be perfectly intelligible:—particularly let these lines be studied;

"At expedita Sagana per totam domum
Spargens Avernales aquas,
Harret capillis†, ut marinus, asperis,
Echinus, aut currens aper."

So much for G. B. and so much for this controversy, from which *Montem* retires on motives somewhat similar to those which stayed the pen of Terræ Filius, p. 195; convinced that a more convenient season may possibly (and may it soon!) arrive for the interesting disquisition, when the storms which now shake the civilized world shall subside into serenity.

Will Mr. Urban forgive the garrulity of a fond father, whose boy this morning left him to become a member of the University, where the son of his saint-like preceptor was entered a few months ago? Alas, what language can do justice to parental anxiety?

Is it not a shame that I, with so many blessings, should be an object of pity at this separation? Yet I hope I am not criminal in feeling the loss of a darling son, a tender friend, the living representative of departed excellence, the heir of the virtues of one now with God.

I have been thinking that a *launch* is in general a day of joy and festivity. I have launched this day the vessel that contains all my earthly treasure; and it is a day of poignant sorrow to me. I do not so much rejoice that he is prepared and fitted to sail, as I fear the dangers to which he will be exposed in his voyage through this tempestuous world—lest a violent storm of temptation should sink him; or lest his sails should swell with self-conceit, and he be driven against a rock. I hope he will never trust to his own skill, but will let his excellent friend be his pilot, and the WORD OF GOD his pole-star; and then, by the assistance of Divine Grace, he will steer clear of all dangers, make a prosperous voyage, and, at the best time, arrive safely at the desired haven. The ship's owner never wishes to see that day,—but he wishes to hear that he is an excellent sailor, proof against all storms and tides, and that he is A CHOSEN VESSEL.

Yours, &c. MONTM.

† "The hand is the hand of Esau." Genesis xxvii. 22.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

I HAVE sent you an extract from a Tour through the Southern Parts of Devon, made in May, 1795. It regards the church of Kingsteignton, and its worthy vicar, the Rev. Christopher Beeke, to whose character, given in your Obituary, p. 176, it may serve as a collateral voucher.

J. SWETE.

"The church of Kingsteignton is situate at the South end of the village, on a gentle eminence, overlooking the rich champaign through which the river Teign flows; whence (as well as its neighbour Bishopsteignton, and several other parishes) it has derived a part of its appellation.

"This edifice is of a handsome cast, and appears from its architecture to be of the date of the middle Gothic, the windows having no sharp turn, and not so obtuse and bending as was their form in the later periods; they spread a good deal, and have considerable ramifications. The internal part is plain, without modern decorations, and has little remarkable but an inscription on a stone in the chancel placed over the body of a quondam vicar. Its singularity induced me to take the following transcript:

'RICHARDUS ADAM,
hujus ecclesie vicarius,
obit Feb. 10, 1670.
Apostrophè ad Mortem.

Damn'd tyrant! can't prophaner blood suffice?

Must priests that offer be the sacrifice?
Go, tell the Genii that in Hades lye
Thy triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary;
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,
And force this kill-priest to revere good laws.'

"It would be difficult, perhaps, to produce an inscription parallel to this; and it certainly may be considered as more adapted to a Heathen cenotaph than to the tombstone of a Christian divine.

"Contiguous to the church-yard are the ruins of what is supposed to have been a prebendal house. The sheaf of the parish, as well as the vicarage, belong to the church of Salisbury, and are vested in a prebendary. The barn is yet in good order though the mansion has been long dilapidated. Of these the inclosed is a sketch; and, it is a singular circumstance that, in so small a compass, a group of buildings should be crowded together so very dissimilar as a church, a ruinous house, two barns, and a mill: taken, however, as a whole, the scene is not a little picturesque. (*See Pl. I.*)

"At the vicarage-house I passed the evening with as venerable a pair, (the vicar and his wife) as any county in the kingdom could boast of—I say, 'boast of;' for, to possess persons of such an advanced age, see 56, and the other not far from 80, re-

taining their powers of mind, and exercising them with a suavity of manner and a cheerfulness rarely the concomitant of old age, is, in my opinion, as good a subject for boasting, as it may be for having been honoured with the residence of those who have had in their coffers the treasures of the East, or who had to plume themselves on all the dignities which a Minister could bestow. Neither the one nor the other can of themselves confer on their possessors that serenity of mind and cheerfulness of disposition of which I had now so charming a display. No; these are independent of the world, and are the result of that consciousness which arises from a well-spent life; the

'Nil conficere sibi, nullà pallefcere culpa.'

"The Rev. Christopher Beeke, the subject of this encomium (if it be encomium to give such a description of virtues as I firmly believe to be much within the mark) has just now passed his 86th year (May, 1795), and is, perhaps, the oldest incumbent in the county, having resided on the vicarage of Kingsteignton no less a period than 58 years. Of the vicars that have preceded him, I have my doubts whether any surpassed, or equalled, Mr. Beeke in piety, virtue, or learning (I think I may venture not to make an exception of Mr. Adlam); and of his successors it may not be asfanning too great a licence to say,

"Illo non alter magis
Aut Deum pietate, aut suos amore,
Aut univerfos benevolentia coluerit."

We have great pleasure in communicating to our Readers a copy of the many, rational, and truly Christian Letters which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Bishop of ROCHESTER have recently addressed to their respective Clergy.

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese and the Peculiars of the See of Canterbury.

Reverend Brother, April 29.

IN the present situation of the Country, expecting without undue alarm, but not without just anxiety, the appearance of a desperate and malignant enemy on our coasts; there is, perhaps, no circumstance, singly taken, on which more may depend, with regard to the interests of Religion, the credit of our order, and the public safety, than the discretion with which the conduct of the Clergy ought to be distinguished in these moments of general and necessary exertion; when all good men are called upon to come forward and to repel the attempts of an enemy, breathing revenge against this kingdom.

in general; revenge, not for wrongs on our part done, but for wrongs on their part by us resisted, and fraught with particular malice against our Holy Religion and its Ministers. Under this persuasion, I have thought it my duty to call a meeting of the Bishops, in order to consider in what way the Parochial Clergy may most effectually promote the common cause without neglecting the proper duties of our Holy Calling, of which we never must lose sight, and least of all in times of public danger.

The Meeting consisted of the two Archbishops and eleven other Bishops, the occasion being thought too pressing to wait the arrival of others from the remote dioceses. The two resolutions which I now transmit to you were agreed upon unanimously. In them we warn you not to abandon the proper business of your profession in order to take up the soldier's occupation, in which your actual service can be but very limited, and at last may not be wanted. We assure ourselves you will, in all circumstances, naturally wish to make your exertions in those services of which you feel yourselves the most capable; and those will generally be such as will the least interfere with your sacred functions. But, if the danger should be realized, and the enemy set his foot upon our shores, our hand, with that of every man, must, in every way, be against those who come for purposes of rapine and desolation, the avowed champions of anarchy and irreligion, deying the Living God. We are the servants of God; and God's servants in God's cause must take an equal share with their fellow-subjects, in such an emergency, against the blasphemers of his Holy Name. But one service in particular, amongst many others, for which the country, amidst the din of arms, will naturally look to the wisdom and piety of the Clergy, will be, that by your persuasion, your exhortations, and your good example, you will be the instruments of maintaining internal harmony and subordination, in a crisis when harmony and subordination, even with the best general disposition of the people, are most difficult to be maintained.

I commend you to God's high and holy protection, with good hope and confidence of your discretion and zeal

in this time of trial. I am, your affectionate brother, J. CANTUAR.

April 28. At a meeting of the two Archbishops and eleven Bishops, on this day, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That it would not conduce, in any considerable degree, to the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, and would interfere with the proper Duties of the Profession, if the Clergy were to accept Commissions in the Army, be enrolled in any Military Corps, or be trained to the Use of Arms.

"Resolved further, That, in the Case of actual Invasion, or dangerous Insurrection, it will be the duty of every Clergyman, to give his assistance in repelling both, in any way that the urgency of the case may require."

R^o. Brother, *Wesminster, May 1.*

I HAVE observed, with much satisfaction, the Zeal, which is displayed by the Clergy of my Diocese, in common with our Brethren in all parts of the Kingdom, to take an active part in the Defence of the Country, against an Enemy, who threatens to depose our King, to plunder our Property, to enslave our Persons, and to overturn our Altars; incited, in addition to the common motives of Ambition and Revenge, which have ordinarily inflamed the animosities of contending nations, by that desperate Malignity against the Faith he has abandoned, which, in all ages, has marked the horrible character of the vile Apostate. The readiness of the Clergy, to unite in the defence of objects so dear to all, against such a foe, is highly laudable, and consistent with that character of rational Piety, which hath ever distinguished the true Sons of the Church of England.

It is, however, to be remembered, that the offices of Religion never are of more importance, than in times of Public Danger; when our People most need the consolations of Religion, and the advice of their Pastors, and when our prayers for God's merciful protection of our Country should be offered up with unremitting allduity and redoubled ardour. It becomes, therefore, a question of considerable importance, in what manner the Parochial Clergy may, with propriety, co-operate with the preparations, at this time carried on, for the reception of the Enemy.

It is certain, that no class of men in the community is more deeply interested in the common cause, and upon that account they may be expected to take a principal share, either of Toil or Danger. Yet they must not abandon the regular exercise of their sacred function, unless they should be driven from their Stations (which God avert!) by hostile force; and there are various ways, in which, without interruption of their ordinary Duties, the Clergy may render the most essential service to their Country.

Our venerable Primate, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with that vigilant attention to the interests of Religion and of the Established Church, which hath ever been conspicuous in his conduct, no less than it belongs to his station, conceiving that the Clergy of the whole kingdom, in this difficult and momentous crisis, might expect and need the counsel of their Diocesans, hath thought good to assemble the Bishops, to take the matter into their serious consideration. The meeting held the 28th ult. was numerous; and upon the most mature deliberation, we agreed unanimously in two Resolutions, which I transmit to you, *verbatim*. (See p. 386.)

These two Resolutions contain, as is conceived, the best general principles for the Regulation of the Conduct of the Parochial Clergy, in the present Stage, and in the probable Progress, of the Public Danger. On the one hand, the Disorders and Scandals that would arise, if the Clergy in general were to accept Military Commissions, or submit to be drilled in the Ranks, are too numerous and too obvious to be mentioned. On the other hand, in the case of actual Invasion or treasonable Insurrection, it will be a Duty of indispensable obligation upon every Clergyman to give his utmost assistance, in the resistance and annoyance of the foreign Invader, or domestic Traitor, in that particular way, in which, from local or other circumstances, his services may be the most effectual. Upon this point I mean to speak out my mind very plainly; and I desire to be clearly and fully understood.

Wars and Fightings unquestionably have their origin in the bad Passions of Men*. Nevertheless, the World

being as it is, it must needs be that Wars and Fightings, with other offences, come. War, therefore, in the general, is to be reckoned among the sinful practices of Mankind: but, in every individual instance, the guilt lies principally at the Aggressor's door—"war is him by whom the offence cometh"—and it is little else than a Calumny upon the Christian Religion, to pretend, as some have pretended, that Defensive War is either contrary to the general Spirit of the Morality of the Gospel, or forbidden by any particular precept, or discouraged by the example of the first Christians. The notorious fact is, that they scrupled not to serve in the armies even of their Heathen Sovereigns. It would be still more injurious to the Gospel, to maintain, that Foreign Attack, or Domestic Treason, are of the sort of ill usage which Christians, either Lay or Clergy, are commanded not to oppose by force. It is true, that, even under the urgency of that extreme necessity of Invasion or Insurrection, there will be many ways, in which a Clergyman may be useful, besides that of actual military service: In directing, for instance, and superintending the removal of the Women and Children, and of the Old and Infirm, to places of safety; in advising the method and pointing the route of driving off the live-stock: in overseeing the destruction of such things as cannot be removed, and would be serviceable to the Enemy if they were left to fall into their hands: and in many other very important, though indirect and collateral operations of defence, which it is impossible to enumerate. Many of these services are of a kind to be better performed by a Clergyman, than by another person, who, from the ordinary habits of his life, may be likely to be more useful, than the Clergyman would be, in the Field. Whenever this Moment of Jeopardy and Peril shall arrive, every Clergyman must judge for his self, in what way he may be most useful, according to the circumstances in which he may be placed. Of different ways of being useful, and of Fight will certainly be the last that he will choose: not from any superstitious apprehension, that to mingle in the combat would, in such circumstances, and at such a season, derogate from his character; much less from a dastardly concern for

* St. James, iv. 1.

of Ralph, second son of William Basset, of Sapcote, 1175, 22 Henry II; who was brother to Richard Basset, of Weldon, and Ralph Basset, of Drayton, all nephews of Thomas Basset of Hedendon, whose father, Ralph Basset, was chief-justice of England under Henry I.*

There is a most curious account of the variations of arms in the different branches in this once very noble and widely-extended family, in "Wyrley's Ancient Usage of Arms," re-published by Dugdale. But the writer of this article, who feels some gratification in his descent from this Elizabeth, the heiress of the branch settled at Blore, can discover no male heir remaining of all these ramifications. The Countess of Newcastle died long before her husband, who re-married the celebrated Margaret Lucas, the fantastical dutchess, who wrote her husband's life, and, in that book, estimates the merits of the Basset estates, which came to the duke, at 3199l. 18s. 4d.

It is possible that the Bassetts, of Heanton and Umberleigh, in Devon-shire, might, at some very early period, have branched from this illustrious stem, which seems confirmed by the similitude of their arms [*Barry, wavy of 6, Or & Gules.*] to those of the Bassetts, of Hedendon, which were *Barry, nebule of 6, Or & Gules.* But the alliance of these Devonshire Bassetts to the Plantagenets was, at a later period, in the following manner:

Frances Basset, second daughter and co-heir of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, a *bastard son* of Edward IV. married twice; 1. John Basset, of Umberleigh, co. Devon, esq.; 2. Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, co. Devon, esq. by whom she was great grandmother of the famous George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. By her first husband she had issue Sir Arthur Basset, knr. father of Sir Robert Basset, of Umberleigh, knr. living 1620; who had Arthur, born at Heanton-court, 1597, who died Jan. 7, 1672, æt. 75, great-grandfather of John Basset, of Umberleigh and Heanton-court, esq. living 1705, unmarried †. The name and family are, I believe,

* See a full pedigree of the Bassetts of Blore, in the Topographer, II. p. 318—326.

† Seebbing's Sandford, Gen. Hist. p. 449.

remaining at Heanton-court, and were in 1773 in Parliament, &c.

That the obscure descendants from an *undoubted* bastard of Edward IV. could make any pretence to the throne, when so many undisputed descendants of Elizabeth of York remained, may excite some wonder. But, with such a pretence was General Monk himself once flattered. And the following curious circumstance, with regard to these Bassetts, is recorded by Anthony Wood. In the account of Nicholas Hill, a wit of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this biographer says, "that he fell into a conspiracy with one Basset, of Umberly, in Devonshire [descended from Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, a natural son of Edward IV.], who pretended some right to the Crown. Upon which he was forced to fly into Holland &c." &c.

Is it possible that James could be jealous of such a claim? But, if he could be jealous, I have proved that Raleigh's ward could have no connexion with such a claim, if she was the same who afterwards married the Earl of Newcastle.

The Bassetts of Tehidy, in Cornwall, lately created Peers by the title of *De-Dunstanville*, seem, by their arms, to have some alliance to these Bassetts, of Heanton. But it appears, by Leland's Itinerary, that this family have been settled at Tehidy at least as early as Henry the VIIth's reign.

"Basset," says he, "hath a right goodly lordship, called Trehoddy, by Combe Castelle."

And, just after, he says,

"Carnbray on an hil, a castelet or pile of Bassetts, a mile West of the Revier town. There was sumtyme a park now defaced †."

I close this article with some verses on Sir Walter Raleigh's death, from a MS. in the British Museum †.

"Great heart, whose taught thee thus to die,
Death yielding thee the victorie?
When took'st thou leave of life? If there,
How could'st thou bee soe free from fear?
But sure thou diedst and quitted thy state
Of flesh and blood before that fate:
Else what a miracle were wrought,
To triumphe both in flesh and thought!
I saw in every stander by
Pale Death, life only in thine eye.

* Ath. I. 366. See also Prince's Worthies of Devon, f. 114.

† Let. Itin. II. f. 5.

‡ Bubl. Coll. Titus, c. vii. p. 127.

The legacy thou gavest us then
Wee'll sue for when thou di'st again;
For truth shall to thy glory fav,
Wee died, thou only liv'st that day."

Yours, &c. F. S.

MR. URBAN, *April 9.*

THE reason which your correspondent at Coventry alleges for answering my remarks on "The Pursuits of Literature" (namely, that his silence might be construed into assent or conviction), must be my excuse for replying to him. I could have supported more fully my assertions, and obviated most of my opponent's answers, but that I was afraid of occupying too much space in your Miscellany with a subject so little worthy of it. With some farther explanations, I hope now to dismiss it for ever.

The first question between us is on a point of mere taste. If my worthy opponent can read "The Pursuits of Literature," as a *poetical* work, "with much pleasure," I sincerely envy him; for, a facility in the mind to receive pleasure is certainly conducive to happiness. But (besides that the work was praised peculiarly for its *elegance*), I believe, not one in ten of the acknowledged judges of poetry but will admit the spirited and poetical lines (and such may, no doubt, be found) are, beyond comparison, outnumbered by those of an opposite character. Your correspondent himself (if I rightly understand him) allows his favourite to be sometimes ungrammatical, or feeble, or obscure. These faults, if indeed they occurred but seldom, it would not be fair to censure severely in a modest unassuming poet. But is that the character of the writer we are now examining? Is he not one who eagerly seizes, vehemently reprobates, or contemptuously ridicules, the slightest blemishes in acknowledged excellence? who assumes a dictatorial authority in literature, and who professedly writes for the purpose of exalting or depressing the fame of contemporary writers at his sovereign will and pleasure?

I could justify these assertions by numerous instances: but a far more important topic occurs. I certainly admitted there are, in "The Pursuits of Literature," some energetic and able passages in defence of religion; and, I will add (that I may be clearly understood), in defence also of mora-

lity. But I never meant to admit that the author's general conduct was conformable to either: and since, as your correspondent properly insists, the connexion between them is indissoluble, I am content to try the conduct of this *friend to Religion* by the test of every principle he acknowledges and inculcates. Is it then sufficient to declaim in praise of Christianity, to profess attachment to it, and to reprobate its enemies, when, almost in the same breath, we depreciate or vilify some of its distinguished supporters? when we deliberately violate that divine precept, which enjoins us "to do unto others as we would others should do unto us?" To prove the author has broken this precept, we need only require him to place himself in the situation of some of the objects of his satire, whose writings, or whose private concerns, he ridicules without any essential objection, or reasonable pretence for censure.

The next assertion of your correspondent, I confess, startled me. "Vice," it seems, "not the man, is the object of censure, and merit finds a due eulogium." That a few eminent persons are praised, to preserve appearances, and some others (of no great eminence), for reasons *best known to the author*, may be admitted. But can it be said that vice alone is the object of a writer who exposes to contempt, by misrepresentation or ridicule, some of the most virtuous characters? Can it be said, that "merit finds its due eulogium from him who, though he commends a Burke, a Bryant, a Cowper, &c. ludicrously vilifies or (at best) depreciates a Warton, a Barrington, a Steevens, a Porson, a Parr, and an Esqine? Not to mention other respectable, though less eminent, persons, attacked with equal slippancy and injustice. To impute to such a writer too indiscriminate a love of censure and ridicule, is surely more charitable than to resort to the other alternative, of ascribing such a conduct to personal and inveterate malice.

On the next topic of defence I might safely decline to reply; for, what benevolent and unprejudiced man but joins in reprobating the merciless attacks on the unfortunate French priests so frequent in "The Pursuits of Literature?" Your correspondent himself (or I greatly mistake) does not cordially approve them. What man, indeed, in his senses (although among the

382. Hindoo Ceremony of Swinging.—*New Tour through Wales.* [May,

amongst the four or six bearers who attend him he will observe some who have got marks of the wounds made on their backs by the swinging hooks. They have a pride in the number of these marks. I have counted a dozen betwixt one pair of shoulders.

“When we behold these poor deluded enthusiasts, painted in the most diabolical manner, dressed like women in elegant chintz petticoats, and submitting cheerfully to this strange and shocking torture, and call to mind the enthusiasm and superstition of the natives of our own country less than two thousand years ago; when we consider, that the customs and religious notions of the Bramins are not more monstrous and absurd now than those of the ancient British Druids were in those days; and when we consider, that the blind attachment and veneration of the Britons to their Druids equalled that of the natives of Hindostan to their Bramins; is it difficult to conceive, that, in a much shorter space of time than what hath elapsed since the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, the natives of Bengal may possess the same enlightened notions of the Deity, and may arrive at the same degrees of learning and elegance, which give us at present the superiority in the progressive scale of refinement? Is it difficult to conceive that, in less than two thousand years*, such revolutions may take place in the affairs of mankind, that Fort William, which is now a secure defence against the attacks of a million of the natives of India, may at last become to their descendants what a Roman station is at present to the English!”

A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

By CHARLES SHEPHARD, junior.

CONSCIOUS of the amusement, and even the knowledge, that are naturally derived from a tour through a country abounding with romantic landscapes, and from an interview with those men who were the primitive inhabitants of this island; we determined to take advantage of the summer, by putting a scheme that had been slightly suggested into immediate

* “In answer to this remark, it hath been observed, that the customs of the Gontons never alter—that they have continued nearly the same from the remotest periods of history—but it is presumed, that there is now such an intercourse taking place, and the native languages of India and of Europe, are so reciprocally studied, that the treasures of the Gospel, together with the sciences of Europe may possibly break in upon them, and consequences at present unthought of may follow.”

execution, and by traversing the vast uncultivated mountains of Wales.

Having, therefore, prepared ourselves with those things which were necessary for the journey, we proceeded in one of the mails to Oxford, and arrived there early the ensuing morning; having passed through Brentford, Hounslow, Maidenhead, Henley, Nettlebed, and Benson. It would be extraneous to the object of this little itinerary to describe these places; such an attempt, being unnecessary, might justly be esteemed superfluous. The inhabitants of the metropolis are sufficiently acquainted with its circumjacent villages.

We entered Oxfordshire at Henley, a pleasant village upon the river Thames, which is navigable all the way from London to Oxford. From the bridge there is a beautiful view of the town, the winding stream, and the adjacent country.

At Nugeham is the celebrated seat of Lord Harcourt, called Nuneham-Courtenay. The appendage of Courtenay appears to have originated in the marriage of Mary, the daughter of William de Redvers, earl of Devon, and lord of the manor, with Robert de Courtenay, in the year 1214. The mansion has received several additions and improvements projected by the late ingenious Mr. Brown*. The park is about six miles and a half in circumference, and is beautifully embellished with thick and lofty woods. “Here (says Horace Walpole) are scenes worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude Lorrain †.” The gardens occupy about thirty-eight acres, but, not having any time to examine them in our passage, we were obliged to defer that pleasure until another opportunity.

Oxford, occasionally styled the English Athens, is chiefly eminent for its university; it contains twenty colleges and five halls.

Christ-church college, for the most part, is the residence of the students who are annually elected from West-

* The anecdote recorded of this gentleman is well known; when he surveyed a piece of ground, it was his constant remark that there was much *capability* of improvement, from the frequent recurrence of which word he has been usually styled Capability Brown.

† Anecdotes of Painting.

Place. It has been famed for its ancient abbey, which is now demolished.—Owing to misinformation, we were under the necessity of omitting to see Lord Harcourt's seat. Our loss, however, in entering Oxford at night was now repaired, for, in the course of our perambulation, we were charmed with a prospect of equal beauty and grandeur.

“—Oxford lifts her head sublime,
Majestic in the mofs of Time;
Nor wants there Græcia's better part,
'Mid the proud piles of ancient art;
Nor decent Doric to dispense
New charms 'mid old magnificence;
And here and there soft Corinth weaves
Her dædal coronet of leaves;
While, as with rival pride, her tow'rs invade the sky.” WARTON.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN, *Christchurch, April 29.*
BOTH myself and many of my neighbours (admirers of your judicious selections of the *instructive* and *useful* in every branch) have been great sufferers by a calamity, which, we doubt not, admits of a remedy, though, after many unsuccessful attempts, we cannot procure the desired *arcana*; we, therefore, determine on making this public enquiry, in the hope that some of your correspondents may have sufficient skill and humanity to give a satisfactory reply.

Unwilling to engross more *time* or *space* than is unavoidable, I shall plainly state, that I live on an extensive common, thinly sprinkled with houses or inclosures, but with many rabbit-holes, covered by furze and heath-bushes, and bounded, on my side, by steep cliffs, topped with high sand-banks; all which tend to harbour a species of viper that, in sunshine, bask on the surface of the earth or in the hedges. It is about half a yard in length, often two inches in circumference, and beautifully *striped*. The swelling occasioned by its bite is great, and most venomously painful to quadrupeds of every denomination, particularly dogs. We have seen instances of cures by the profuse administration of sweet oil, when the bite happened on any part of the animal except its *feet, legs, or thighs*; but, when bitten in the *latter* places, we have not yet discovered any method to prevent or check an immediate mortification from taking place, and ending,

within fourteen hours, in death. Much valuable cattle, and many useful dogs, have thus perished. Amongst other sufferers, I had the ill-luck last summer to lose in this manner a beautiful and excellent little Spaniel, worth ten guineas; whilst another of her species, and a Newfoundland dog, recovered, being only bitten about the *head*. An instant anointment of the poor animal with the fat of his enemy I have *heard* recommended; but hardly any opportunity can ever offer of ascertaining its efficacy, as the viper, after he has bitten any creature, suddenly vanishes into his subterraneous cell.

Should any of your numerous correspondents take the trouble, through this vehicle, to answer my enquiry, by acquainting me with a *certain* cure for *viper-bites* in all parts, it will at once evince his humanity, and infinitely oblige, *A Friend to the Animal Creation.*

Mr. URBAN, *May 15.*

ONE of your correspondents, under the signature of P. Q. R. (p. 306) in some observations on Eusebius's reflexions on death, tells us, that “Fleetwood seems to have satisfactorily corrected the idea of the excellent author alluded to,” namely, Mr. Melmoth. I can hardly think that this writer imagines that Fleetwood, who published his *Antient Inscriptions* in 1691, could correct a mistake in Fitzosborne's Letters, which did not appear till 50 or 51 years afterwards. Your correspondent, therefore, must have expressed his sentiments a little inaccurately. Fleetwood collected his inscriptions from Gruter, Reinesius, Spon, and other writers; and I have Mr. Melmoth's authority for saying, that he took the inscription, cited by Eusebius, from Fleetwood. Your correspondent wishes to know the sentiments of the last mentioned writer upon the subject. All that he says is this:

“Romæ.

Inscriptio sub Hermâ.

Quisquis hoc sustulerit aut iusserit, ultimus suorum moriatur.

Not. Imprecatio gravissima! amicos et parentes claudat sepulchris; nec hæc edem post se relinquat.”

Spon, whom Fleetwood most probably copied, takes notice of the various places in which the *Hermæ* were usually placed by the Greeks and Ro-

mans, namely, at the entrance into their houses and temples, in the highways, at the limits of their respective lands, &c. He adds,

“Fœcè elegantem *Termini* (Herma enim et Terminus vix inter se differebant) inscriptionem. Ejus sit tuas collocabant in agrorum *limitibus*, ut intracti inviolatique essent. Romæ, in villa Caroli Valle. Quisquis,” &c.

The observation, which Spon has made on this inscription, is exactly similar to that of Fleetwood :

“Tetra sanè imprecatio ei, qui rapidem hunc auferret, aut auferri juberet, ut scilicet ultimus suorum moreretur, duplici pœnâ afflictus, dolore nempe ex propinquorum suorum omnium morte, et hæredis omnimodâ privatione.” Sponii Misc. p. 11.

With respect to the sentiment, for which the imprecation is introduced in Fitzosborne's Letters, it is of no consequence whether the *Herma* was placed on a sepulchre; or, as Spon represents it, as a boundary to a villa; nor is it of any importance to enquire, whether the man, who should remove the monument or the land-mark, should die in his youth or his old age. Mr. Melmoth's application is perfectly just; though he has inadvertently mistaken the meaning of the word *Herma* *.

EUSEBIUS.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER VII.

IN confirmation of Aristotle's opinion (and that of all the old Physiognomists), that many men resemble brutes more or less, some moderns remark, that this resemblance was more striking in the earlier uncivilized ages, when men lived in a state of nature than at present. However, this matter can only be decided by facts. Let us rest the cause on that issue. Leonidas †; the Spartan king, who so nobly withstood the Persian hosts at the streights of Thermopole, was so called because his aspect or deportment resembled that of a lion. And did he not fight and die like a lion? Again, the Stagirate says, that hairy men are strong! Was not this exemplified in Sampson? Besides, as it is universally allowed, that all animals have most intellect as they approach to the resemblance of

man; is it not equally reasonable to suppose that men are degraded as they resemble brutes? Aristotle likewise, in his History of Animals, asserts, that, of all creatures, the smallest in size have the most intellect; and exemplifies this from the bee, the ant, and the spider. Does he not forget the elephant? It has likewise been asserted by some, that Aristotle makes no difference between the souls of brutes and of men. These gentlemen are no great adepts in the Greek language; for, I observe that he never once applies his favourite word *νους*, *mind* or *intelligence*, to any animal but man. He likewise says, that brutes do not reason at all; that is, according to his logical definition of reasoning. He likewise says, that men possess both memory and recollection; but that brutes have memory only. This is so obscurely and concisely expressed, that I do not clearly comprehend the distinction. Dogs and horses, from their intercourse with mankind, are in general remarkably intelligent; and I observe that both of these have remarkable local memories: so indeed have all animals. Is this any thing like the author's meaning? It is likewise affirmed, that Aristotle maintained what is commonly called the eternity of the world. This business may be contained in a nutshell. The philosopher simply says, that *νους*, *intelligence*, viz. God, existed for ever; and that *δύναμις*, *matter*, was likewise eternal; but that this matter was in itself neither capable of generation nor corruption, and that it was likewise incapable of moving itself, but is moved by the first, “*immoveable mover* *;” that is, the Deity: but that, as the Deity always possessed the power of acting upon matter, he must always have exerted this power, otherwise he would have existed in vain: *ergo*, God and the Universe are eternal. And, upon this supposition, the globe of our earth may have undergone an hundred destructions of form and changes, from deluges, &c. before it came to its present form; and on this subject the modern word mongers have bestowed some hundreds of pages. More of the other Grecian Physiognomists in my next.

T—R.

* See other observations on Fitzosborne's Letters by this writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for July and October, 1781. EDIT.

† *Διὸν ἄλιον*, *alios aspect.*

* *Κινῶν ἀκίνητος*, *movens immotus.*—N. B. most of the notions referred to in this letter are from Aristotle's other works, and not from his Physiognomics.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*
I LATELY found the under copy of a memorial among some family-papers, and herewith send it to you for insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine. From the sarcastic asperity of the second paragraph in it we may infer, that the author was, like most other ingenious men, exceedingly irritable.
 INCOMPERTUS.

Memorial of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN relating to the adorning St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have considered the Resolution of the Hon. the Commissioners for adorning St. Paul's cathedral, dated October 15, 1717, and brought to me on the 21st, importing, 'that a balustrade of stone be set up on the top of the church, unless Sir Christopher Wren do, in writing under his hand, set forth, that it is contrary to the principles of Architecture, and give his opinion in a fortnight's time; and if he doth not, then the Resolution of a balustrade is to be proceeded with.'

"In observance of this Resolution, I take leave first to declare, I never designed a balustrade. Persons of little skill in Architecture did expect, I believe, to see something they had been used to in Gothic structures; and ladies think nothing well without an edging. I should gladly have complied with the vulgar taste, but I suspended for the reasons following.

"A balustrade is supposed a sort of plinth over the upper colonade, which may be divided into balusters over open parts or voids, but kept solid over solid parts, such as pilasters; for, a continued range of balusters cannot be proposed to stand alone against high winds; they would be liable to be tipped down in a row if there were not solid parts at due distances intermixt, which solid parts are in the form of pedestals, and may be in length as long as the freeze below, where pilasters are doubled, as in our case; for, double pilasters may have one united pedestal, as they have one entablature, and one freeze extended over both. But now, in the inward angles, where the pilasters cannot be doubled as before they were, the two voids or open parts would meet in the angle with one small pilaster between, and create a very disagreeable mixture. I am farther to observe, that there is already over the entablature a proper plinth, which regularly terminates the whole building; and, as no provision was originally made in my plan for a balustrade, the setting up of one in such a confused manner over the plinth must apparently break into the harmony of the whole machine, and in this particular case be contrary to the principles of Architecture.

"The like objections arise as to some other ornaments—suppose of vases, for they will be double upon the solids; but in the inward angles there will be scarce room for one, though each of them be about 2 feet 9 inches at bottom, and 9 feet high; yet these will appear contemptible below; and bigger we cannot make them, lest we fall into the crime of false bearing, which artificers of the lowest rank will have sense enough to condemn.

"My opinion, therefore, is, to have statues erected on the four pediments only, which will be a most proper, noble, and sufficient ornament to the whole fabric, and was never omitted in the best ancient Greek and Roman Architecture; the principles of which, throughout all my schemes of this Coloss structure, I have religiously endeavoured to follow; and, if I glory, it is in the singular mercy of God, who has enabled me to begin and finish my great work so conformable to the antient model.

"The pedestals for the statues I have already laid in the building, which now stand naked for want of their *erectia*.

October 28th, 1717. CHR. WREN."

Mr. URBAN, *May 12.*
I F Ausonius will (p. 290) trouble himself with the investigation*, I think he will find these propositions to be true:

1. That words of indeterminate quantity, either in respect of vowel, power, or position, are generally pronounced *short* in prose; at least in conversation, it being the natural tendency of familiar discourse to abbreviate. A similar rule, therefore, prevails in *Greek, Latin*, and the principal modern languages.

2. In very serious composition of prose the *long* pronunciation is preferred by the best speakers; so far as usage and the principles of sound will permit.

3. That, from the difficulty of exact rhyme, the *final* word, of the 2d verse especially, is not a safe rule to determine pronunciation.

4. That if the pronunciation of *wind* be supposed properly to be *wind*, still in rhyme a licence would have been almost unavoidable; since *mind, hind, find, kind, rind*, &c. the words with which it must almost always be necessarily paired, are all long.

5. But that hence it is probable "*wind*" was so originally, and had the diphthong sound: such being the pronunciation of probably very much the greater part of our monosyllables

* We shall gladly peruse the Essay promised from Calistball. EDIT.

which have *i* (unless followed by *c* hard). It being a word of very frequent use, it would easily acquire a short sound agreeably to the fifth rule.

6. That usage of rhythmical expression would in any part but the end of the verse frequently, perhaps almost always, be for the short *i* in this word. Sentimental harmony often requires it short; but in that fine sonata by Jackson, of Exeter, "Blow soft ye, winds," the long pronunciation is very justly adopted.

7. That, however, on the whole, the custom of abbreviating vowel-sounds, and huddling pronunciation, has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

I cannot believe the late lord Mansfield, Mr. Garrick, the late Lord Walsingham, and the late Lord Camden, whom I regard as consummate authorities of correct, beautiful, graceful elocution, would have pronounced inimical preferably to inimical, or emigrant instead of emigrant.

Yours, &c. HERMOGENES.

Mr. URBAN, *May 8.*

A FEW days ago I happened to make one of a large company, in which, amongst other topics of conversation, our Settlement in New Holland, its probable advantages and disadvantages, the present state of the colony, the internal resources, &c. &c. &c. were severally discussed.

You, who know human nature so well, will not be surprized if I inform you, that the attention of the whole party was never long detained upon one subject. From generals our discourse soon descended to particulars; from talking about the settlers collectively, as a body, we began to turn our thoughts to individuals; and soon to the unhappy convicts alone.

Most of us, either in a public or private capacity, had now some interest in the conversation, for I believe all had, in some shape or other, been serviceable to these criminals. The tales were various, but one in particular struck my notice, as peculiarly uncommon. It is much at your service, Sir, if you think the insertion would prove acceptable to the readers of your valued Miscellany. They will, no doubt, excuse my not naming the individuals concerned.

Rather more than five years have elapsed since John — was appre-

hended, for the commission of a capital crime. The action was proved against him, to the clear conviction of the jurors; and he was accordingly condemned. The keeper of his prison, who, in innumerable other instances, has shewn himself possessed of a heart fraught with the warmest philanthropy, observing signs of great contrition in the prisoner, pitied him, and, from pitying, began to sympathize in his afflictions.—He visited and discoursed with him, but soon found that, although near 30 years of age, he had but faint ideas of a Supreme Being, and fainter still about a future state. In this deplorable situation he appeared dreadfully alarmed at the near prospect of dissolution, and tortured, almost to madness, by gloomy apprehensions of misery after death. The benevolent keeper did all in his power to alleviate his present distress, and in part dissipate his horrors; assuring him that there was a good and gracious God above, who would look down upon him with compassion, and, if he repented, would most assuredly pardon all his past errors. That he himself (the keeper) would instantly go and fetch him a prayer-book, to help his religious meditations, and that he hoped to find him more composed at their next meeting. "Oh, Sir?" exclaimed the poor distressed criminal, his eyes streaming with tears, "I cannot read, I never did read, I never tried to read at all; Oh! I shall go to Hell, I shall go to Hell!"

The keeper was inexpressibly shocked at this exclamation; but (as the unhappy man had been relieved during his Majesty's pleasure) he promised him that he would himself soon instruct him to read; meanwhile, that he would daily discourse and pray with him.

He immediately went out of the cell, and in a few minutes returned, bringing with him an alphabet, with each letter printed by itself on a card. He explained their uses, and concluded with saying, that the English language, and several others, were nothing else but words formed by a different combination of these letters.

The poor fellow sat still upon the floor for a few minutes, as if absorbed in contemplation; at length he took hold of the keeper's hand, and said, with a sigh, "Ah, Sir! I am dull and stupid; I shall never be able to learn."

learn." Then suddenly, as if struck with an instantaneous lucky thought, he swept up all the letters into one heap, and, desiring his kind friend to kneel down with him, he looked at the ceiling as towards Heaven.

"Good God!" cried he, with his hands violently clasped together, "you know what a blockhead I am, and that I never can learn this hard thing; but you know, also, that you made every thing, and see every thing, and can look into our thoughts; look into mine, and, as you are wiser than any man, do me a favour. Mr. — says, that these letters have all the English words in them. You know if he speaks truth. Take, I pray you, these cards, and make the best prayer you can for me: then read it out to yourself, and think as if I made it, for I promise you, I will try to be a good man. Only let me know what you have written, that I may be as good as my word."

After this singular supplication, they both arose, and the convict felt himself more easy. Soon after a pardon was offered, on condition of his going to Botany Bay for fourteen years.

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, April 23.

AS your Magazine is in the highest estimation with the publick on account of the opportunity it affords for the discussion of the most important subjects, I cannot but feel a singular satisfaction in seeing the attention of the Royal Humane Society turned to a question which involves the happiness of thousands of our fellow-creatures. A life-director of that distinguished charity has invited gentlemen of an enlarged and philosophic cast of mind to compose a *prize-essay* on the means of preserving mariners from shipwreck. A subject so intimately connected with the prosperity of the Society, whose grand object is *hominis e periculo mortis eripere*, must naturally excite the emulation of ingenious, inquisitive men. The managers, whose efforts are constantly exerted in the preservation of human life, are entitled to peculiar regard, for adopting a subject so interesting to the feelings of the humane and benevolent; and doubting not but their exertions will call forth the abilities of some who are eminently qualified to throw light upon so curious a question, I cannot but anticipate the happy consequences arising from a zeal and ardour so

friendly to the best and dearest affections of humanity. Notwithstanding the awful situation of public affairs, I rejoice that there exists a Society which comprehends in its extensive circle every rank and situation of life; and I hope to see the day when it will be fixed upon a solid and substantial basis, and be enabled to diffuse its benefits to a larger portion of the human race. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 9.

TO a letter addressed to Dean Stanhope, p. 189, is added a wish to know (if possible) who was the author of it. As it may lead some of your ingenious correspondents to search farther, for your gratification, and that of your numerous readers, I beg leave to inform you, that the Mr. Macqueen, supposed to be meant in the letter, was many years minister of St. Mary's parish, Dover, and author of a volume of Sermons, published, in 1715, under the title of "British Valour triumphing over French courage." He was a learned and an ingenious man.

At the same period, Dover was the residence of the York family; which family, if relations of the Dean, and any one of them in the church, might he not have been the author of the letter? ANNE OF DOVER.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

IN consequence of the recommendation, p. 218, of the cultivation of Turkey Rhubarb, I take the liberty of requesting the favour of one of your correspondents to mention where the genuine seed of it, or an offset, might be purchased in London. The reason of giving this trouble is, that having, about four years since, received an offset from a plant raised from seed said to have been brought from the Levant, I have raised several plants, the leaves of which are very different from those of the common tart rhubarb, and the roots of which, after having been dried, and given in somewhat larger doses, have answered all the purposes of the rhubarb of the shops as a purgative. Shewing one of my plants when going to seed to a gentleman of the Faculty, he intimated that, in his opinion, it was not the genuine Turkey rhubarb, but a kind of bastard; and I have been inclined to believe his opinion to be true, from having raised plants from seed, the leaves

leaves of which resembled more those of the tart rhubarb than those of the parent plant of the seed. A botanist can explain this difficulty.

A Constant Reader of your Magazine.

RHUBARB.

THE true Turkey Rhubarb may be cultivated in any common garden: it is now very generally growing in this country. It may be propagated by off-sets, which are numerous at the root, or raised from the seed. The Autumn, after 3 years growth, the proper time for taking up. The root should be washed clean, cut into pieces about 6 inches in length, and hung up in a kitchen, or in the like manner as onions; and, when dried, either grated or powdered, as much as will lay upon a halfpenny, is a proper general dose, taken out of a cup of water at bed-time. It is a valuable and admirable remedy for any beginning illness among inferior people, almost surely preventing what would become fevers, or worse complaints on neglect. It should be repeated every third night for two or three times. This, Mr. Urban, I communicate through your vehicle of benevolent communication upon experience and medical knowledge, from a principle of good-will, and an assurance of its good effects.

LIQUORICE.

The Liquorice-root may be grown in any common and ordinary soil or garden. A piece of the root, from the druggist's shop, with a knot or joint upon it, put into the ground in February, or beginning of March, will generally grow. It is a very increasing root; and in two or three years produces a great quantity. If every resident Minister would grow it in his garden, it would become general among the farmers and cottagers, who may grow it without trouble or attention; and it is really a most useful root. Infused in boiling water, sliced, for a tea, to be drunk with milk, agreeably to the taste, it is wholesome, pleasant, and beneficial; and children are very fond of it.

DISORDER INCIDENT TO COWS.

This disorder, mentioned in p. 301, is a very great degree of costiveness, to which all animals are subject. In Norfolk, and the vicinity of Norwich, it is relieved by a patent opening me-

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dicine, sold under the name of Watson's Patent Opening Paste.

As I write without announcing my name, I write freely, but faithfully.

Yours, &c. V. and B.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

IN answer to the query of An Occasional Correspondent, p. 114, I beg leave to state, that no theoretical (practical, he calls it) treatise in agriculture can give him any solid foundation to proceed upon in cultivating any quantity of land, of whatever nature it may be; every writer upon the subject of cultivation taking his ideas from the local situation of the ground he practises upon. As an old farmer, I would recommend the following hints to him to be put in practice.

Open all the boundary ditches of his fields. Land-ditch his ground according to the Essex system. Procure able horses and experienced ploughmen. Manure well; and have an eye to the method pursued by the best practical farmers in his neighbourhood. For, he may depend upon it, that those, whose bread depends upon their farming, know best how to take a profit from the lands they occupy.

If he takes the above hints, I doubt not, in the course of four or five years, he will acknowledge to you that he is thankful for them.

Yours, &c. K. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *May 24.*

IN turning over some of your late volumes, I perceive, in the LVIIth, p. 1045, an account is given of the Lee stone, and its medical properties. It is said to have been brought from the Holy Land by one of the Lockhart family, who carried the heart of Robert Bruce thither; that he changed his name from Locard to Lockhart from that circumstance; likewise, that he had a heart within a lock, given him as part of his arms, in memory thereof. Now, as Sir James Douglas is alledged by most historians to have been the bearer of that king's heart to that country, and there is much appearance of fable in this relation, and an evident anachronism with respect to the date of the bond, when Simon Locard is supposed to have borrowed the money for this expedition, viz. 1323, and the death of Robert Bruce, which did not happen till 1329, it might

reflect on them the highest honor as faithful subjects and as GOOD MEN!
Yours, &c. R. P.

REMARKS on the Twelfth Chapter of Ecclesiastes, and the Tissue of Oriental Figures with which it is interwoven from the Top throughout.

Ver. "AND remember thy Creator,"
1. &c. &c.

This chapter begins at the tenth verse of the preceding in some MSS; which accounts for the conjunction copulative at the head of it. See Ken- nicott.

Ver. 2. "While the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after rain."

New Version—"Ever the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be obscured, and the clouds return after rain."

The Arabick, and our Version after it, repeat the negative in the second clause, which is not expressed in the Hebrew, but implied. Either way, however, the sense is the same, and the meaning—before you lose the sight of your eyes, and before you can neither see sun, light, moon, or stars (an anti-climax), and before the clouds of blindness return to you, instead of sunshine in the natural order of things, remember the God that made you.

Ver. 3. "In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, when the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened."

Here we have a description of the hands, the legs, the teeth, and the eyes, in a state of decay and extinction. Solomon calls the openings of the head the windows. Thus Juvenal talks in the same strain of the openings of the ears:

"Molles quod in aure fenestræ
Arguerint, licet ipse negem." S. I, v. 103.

Ver. 4. "And the doors shall be shut in the street when the found of the grinding is low, and he shall rise to the sound of the bird, and all the daughters of musick shall be brought low."

The lips shall be closed, and the mouth shut; when the teeth can no longer grind, the mouth is no longer opened. He shall rise, not, with the commentators, in the morning at cock-crowing, or with the lark, but to the voice of the bird he shall chirp, and squeak like a bird in a high and shrill tone; but the daughters of the song,

the notes of musick shall be extinguished, or brought low, not in him, but to his ears; he shall be like Barzillai, who could no longer hear the voice of the singing men or singing women. 2 Sam. xix. 35.

New Version, 5.—"And there shall be a fear of that which is high [of high places], and terror in the way; and the almond-tree shall be despised, and the locust be born, and desire shall fail, because a man goeth to his long home, and the mourner go about the streets."

We translate, "and the almond-tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden," significant of the *capitis vires*; but, unfortunately for this interpretation, the Hebrew is *nuv, aleph, tsade*, which means invariably to reject; whereas *florere* aut *germinare* is *nuv, jod, tsade*; and, although in some MSS. the *aleph* is transposed, it is never omitted. The sense is, an old man passes by the flowering shrub unnoticed, rejects the nosegay, and has no pleasure in sight or smell; but he bears the grasshopper, because he is unable to get rid of him. The locusts will settle on any thing and every one in their sight, and must be brushed off, which an old man is not able to do.

Ver. 6. "Or ever the silver cord [the spinal marrow] be loosed, or the golden bowl broken, or the pitcher broken at the fountain, or the wheel at the cistern."

The silver cord is the white nerve which, passing through the *vertebra*, terminates at the *os sacrum* in the *cauda equina*. When this cord is shortened, or not kept at its full extent, as the Hebrew expresses it, death ensues.

Or the golden bowl—the brain evidently, which is of this colour.

Or the pitcher be broken at the fountain—the bladder be burst, which happens in the act of death. The pitcher is, *Hebraicè, hydria*.

Or the wheel at the cistern—the cistern is the heart, and the wheel the revolving blood, ever the revolving blood be interrupted.

One would be led to suppose, from the justness of these observations, and the minute precision in his description of the body, that the writer had seen dissections, and was acquainted with the several parts of the human frame, the nobler in particular, to which he alludes so happily; and, moreover, that he supposed the blood to circulate from the heart, and to be conducted to

the extremities, as water is drawn up out of a well, by an apparatus, as it were, of a cord and a wheel. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*

HERE has lately been much dispute as to the commencement of the next century. That it should be a question, whether it begins on the 1st day of January 1800 or 1801, is to me surprizing. As it appears, however, by some to be a matter of doubt, I submit to you, sir, the two following simple methods of considering the subject, which I think may satisfy any man possessed of common understanding, that the XIXth century commences the 1st of Jan. 1801.

1. Did the first century end on the 31 Dec. 99, or on the 31 Dec. 100? If on the 31st Dec. 99, it must follow, that a century consists of 99 years. If the world, however, has hitherto been right in thinking that a century consisted of 100 years, the first century must have terminated on the 31 Dec. 100; of course, the commencement of the second century must have been Jan. 1, 101; and of the nineteenth, Jan. 1, 1801.

2. In one year there must be 365* days; therefore, in 100 years, there must be 36,500 days; and, in 1,800 years, 657,000. Let any person, who entertains doubts when the next century begins, consider whether this number of days is completed at 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799, or at 12 o'clock on Dec. 31, 1800.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Wooler, March 21.*

THE two arguments of *A Constant Reader*, like the dreams of Pharaoh, are one: the first is, that, in the opposite opinion, which is mine, this present century would consist of 99 years only; the second, that it would be too short by 365 days: but is it not surprizing, that a man of so uncommon understanding has not observed, that his opponents began the century, not in 1701, as he supposes, but in 1700; and will therefore have 100 years complete in January, 1800.

Now whether they are right in reckoning so is the question; I think they are. For, we reckon years as we do hours, not when they begin but when they are ended.

* The bell strikes one. We take no note of time

† But from its loss."

1st NIGHT.

* The odd hours are omitted.

To be sensible of it, we need only take notice of the common way of reckoning the year of Christ, 1798; for we say *one thousand*, though we are in the *second millenary*; *seven hundred*, though in the *sixth century*; *ninety*, though in the *tenth decade* of years of this century; in like manner then we say *ninety-eight*, though already in *ninety-ninth*.

The reason why people are puzzled with the present question may be, their confounding the *cardinal* numbers one, two, three, &c. with the *ordinal*, the first, the second, the third. We make use of the latter to express a duration, which still continues, and reckon hours, days, &c. while they run; but never make use of the former but to express a duration of time which is already elapsed. We may say, Adam was created the first year of the world, but could not date his creation by *one* of the world—which has been observed in the Chronological index of the Holy Bible—*Edinburgh, 1791*.

The year before Christ.	{	Of the World.
4004	0	Creation, &c.
4003	1	Man falls from his first state, &c.
4003	1	World first peopled.

In the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer the table to find Easter, in the next century, runs no farther than the year 1899 inclusive; and for the century afterwards, it runs from the year 1900 to 2199 inclusive. N. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May 1.*

THE benevolence which dictated the articles in your vol. LXVI. p. 505, and vol. LXVII. p. 144, will induce you, I am sure, to suggest to your readers, that a corrected and improved edition of the entertaining moral and religious Tracts, from the cheap Repository, has lately been printed in a neat and uniform manner, and so arranged, that the volumes may be had either separately or together.

The longer stories, complete, in one volume with poetry.

The Sunday Readings, comprehending, in nearly a regular order, the most important subjects of religion, arranged for the use of families on Sundays. To which are added, prayers for families and individuals.

And the third volume, containing the shorter stories, ballads, &c. &c. is in the press.

M. GREEN.

H. O. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797-8.

H. OF LORDS.

December 4, 1797.

HEARD counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session of Scotland. Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, bart. against the Hon. Marianne Mackay, otherwise Fullerton, and Col. Fullerton, her husband.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Manning presented a petition from various merchants and ship-owners, and others, stating the great inconvenience that arose from the present state of the port of London; and praying the House to adopt such means as in their wisdom should seem meet, for improving and rendering more commodious the said port, by the construction of wet docks, &c. The petition was referred to a Committee.

The order of the day was read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of ways and means, to which were ordered to be referred the different accounts presented in the course of last week.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee, the *Cancellor of the Exchequer* said, on a former day he stated to fully the general outline and principle on which he intended to provide for the supplies, that he should now confine himself to a narrow compass. The Committee were aware that he proceeded on the supposition that it was felt and admitted, that the present moment called for vigorous exertions and uncommon sacrifices, to counteract the machinations of an obstinate, ambitious, and inveterate enemy; an enemy, whose avowed object was the destruction of our religion, our laws, and our government. It was, therefore, our duty, if we had the courage of freemen, and the spirit of Englishmen, to combat, not for indemnity, but existence. Fortunately for us, there never was a nation whose prosperity furnished her with such extensive resources for persevering, with effect, in a contest which implicated in its issue all that was dear to us as men and as Englishmen. It would be recollected, that his plan embraced two objects; to prevent a great accumulation of debt in the market, by extending to

an inordinate degree the funding system, and to guard against entailing the burthen upon posterity, by a speedy redemption. It would also be recollected that he had stated, that an immediate call on the income of property of every individual would be improper, if not impracticable. It then remained to find a criterion of his property by his expenditure; and this would be found more beneficial to the state, and more just to the individual. The assessed taxes, he proposed, should be the medium of carrying this into effect. They were paid, he said, by about 800,000 masters of families, under whose roof would be found a population of four millions. The number of poor who would be excluded amounted to three millions. This distinction he intended to follow up with a variety of modifications and abatements, with a view to prevent the pressure from falling too heavily on the lower order. These taxes he had taken at 2,700,000l.; but, as part of them (600,000l.) had been imposed last session, no precise estimate could be formed of their total amount. The abatements which he had to propose affected those chiefly who paid only the present taxes on houses and windows. In cases where the person paid also for horses, carriages, and male servants, it was his intention the duty should be trebled. In the former case he should propose a modification of the new duty. With the house and window tax he should likewise couple the watch and dog taxes. The duty, he conceived, ought not to be tripled on the man who kept one watch and one dog in a house of inferior rent. Where many watches and several dogs were kept, it would in general be found that the owner was liable to the horse, carriage, or servants tax, and subjected to the triple duty. It was, therefore, his intention to propose, that those who contributed only to the house, window, the dog, and watch taxes should not pay the triple assessment in any case where his contribution did not exceed 3l. On those whose payments were under that sum, he proposed the duty should attach as follows: those whose assessed taxes were under 3s. were not to be subjected to any addition. If they paid above

3s. and under 1l. to pay half a rate; namely, half the sum which they paid at present—for instance, where the party now paid 10s. he should pay 15s. From 1l. to 2l. to pay a single rate: *i. e.* where a man now paid 30s. was to pay 3l. When 2l. and under 3l. he was to pay double; for example, the person who paid 50s. was to contribute 7l. 10s. Where the party paid 3l. and upwards to 30l. he was to contribute according to the treble rate: thus, the individual who paid 3l. 3s. should be called upon to contribute nine guineas in addition. It would, he remarked, be scarcely possible to form an estimate of the numbers who would be exempted by these arrangements from the pressure. Taking the number of contributors, however, at 800,000, the proportion would stand thus:

Contributors	800,000
Affessed half a rate	300,000
— Single rate	130,000
— Double rate	70,000
	500,000

There were, then, no more than 300,000 masters of families in the country who could be affected by the operation of the tax in a serious degree. On looking, however, to the common object which this measure was calculated to effect, it was necessary that the tax should be strictly enforced. Where the marks of opulence appeared in the keeping of carriages, horses, and male servants, those persons who may well be supposed to afford it, their expences should bear a triple rate on all the other duties. This was not all: where a man can afford to pay 30l. and upwards for assessed taxes, his expences may be calculated as falling little short of 1000l. *per. ann.* He should, therefore, propose, that those who paid from 30l. to 50l. should now pay three and a half over their former assessment; and those who paid above 50l. quadruple. The Right Hon. Gentleman now proceeded to describe the cases that were fit for modification and abatement. Among others he mentioned innkeepers, who already contributed a large proportion; persons in particular streets in the metropolis, who paid high for their situation, &c.: and stated, that in any case, where the house duty should exceed a certain proportion of the occupier's income, he should be relieved in

a given proportion to that income. Whether the duty was single or double, if the party could make it appear that his income was less than 60l. a year, he should be exempted altogether. From 60l. to 120l. relief would be extended on a well-grounded representation of the party aggrieved. Beyond an income of 120l. he did not intend to give any relief or abatement, unless it was proved that the assessment exceeded *one-tenth* of the person's disposable income. He now entered into a detailed statement of the proportions of the contribution to incomes, beginning with 60l. which he proposed should be liable to 120th part, or 10s. The following is an abstract of the scale of incomes:

Under £.60	to pay £.0	•	•	•
From 60 to 80	—	0	10	0
80 to 100	—	1	6	8
100 to 125	—	2	10	0
125 to 150	—	3	15	0
150 to 200	—	7	10	0
200l.	—	20	0	0

In order to prevent evasions and fraudulent statements, it would be required of the party applying for relief to give in his declaration upon oath; and also that his statement should be open for inspection, the better to detect false returns. Commissioners were to be appointed in different parishes and districts to manage the business, with a small compensation for their trouble. Alluding to the numerous evasions and false returns that had been made in the late call on the country for horses for the provisional cavalry, he proposed a remission of the penalties already incurred, as an inducement to make a *bona fide* return on the occasion. Among the modifications, he had omitted to suggest the propriety of making some distinction in favour of those whose taxes may be increased at an undue proportion. Persons with large families, he thought, were fair objects of modification or exemption. The Committee might think it most desirable to fix the scale according to the number of children. Those who had no family he thought should be rated higher in proportion to their income. Having gone through his detailed statement of which the above is a brief abstract, and saying that the burthen, however heavy, would not be permanent, he concluded with moving several resolutions.

Sir *William Pulteney* approved of the principle, but did not think its operation was sufficiently extensive. The whole supplies for the year, he thought, ought to have been raised in this manner.

Earl *Temple* spoke to the same effect, and recommended a greater sacrifice for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. *Nicholls* opposed the resolutions in a long desultory speech; in the course of which he was repeatedly called to order. He proposed the equalization of the land tax as a measure of greater efficacy and justice than that now proposed. Some points in his speech respecting the conduct of the French, and the propriety of parliamentary reform, were answered by Mr. *Windham*.

Mr. *Pierrepoint* regretted the heavy burden to be imposed upon the people. He rose to ask a single question; and he requested the Committee to give it their most serious consideration. Was there any justice, was there any fairness, was there any propriety, in these heavy burdens not being felt by the Royal Family, and those dependent on them? If they would come forward, it would be highly in their favour, though the sum which they would contribute might not be considerable, it would endear them in the highest degree to the country.

Col. *Wood* suggested that persons should be assessed according to their property. If one per cent. were paid upon all the property in the country, it would produce a sum of 50 millions. He alluded to a work which stated the whole amount of landed and other property to be 1400 millions; to this were to be added 400 millions of national debt, and 200 millions of West India property.

Several other members spoke; after which a division took place; for the resolutions 214, against them 15.

H. OF LORDS.

December 5.

Heard counsel farther in the cause between Dalrymple and Fullarton. Ordered to proceed further to-morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobart* having brought up the report of the Committee of ways and means of yesterday, and the resolu-

tions being about to be read a second time;

Mr. *Wigley* could not help opposing this new plan of finance, as bearing unequally on many classes of society. He had many other objections to it; but this one, he thought, was sufficient to justify his negative.

Mr. *Johnes* thought the burthen to be laid on the people would be heavy indeed; but its weightiest part would press on those who were best able to pay it. They, he was sure, would not shrink from enduring it, when they looked at the inordinate, overbearing, undisguised ambition of our inveterate enemy; he would, therefore, support the resolutions, though not from the idea of supporting any particular minister; he spoke for the good of his country.

Mr. *Lefevre* said, that he was not only ready to pay the present assessment; but he was also willing to come forward with a voluntary sum in support of Government.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to; and bills ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

H. OF LORDS.

December 6.

Their Lordships heard counsel farther in the case of Dalrymple against Fullarton.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* read a message from his Majesty, acquainting the House that it was his Majesty's intention to attend at divine service in St. Paul's cathedral, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in order to return thanks to the Almighty for the three naval victories gained during the present war.—He then moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, and also, that the House do attend at the said procession; and that a Committee be appointed to see the necessary regulations put into execution: all which motions were agreed to.

Sir *G. Stueckburgh* moved, that there be laid before the House a list of the persons who paid towards the assessed taxes the sum of 90l. and upwards, distinguishing them into several classes, from 90l. to 400l. and upwards.

This motion, after a few words from Mr. *Ryder*, Mr. *Hagley*, and Mr. *Rofs*, was agreed to.

(To be continued.)

25. *Illustrations of Prophecy, in the Course of which are elucidated many Predictions which occur in Isaiah or Daniel, in the Writings of the Evangelists, or the Book of Revelations; and which are thought to foretell, among other great Events, a Revolution in France, favourable to the Interests of Mankind, the Overtbrow of the Papal Power, and of Ecclesiastical Tyranny, the Downfall of Civil Despotism, and the subsequent Melioration of the State of the World. Together, with a large Collection of Extracts, interspersed throughout the Work, and taken from numerous Commentators, and particularly from Joseph Mede, Vitringa, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Dr. Henry More, Dr. John Owen, Dr. Cressener, Peter Jurieu, Brenius, Bp. Chandler, Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. William Lowth, Fleming, Bengelius, Daubuz, Whitby, Lowman, Bp. Newton, and Bp. Hurd. 2 vols.*

A LONG string of commentators, will the reader say, are here connected together, and to prove—WHAT! Why, that the Apocalypse is a genuine work of St. John, levelled at civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and developing itself by successive accomplishments. But let it not be supposed that this is the whole drift of this copious collection, suggested by the late Mr. Fleming's application of it, in the close of the last century, to the downfall of the French Monarchy; for, if the Government of France is not *monarchie*, no matter what excesses or oppressions it is guilty of. That Civil Governments are marked with censure in the Revelations, is too notorious to be denied; but that Political Tyranny, whether by Kings, Consuls, Dictators, Decemvirs, Directors, or Cinqvirs, are not equally branded, none but those who are blind to the oppressive system of government which now desolates France, and sick at nothing to palliate it, can deny. In vain are Mr. Fleming's words: "The French Monarchy will itself consume its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly till it be exhausted, at last, towards the end of this century," applied exclusively to Monarchy, as a particular form of government. It was the only form that ever obtained in France, till superseded by the present at the Revolution; but daily experience shews that every form of government has been alike oppressive to the nation over which it bears away, and destructive of the peace and happiness of the world at large. The

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compiler explains the *fuel*. "the servility of popular opinion and blind attachment to the person and office of the Monarch, which formerly burned with such a steadiness and ardour in the bosom of the natives of France;" or "the privileged orders, the Noblesse, who, after deserting the kingdom, attempted to undermine or assault the new Government;" or "the revenues of the state, levied without opposition, and constituting the very sinews of Despotism." Is this candour? or is it possible not to apply this explanation, or one similar to it, to the present arbitrary controul of the ruling powers of France? Great pains are taken, in chap. VII. and VIII. to prove that a *Revolution in France* is referred to in Rev. xi. 13; but it is to be observed that this writer distorts that idea to a Revolution with very different views from that which has actually happened there, or as understood by former commentators. Some of them understood it of the downfall of some considerable supporters of the Beast's persecuting power (Lowman); the downfall of the kingdom of France (Willison); a great revolution, subverting the Antichristian state of affairs in one of the ten kingdoms, and introducing such settlement as to be a prelude and pattern to what is to succeed in other dominions (a writer quoted by Dr. More). But what unprejudiced expositor can assert that the Revolution in France is an additional proof of her Antichristian spirit exerting itself, after the boasted emancipation of 27 millions of people from civil and ecclesiastical despotism, to the reduction of that number to 20 millions, by fire, water, sword, and every instrument of martyrdom? That the *death* of the witnesses is political, and that they bear testimony against civil as well as spiritual tyranny, is admissible; but that the French Revolution is adapted materially to promote the overthrow of the arbitrary Monarchies of Europe, the destruction of all sacerdotal tyranny, and the increased diffusion of Christianity *without a second Revolution*, is not so easy to be admitted. The *witnesses* do not, we think, fall within the time of the Waldenses and Albigenes, who bore testimony rather against spiritual than civil tyranny. Those who refer them to the Protestants in Savoy can never connect with them the extension of the French,

French Revolution to that kingdom; for, then the French Revolutionists, who have set aside all civil and religious polity, and the witnesses, who contend and suffer for both, must be the same. "The Truth," says Jurieu, "shall be slain, but it shall not be buried. Those who hinder their burial are the tribes, languages, people, and nations; i. e. every neighbour of nations." — "These nations, who shall be witnesses of the tyrants to which they fall victims by continuing their intercourse with the people of France, shall not suffer the great truths of religious toleration and civil freedom to become extinct among them. Thus England in particular, by the boldness and depth of its speculations on toleration and on government, excited a similar spirit of enquiry in the writers of France," says this compiler (I. 102). But here we differ from him; in that he says the French Revolution has restored civil and religious rights; we say, that restoration remains still to be brought about in France. He conceives the great voice from Heaven, calling to them to come up, is the late King's proclamation to the *tiers état*, commanding them to assist all the national deliberations. Jurieu explains the fall of the tenth part of the city of France breaking with the Papacy; but this was fulfilled by the emancipation of the Gallican Church from the yoke of the See of Rome; and Mr. Bicheno is convicted, p. 107, of misquoting Jurieu as referring to a farther Revolution in 1785. Indeed, poor Jurieu was much bewildered in his dates; nor less a countryman of his, who suffered by the same persecution, and pretended no less extraordinary revolutions. Admitting, ever so readily, that *men of name or note*, noblesse and clergy, were involved in the French Revolution, it will be very hard indeed to prove that the witnesses to the truth are any way benefited by the change. But the most extraordinary part of this comment is, that France should be at once the persecutor and the persecuted; persecuting the Albigenses and Waldenses, and now herself persecuted by combined potentates, who have been completely baffled. The courage and firmness, disinterestedness and public spirit, of a large proportion of those who commenced the French Revolution, and of those that have risen up to conduct or defend it, entitle them to be ranked

among the witnesses, whose powerful and prosperous state are strongly expressed, though darkly and figuratively, by "the fire from their mouths, and their power to shut up heaven, turn water into blood, and smite the earth with all plagues as often as they will." Former commentators, who referred all this to a Revolution in France, could not foresee *what kind* of Revolution has happened, nor what counter events will probably follow it. So that, whether we admit the destruction of the French Monarchy to be the object of the prophecy or not, there is not a shadow of probability that the French nation, in their present state, are the *two witnesses*. This application, if not of weight sufficient to lessen the authority of our compiler, is at least to be taken as a fair demonstration of his principles and the view with which he composes. Surely it is little short of Impiety to compare with the two olive-trees and the two candlesticks standing before the God of the earth, persons who are to be revived and called up to heaven, the authors of the French Revolution, which bids defiance to the authority of God himself, and banishes all Religion; for, as to any restoration of it, under various nicknames, of Theophilanthropy, &c. it is just as vague and ill-founded as the changing forms of the Constitution. If the French have prophesied, or borne witness or testimony to the truth against errors and corruptions, they have borne equal testimony to grosser errors and corruptions than they have destroyed, and have shewn their genuine spirit to be that of ambition, and lust of power and gain, luxury and fraud, and oppression of every kind. What if the States of Europe, whom the French have incorporated and fraternized only to squeeze and plunder them, wearied with their oppression and extortion, should rise *en masse*, or individually, and shake off the yoke tenfold more grievous than that they pretended to take from off their necks? Then would those powers be so many witnesses to the truth, and the truth would truly be said to make them free indeed. For, if there be any Religion or Polity among them, fixed and permanent, then Christianity and Civil Government are vain.

There is nothing advanced in chap. XII. respecting the *Man of Sin*, that authorizes us to depart from our opinion.

nion, that the character applies more to the French revolutionists, who exalted themselves against all that is called God, and occupied that place in the temple of God out of which they have ejected Him in the most avowed and violent manner.

So much may suffice for the *pro* and *con* of the French Revolution, which is here set up as the great key of Prophecy. For the rest, we have an attempt to demonstrate that the destruction of the ecclesiastical usurpation of the Antichristian monarchies in Europe, and of Oriental despotism, is pointed out in the prophetic Scriptures, and, according to the natural order of things, the accomplishment of these great events may justly be thought to have prepared the way for a period of terrestrial felicity singularly elevated and lasting. After endeavouring to shew, in chap. XXX, that the Christian Religion is hostile to every tyrannical and despotic government and establishment; and such are all, in this illustrator's opinion, except those introduced by the French Revolution; he promises (p. 664) to publish a pamphlet, already in a great measure written, which treats on the effects which the French Revolution is likely ultimately to produce with respect to Christianity, and wherein he will state the grounds of the opinion which he has given in the text of the present volumes. In the opinion of this writer the Millennium is not to terminate all earthly governments. The *dragon*, i. e. *monarchical despotism* in general, is to be bound; and the *sea*, symbolic of a state of *war*, is to be shut up 1000 years. Europe and the world will be governed and inhabited by men of pure morals and uncorrupted Christianity*. The new *heavens* are the government, and the new *earth* the governed. The arts of agriculture and gardening will be improved. But neither our author

* "Dr. Lightfoot, in an assize-sermon at Hertford, explains the Saints, who are to judge the earth, of the then lords and gentlemen. In his catalogue of the principal gospel-mercies he omits not to insert Christian kings and rulers; and, in evidence of the fact, appeals to that patriarchal prince and pious-Christian, Charles II. who accordingly, with exquisite propriety, has been recently placed, in a well-executed statue, in the centre of the Royal Exchange, as at once an apt specimen of the past kings of England, and an exemplary model for their future imitation" (pp. 739, 740).

nor his friend Mr. Dodson have explained the longevity of that period predicted by Isaiah lxx. 20; for, how is there to be one *saucer* die accursed in that happy period?

Here then we take our leave of this minute detail of illustrations of Scripture-prophecy, which, if in some material points, tending to establish a particular system, does not accord with our ideas on the subject, contains a result of close reading and observation; and, in p. 19, offers some weighty arguments in favour of the authenticity of Scripture-prophecy.

76. *Excerpta Antiqua; or, A Collection of Original MSS.*

BY J. Croft, S. A. S.; inscribed to the Society of Antiquaries; dated from York. The editor "lays it down as a duty incumbent on him to communicate these fugitive fragments, which, by chance or observation, have fallen in his way." This duty, we conceive, he would have better fulfilled by communicating fragments truly *original*; for, of fifteen we do not recollect more than eight which we have not seen *in print* before; not to mention that he has not told us whence any of the articles are taken.

Ely table has been already printed *abrice*: in Bentham's History of Ely, pl. XIII.; p. 106 of Blomefield's Collection. Cantabrig. (afterwards canceled); and Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 585. It stands at the head, without any title or introduction.

Will of Sir William Walworth. Will of William Akeroid, priest at York temp. Henry VIII. Churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's, Spurrier-gate, York. Inventory of Sir William Fairfax, Knt.

Order for Thomas Lord Fairfax's house at Denton. Form of Quakers' marriage-ceremony. Expenses of burning a witch in Scotland, 1649. The speech of James II. to the Council at Whitehall, 22 October, 1688, and the depositions respecting the birth of the Prince of Wales. This fills 35 pages, from 41 to 76, which, if we mistake not, are included in a separate pamphlet. An original letter on the death of King William III. 1701, anonymous. Sir John Nevill, of Cheson, Knt. his account of the expenses of his daughters Elizabeth and Mary, married to Roger Rochley and Gerrens Cotton, and his charges as sheriff of Yorkshire. 19 Henry

Henry VIII. 1528. Inventory of jewels, plate, &c. in the cathedral of York, temp. Edward VI. (a more true and curious one in Steevens, Mon. I. 280, translated from the Latin in Dugdale, III. 169). A pageant play, acted before 1475 (see Drake's Appendix, p. xxix—xxxi), from the archives in the guild-hall at York. Epitaph on Lady Griffel Baillie, eldest daughter of Patric Earl of Marchmont. Letter from Oliver Cromwell to Col. Fairfax, 1652.

77. *Thoughts on the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, as preliminary to the Religious Instruction of Offenders; with Observations on the Expediency of appointing, by Authority, a Form of Prayer for the Use of Prisoners.* By Thomas Bowen, M. A. Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, and Minister of Bridewell Precinct.

“THE following pages were written as a preface to a selection of prayers, sermons, and exhortations, which the author had compiled for the use of offenders in solitary confinement. Upon revising, he determined to publish them in a separate state, as being of little use to those for whose benefit the compilation is intended.” He announces as in the press, and speedily to be published, “Prayers, selected from the Liturgy, with Psalms and Lessons proper for the Use of Prisoners; also, an official Visitation for Prisoners;” and “A Companion for the Prisoners, being a Selection of Sermons, Exhortations, and other religious Instructions, compiled for the Use of Offenders in Solitary Confinement.” This good son of the Church, though not conscientiously resident in the scene of his duty, wishes his brethren to hear the Church; and, deeming all that has been done by the Doctors of the Church, and left unfinished by the Fathers of the Church of England, insufficient, calls upon the Archbishops and Bishops to provide a suitable office, such as has been done for the Church of Ireland, and adopted by that of the middle and Southern States of North America. Mr. B. inclines to offer them one; but, while his good intentions are not seconded by actual residence among the objects of his care, their success will be doubtful.

78. *The Poems of C. V. Catullus, in English Verse, with the Latin Text revised, and Classical Notes. Prefixed are Engravings of Catullus and his Friend Cornelius Nepos.*

2 Vols.

HOW any man could have presumed

to debauch the minds of his countrymen by translating “indecencies so frequent in this lascivious poet, which the chaste reader must think best omitted,” under pretence that “the inquisitive scholar might wish to be acquainted even with the ribaldry and broad lampoon of Roman times;” when pains have been taken to purge even the original itself from these impurities, in some editions, where the “inquisitive scholar” would be more likely to find them; is a problem which those only who have read such novels as “The Monk” can solve. It is one among the many approaches of these degenerate times, that poets and prose-writers alike forget the interests of posterity, and the *Virginibus puerisque canto* of the purer heathens.

79. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester.* By Andrew Burnaby, D. D.

THE Archdeacon gives a very good account of the origin and progress, as well as destruction and neglect, of structures set apart for the worship of God by Christians in our own country; and points out the expediency of supporting them in perfect and decent repair, with their appendages, such as churchyards, registers, and tables of benefactions. Within his district several new churches, or parts of them, have been handsomely rebuilt; but he omits to mention where any have been neglected or shut up. He tells a curious story of the total loss of a register, because “it was very old, quite out of date, of no manner of use, for none of the neighbours could read it, and tossed about till some children or workmen carried it off, or tore it to pieces.” He cannot enough be commended for causing attested copies of the benefactions to be made out and lodged in the archdeacon's registry. His endeavours in this particular have been superseded by Mr. Nichols publishing the Returns to Parliament for Leicestershire, in his copious History of that County; but the Archdeacon's example deserves to be followed in regard to recovering, securing, and applying the charitable donations in some instances, the trustees being dead and the charity almost extinct. To the shameful non-residence of the Clergy owing the irreparable dilapidation of many a good parsonage-house. One, which had long been the residence of a

very respectable old clergyman, was, immediately after his decease, converted into a granary, and every room, above and below, loaded with grain, the tenant living in a more convenient house at a small distance. What must be the feelings of the parishioners, if they had any regard for their late venerable pastor? and what their opinion of his unworthy successor? Surely, in such cases, it is for the public good that names should not be concealed. The barbarous treatment of some poor apprenticed children in the parish of Market Bosworth, noticed in a Charge delivered 1786, is here reprinted, to shew the necessity of frequently visiting those unfortunate, and too frequently unprotected, subjects.

80. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, and published at their Request.* By John Law, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester.

AMONG other pertinent observations in this address, the respectable Archdeacon suggests that the monstrous errors in a corrupted Church could not have been so effectually removed as by the arrogance of Infidelity. "It is possible that the desired and necessary amendment in the belief and practice of the French nation could alone have been wrought by the violence into which it has run; and, though the offences of the advocates of Infidelity are not here lessened, yet, eventually, their pernicious and destructive aims may promote the very building which they profanely have striven to defeat." He concludes with general good advice to his Clergy.

81. *A Sermon preached in the Parish-church of St. James, Colchester, on Tuesday, August 1, 1797, for the Benefit of the Sunday-school established in that Town.* By Robert Acklom Ingram, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Boxted and Warmingford, Essex. Published at the Request of the Governors, and for the Benefit of the said Charity.

FROM Jer. xxxi. 34. the preacher recommends the design of such institutions, which have been of late much caviled at; and the principle of them is vindicated in another publication by the same author, intitled, "An Enquiry into the present Condition of the lower Classes, and the Means of improving it;" which, as well as this sermon, is deserving of general perusal.

82. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Tri-*

nity College, Dublin, on Thursday, February 16, 1797, being the Day appointed for a National Thanksgiving on Account of the Providential Delivery of this Kingdom from the late threatened Invasion; and also in St. Anne's Church the same Day. By the Rev. William Magee, B. D. Junior, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; and now published at the Desire of the Students of the University, the Parishioners of St. Anne, in Vestry assembled, and the Gentlemen of the Lawyers Corps.

A SPIRITED vindication of providential interposition, from Prov. xxxi. 30, 31, with a proper application to those orders of society who associated in defence of their country.

83. *Tableau, historique et politique, de l'Administration de la Republique Française, pendant l'Annee 1797. Des Causes qui ont amene la Revolution du 4 Septembre, et de ses Resultats.* Par Sir Francis D'Ivernois.

WE have frequently met with this writer in our literary rounds (see vol. LXV. 580, 937, 938). The finances of France are his favourite subject; and he here traces them through their several revolutions of assignats, mandats, cedules, and the innumerable processes to which paper-money has given rise, still looking forward to a general bankruptcy in England, and predicting the total ruin of her credit in six months. The two Councils were kept in the dark by the Directory during the fourth year of the Republic; and till the introduction of the new deputies, who demanded an exact account of the state of the finances. This compelled the Directory to expose the nullity of the receipts, the increasing distresses of the Government, and of the public functionaries, and the frightful poverty of the hospitals; that precious establishment of the Maison Nationale des Invalides at Paris being left so unprovided that they were obliged to assign it a reserve of 2 per cent. on the sums raised for the war. The dilapidations of the Directory were now so fully traced, that they began to think of some excuse for their conduct. They passed from solicitations to threats, and made sure of the army, and, by their resistance, having overcome the Moderate party, they sentenced to deportation [transportation] 52 representatives of the people, with 13 of their adherents, including the captain of the guards.

guards, of the legislative body, and the two directors, Carnot and Barthelemi, and *silenced the press*. Sir Francis is of opinion, these violent measures will contribute more to the destruction of the Republick than any thing that has yet; for, that it cannot be supported but by ministers and legislators like Barthelemi, Pichegru, Dumolard, Boissy, La Riviere, Villaret, Willot, Portalis, Pastoret, Dumas, Bourdon, Barbi, C. Jordan, &c.; and that their followers, even in the lowest class, are already gradually become irreconcilable enemies to the Republican Government. He controverts Mr. Burke's two positions, that no hopes of a Counter-revolution are to be drawn from the efforts of the interior alone; and that the longer the present form of government maintains itself, the greater hold it will gain: and is of opinion, that, as the French were once attached to Royalty only from habit or idolatry to the Grand Monarque, they are reviving this attachment, like the English nation, from reason and personal interest; and that the assertion of Gen. Jourdan is well founded, that a Republick cannot subsist long, if the majority of the citizens are not republicans; consequently, it is verging fast to its fall. He touches briefly on the intrigues of the Directory to force the Swiss into insurrection, and the dangers to which Europe is exposed if the Powers of the North do not exert themselves. He calls on those who have the courage to undertake such an immense work as the several parts of the French Revolution, to follow it through all the new crimes which it prepares for the world; to paint its authors and its agents by their speeches and their works; and he gives the contents of a new volume.

84. *An Answer to an Address to the People of England by the Bishop of Landaff, in another Address to the People.* By Benjamin Kingsbury, formerly a Dissenting-minister at Warwick.

OF the temper of the Dissenting-ministers at Warwick, we may form a judgement by some other publications that have come under our review. Whether the author of the present became, like so many of his brethren in modern times, tired of his profession, and, by disappointments in it, conceived an envy of the Established Clergy, yet *snails at their grapes* because out of his reach, we cannot tell. Reformation of

Constitution and the Parliamentary

Representation, are his two favourite themes; and he plainly tells us, that, if we do not ourselves effect these, the French will come and do it for us. Nor does he hesitate to say they would be justified in so doing. He glories in the increase of Republicanism in England; and scruples not to insert what he calls a confident assertion, that the superior officers of the West York militia have given in their resignations; and a report, that all the lord-lieutenants and officers of militia, not under the influence of our present Ministers, have determined to do the same. To the first of these, the whole county of York can give the lie; and the second rests without a single instance in proof. Bishops are his butt; and he affirms, that, in every event, Ireland will be free. Such are the endeavours of this *ci-devant* Dissenting-minister, or, as he doubtless conceives himself, Minister of the Gospel out of the trammels and inequality of the Establishment.—“ Benjamin Kingsbury, formerly a Dissenting-minister, but at present a perfumer in Fleet-street. He published, in 1791, Prayers for the Use of Families, an excellent little manual of devotion; but, changing his line of authorship with that of his profession, he lately produced a treatise upon razors!!!” *Catalogue of Living Authors.*—What spirit actuates many of the Protestant Dissenting-ministers of the present day may be learned from their repeated desertion of their station, not merely for secular employments, as more profitable than the *voluntary* contributions of their capricious followers; but, when they turn incendiaries, and propagate new systems of morals and politics, the consideration is serious. They shew their views too plainly, and they are their own public accuser.

85. *The People's Answer to the Lord Bishop of Landaff.* By John Hinkley.

ESTABLISHMENTS, civil and religious, are the objects of this writer's aversion. He therefore does not conceal his attack on the established Government of the country, through the sides of what he considers as a creature of that Government. But, as all men of Mr. H's class are apt to tell too much, he has furnished us, p. 34, with a curious anecdote concerning Dr. Priestley, that he would have been an infidel if his friend Dr. Kippis had not prevented him from disgracing himself by

by publishing a MS. which he threw into the fire before his face.

86. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Landaff, recommended to those into whose Hands his Lordship's Address to the People of Great Britain may have fallen. By a Plebeian.*

AN attack on his Lordship's system of finance, from similar motives to the foregoing, supported by large extracts from Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

87. *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors of Great Britain; arranged according to an alphabetical Catalogue of their Names, and including a List of their Works. With occasional Opinions upon their Literary Characters. 2 vols.*

THE anonymous author of these memoirs, whom we strongly suspect to be a gentleman of the University of Cambridge, in a brief advertisement prefixed to this work, and in terms sufficient to disarm the most rigid criticism, solicits the candour of his readers. "He is conscious that he stands in need of every indulgence which his reader can be inclined to afford him." The plan of the work is evidently borrowed from a miserable, despicable volume published in 1788, intitled *A Catalogue of Five Hundred Living Authors*, which we reviewed in vol. LVIII. p. 537, and pointed out its numerous imperfections. The present editor thinks he may venture to declare that his performance will be found a *very different* one. He hopes his censure will discover itself to be the production of a mind better pleased with the language of Eulogy than of Reproof. "For the insertion of the names of those authors who died since the respective sheets passed through the press, and for the non-insertion of works printed since that time, he has a claim on the indulgence of the publick; for a few oversights he solicits it." We shall give him credit for his candour; and, with equal candour, only point out what appear to us errors or omissions. All the publications should have been *dated*. There is hardly one article wherein the publications of the writer might not have been doubled. The style of these memoirs is very unequal, in some parts neat, in others elegant, but in many obscure and pedantic. The author has been indefatigable in his endeavours to collect every information requisite. Though he very often is of a similar opinion with the unknown author of

The Pursuits of Literature, yet we find no personal invective, no private anecdotes recited, which can give pain to the feelings of any man. It is impossible that a work of this nature should, with every attention, be totally free from errors.

Rev. John Adams; who is he, and where born?

Qu. Is not *Albin* a bookseller in the Isle of Wight?

What were the pamphlets written by *Almon*? and what proof is there of having expatriated?

DEAD. *Andrews*, James-Petit; *Archdall*, Mervyn; *Arnot*, Hugh; *Bayly*, Dr. Anselm; *Berkeley*, father and son; *Bicknell*, Alexander; *Bowles*, Thomas; *Burton*, Philip; *Bromley*, Cadogan; *Christie*, Thomas; *Collinson*, John; *Cordiner*, Charles; *Edwards*, Thomas; *Enfield*, Dr.; *Farmer*, Dr.; *Fell*, John; *Forster*, Dr. J. Reinhold; *Godwin*, Mrs.; *Dr. Heathcote*; *Hinde*, —; *Hodges*, William; *Holwell*, Zephaniab and William; *Irwin*, Eyles; *Kate*, William; *Milner*, Joseph; *Ld. Mountmorres*; *Newcome*, Peter; *Parkhurst*, John; *Dr. Peckard*; *Raspe*.

How can Sir Joseph Banks be classed among authors?

Mr. Beck, a Dissenting-minister, is owned to be the author of *The Missionary*, a poem reviewed in our vol. LXV. p. 1033.

A strange account of Berosford's blank-verse Virgil; and of Bagnall's blank-verse Telemachus.

Mrs. Berkeley's Memoirs of her son and the whole Berkeley family should not have been omitted.

Rev. Mr. Bullen's grammatical work is a curiosity.

Dr. John Carr, the excellent translator of Lucian, is omitted; as are many other Authors of respectability.

Dr. Cogan cannot have written John Bunce. See vol. LVIII. p. 1062.

Is not the Rev. John Cornish confounded with the Rev. — Cogan, a Dissenting-minister, master of an academy at Chestnut, and author of *A Treatise on Classical Learning*, and *Evidences of Christianity?* (LXVI. 315.)

J. D'Israeli, Esq. justly criticized.

How much pains the Dissenting-ministers take to go out of the way, may be seen in the articles *Fawcett* and *Godwin*.

Septimus Hedson and his followers properly stigmatized; as is Heterost.

Val. Green's engravings are omitted.

The

The III^d volume of Hasted's *Kent* was published in 1790.

A very just tribute to the merits of Governor *Hastings*.

The Observations on a Journey through Sicily and Calabria, 1792, are not the work of Mr. Brian Hill or any of his family, but of Mr. John Ford Hill, the brother of the late wife of Isaac Walker, Esq. of Southgate. He was bred a Quaker, and died in 1795. See vol. LXV. pp. 704, 789; LXVI. 126.

We do not recollect any other military tract by Capt. *Hinde*; but his eldest son, *Robert*, of the Six Clerks office, published *The modern Practice of the High Court of Chancery methodized, 1785*, 8vo.

Bp. *Horsley's* and Bp. *Hurd's* characters are well drawn; also those of the two *Irelands*, and Edward King, Esq. and of Thomas Paine, Dr. Parr, Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Porson, Mr. Pratt, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Ritson, Sir Geo. Staunton, R. J. Sullivan, T. Taylor, John Horne Tooke, J. Trusler, Gilbert Wakefield, John Walcot, Drs. Warton and Watson, and David Williams.

Mr. R. A. *Ingram's* hard case should be farther explained.

The two *Jodrells* are huddled into one article.

Very uncandid and illiberal strictures on Daniel Lysons, and no mention of his brother Samuel.

Mr. Morgan's Calculations are justly braided as those of a terrifying alarmist to his country when she stands in need of encouragement rather than increase of apprehension.

There is a terrible confusion of persons in *Angus Macaulay*, who is dead, and was not F. A. S. with his nephew *Anlay Macaulay*, who is F. A. S. and author of *The History and Antiquities of Claybrook*, two occasional single sermons*, and some other works of real merit; but not the *Rudiments of Political Science*.

Dr. Thomas Mant, rector of All Saints, Southampton. He published a sermon preached at the consecration of his new church.

In the second volume, p. 27, we meet with a capital mistake respecting Mr. Martyn, the respectable professor of botany, as being the author of *An Address*

* One of these (on Sunday-schools) was translated into German, and published at Brunswick, where Mr. Macaulay had the honour of instructing the present Princess of Wales in the English language.

to the Inhabitants of St. Anne, Westminster, upon his arbitrary Dismissal from the Curacy, and Ecclesiastical Gallantry, a Tale. We wish to inform the author, that both of these pamphlets were written by another Mr. Martin, who was for some time curate of St. Anne, and who tried a cause with the rector, but who afterwards resigned his gown, and entered into trade as a silversmith and jeweller.

There is a confusion attached to the Rev. Thomas Martyn, whose preferment to the curacy of Edgware, Middlesex, is not noticed by this compiler.

Under the article MATHIAS, vol. II. p. 31, the author decides at once the question, so much agitated, Who is the author of *The Pursuits of Literature*? by assigning it to Mr. Matthias. We have frequently heard that gentleman conjectured to be the author, but never yet absolutely affirmed. We might therefore have justly expected that the author of these memoirs should have favoured the publick with those facts which can incontrovertibly prove Mr. M. to be the author.

Whether Mr. *Matthias* be the author of *The Pursuits of Literature* or not, the compliment applies.

We are sorry to say that Mr. *Maurice* is not historiographer to the East India Company; and that we were drawn into a mistake, by asserting that he was.

James Moore, Esq. distinguished for his admired drawings of antiquities in his *Monastic Remains*, &c. is omitted.

Joseph Rudworth, Esq. should have been *Rudworth*; whose pleasing *Ramble to the Lakes* we have often with justice commended.

We are sorry to see all Mr. Stebbing Shaw's merit as the Historian of Staffordshire (in which work it must be known he has been some time engaged) absorbed in his *Tour to the West of England*.

Of this long list of living authors, how small is the proportion of those whose labours have added to the national or the general stock of useful literature! Poems and sermons; and politicks, are the prevailing subjects; it were well if the one rose above indifference, or the other did not sink with enthusiasm and controversy, and the last into patriotism and party.

Whoever is the present editor, he is a friend to the civil and religious establishment of this country, and has sol-

lected much information on his subject; but booksellers' catalogues, or the index to the Review of Books in the Gentleman's Magazine, would help him to improve it in the title of dates and work of the several authors.

We shall indulge our readers with two specimens of this work:

"ROBISON, JOHN, Esq. M. A. Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and professor of natural philosophy in the university. This gentleman, in the early part of his life, accompanied the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles as private secretary when he went to Russia for the purpose of regulating the navy, and resided for some time in that capacity at St. Petersburg. He has also resided a good deal in Germany. Professor R. is distinguished for his accurate and extensive knowledge, especially on subjects of science. He contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica the valuable articles, Physics, Pneumatics, Procession of the Equinoxes, Projectiles, Pumps, Resistance of Fluids, River, Roof, Rope-making, Rotation, Seamanthip, Signals, Sound, Specific Gravity, Statues, Steam, Steam-engines, Strength of Materials, Telescope, Tide, Articulating-trumpet, Variation of the Compass, and Water-wheels; also Philosophy, in association with Dr. Glegg. In the autumn of the year 1797, Professor R. published an octavo volume, intitled, "Proofs of a Conspiracy," &c. This volume has been favourably received; and, though too hasty a performance for a work of so much consequence, is well entitled, both from its subject, and by its authenticity, to the serious attention of every reader. It arrives at the same remarkable conclusion as the celebrated Memoirs of the Abbé Barruel, illustrating the History of Jacobinism, though the authors were perfectly unconnected with each other, and pursued their enquiries in very different ways. It has raised (we are sorry for such an appearance) considerable clamour and enmity against the Professor, though it was written, as we are fully convinced, from the best of motives. We cannot conclude this article without observing, that the principles and honest zeal which Professor R. has displayed upon this occasion are highly creditable to him, and merit the warmest acknowledgments from society in general. We have understood that he designs to favour the world, at some time or other, with a Life of Sir Isaac Newton; a work much wanted from a man of science, and for the due execution of which the Professor is peculiarly well qualified."

We have already borne our testimony to the work in question, and shall wait with patience for that here announced.

"ROSCOE, WILLIAM, Esq. of Liverpool, a gentleman who has acquired great and merited renown in the Literary World by the masterly manner in which he has of late exhibited to the publick the life and labours of Lorenzo de Medici, called The Magnificent. M. R. was brought up to the profession of an attorney; but does not, we believe, at present practise in that line. The above-mentioned work does the highest credit to his literary talents, and entitles him to rank with the very first writers on European history. The circumstances attending this publication are not among the least singular in the annals of Literature. The full, distinct, and accurate idea afforded us, with such genius and learning, of the interesting subject treated in these volumes, is the result of discoveries made in the literature of one of the most polite and learned nations of Europe by a foreigner who had never visited that country, by a gentleman who was not courting Literature in academical bowers, but devoting his time to an active and a laborious profession! Mr. Clarke, a banker of Liverpool, and son of the late banker of the same name, a gentleman of very extensive information, and the intimate friend of Mr. R. had paid a visit to Italy, and fixed his winter residence at Florence. It was through the assiduity of this gentleman Mr. R. obtained his large stock of original and interesting information as well as the beautiful poems of Lorenzo de Medici (with copies of which, as well as with beautiful and exact translations of them, he has enriched his work), the originals of which are deposited in the Laurentian library, although the former editors appear not to have had the slightest information respecting them! The work made its first appearance, in 1795, under the title of "The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called The Magnificent." Such, we have understood, was the author's diffidence of its success, that the first impression consisted of only 250 copies. So small a number disappeared very soon after publication; and, although the work was printed in the expensive style, and sold at a proportionate price, it has seen two editions, even in times so unpropitious as the present. Not (as every reader can foretel) has it obtained early popularity without the prospect of a lasting reputation. It holds the place which it fills in the History of Europe by too lawful a tenure ever to renounce its privilege.—The celebrated and excellent Letter to Mr. Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, has been improperly attributed to Mr. R. It is the production of his friend, Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool; and, we believe, that the largest share he had in that publication was a perusal of the original copy, and some little assistance he may have given in revising the sheets as they came from the

the press. Mr. R. has been engaged for some time, we understand, upon a Life of Burns, the Scotch poet."

We cannot help adhering to our former wish, in the Review of the Life of Lorenzo de Medicis, that the Historian of that house would continue it through the remaining period of its glory, the pontificate of Leo X.

"**ROUSSEAU, SAMUEL**, nephew to the celebrated French writer of the same surname*. He was employed by Mr. John Nichols to copy the epitaphs in Islington church and church-yard. How faithfully he executed this task is evident from the copious enumeration of them, which is annexed to the History and Antiquities of Canonbury-house, Islington."

Though it would be no reproach to any man that the course of Nature gave him affinity to one of the most eccentric and inconsistent modern Philosophers, yet it so happens that the writer here sneered at is not of kin to *Jean-Jacques*. And, as honest industry should never be defrauded of its reward, though Mr. J. Nichols is our printer, we hesitate not to say, that Samuel Rousseau ranked for some years amongst his most diligent and intelligent compositors, and has since been deservedly promoted to the mastership of a free-school, which he is now about to resign, and to engage, on his own account, in the business of a printer.

Of 1112 authors enumerated in these two volumes, the largest proportion treats on theological subjects; the next largest on poetical, and the third largest on medical; after these follow historians, compilers or writers in polite literature, politicians, lawyers, dramatists, novelists, travellers, Orientalists, agriculturists, antiquaries, in decreasing proportions; and of mathematicians, natural philosophers, financiers, grammarians, musicians, &c. the number is, comparatively, very few. Of Sectaries the number is very small; nor are there above 30 Dissenters.

88. *Arviragus; or, The Roman Invasion, an Historical Tragedy. The Second Edition, with Alterations, as performed at the Exeter Theatre, by Desire of the Military and of the High Sheriff for the County of Devon.*

OUR favourable opinion of the first edition of this military drama has since been confirmed by the applause of the military and the most respectable inhabitants of the extensive county of Devon; and we think that no theatre, at this most alarming period of threatened invasion, would refuse this drama (in

its improved state), so well calculated to animate loyal Britons against invaders, and to inspire the necessary unanimity and concord; for example, among many other similar passages, we here give the short conclusion of King Arviragus's speech to his soldiers on the first appearance of the invading Romans:

"And drive th' invaders headlong to the sea,
As erst we did when mighty Julius* came;
He, whose brave legions never knew re-
pulse,

Whoreign'd triumphant o'er the vanquish'd
First learn'd to tremble at the British arms,
And fled, with tarnish'd laurels, back to Gaul.
Nor could the nations' conqueror subdue
Our freeborn fathers, till he sow'd dissension
Among the chiefs, conquering by art, not
arms.

For know, that Britain, world within her-
While her brave sons shall mutually accord,
My hurl defiance to the world at large."

89. *Family Secrets. By Mr. Pratt. Second Edition. 5 Vols. 12mo.*

IN the account we gave of this work (vol. LXVII. p. 418), we noticed the general propriety and excellence of the whole; not without intimating that it would admit of retrenchment, which, judiciously managed, might render it more interesting, without abridging its merits. In this opinion, it appears, we have been joined by the writers of other literary journals; and the author has availed himself, in this new edition, of the hints that have been thrown out on the occasion; telling us, in his preface, that "it has ever been as much his *pride* to adopt the opinion of manly candour, as to reject the effusions of determined malevolence and of impotent cavillers."

Such parts of the original work as consisted of literary disquisition, and other discussions not immediately appertaining to the story, have, in the present edition, been either wholly omitted, or so occasionally retrenched, as to render the history more rapid, and the succession of events, consequently, more interesting, without at all affecting the original design, or deranging the parts. The author has carefully kept himself out of sight, and has made his retrenchments in such a way that a reader of the second edition would scarcely imagine that the first could contain more.

It is with pleasure that we announce this new impicktion of so extensive a

* "Julius Cæsar."

work, which we had occasion to mention as "tending to impress on the mind new motives to love, and to promote humanity, virtue, and religion;" and we cannot but continue, in justice, to recommend it as a masterly display of human nature in various classes of society particularly of the best and most virtuous, and, consequently, conveying the most useful examples, the most judicious precepts, and the most refined morality.

90. *Sentimental and humorous Essays, conducive to Economy and Happiness; drawn from common Sayings and Subjects, which are full of Common Sense, the best Sense in the World.* By Noah Webster, Author of "The Effects of Slavery," &c. In the Manner of Dr. Franklin.

IN this little work, originally published in America under the title of "The Prompter," many localities occur; which are retained, "as it would have been uncandid to cover American ground with English leaves." Some of these will appear uncouth to a reader unused to the Yankey dialect; the ideas of *rum* and *prog*, for example, which continually occur, seem unnatural to the beer drinking Briton; and the "do-lar an' quarter-d'lar a corner" would sound oddly in St. James's-street; yet we approve of the phrases being continued in their original garb.

There is so much solid sense in the "Maxims" of Mr. Webster, that it would be ridiculous to cavil at them. He seems to have had the pan of the worthy Dr. Franklin in view; and, on the score of originality, is entitled to some credit. From so miscellaneous a mass it would not be easy, were all are good, to select the best; we shall therefore barely recommend the perusal of the whole, being of opinion, that no one will regret the expence of a thing which purchases, at the same time, a pleasant amusement and rational advice.

91. *The Essentials of Logic; being a Second Edition of Dralloe's Episteme Improved; comprising an universal System of Practical Reasoning; illustrated by familiar Examples, from approved Authors.* By John Gillard.

THIS is an improved edition of an ingenious essay, which the author had at first diffidently submitted to the publick with his name reversed, but now, "after duly attending to every hint that has come to his knowledge," by

whatever motive dictated, delivers at the bar of Criticism in as perfect a state as he is capable of making it." We have only to add, that his laudable endeavours have not been misemployed—at least, we have received considerable pleasure in the perusal of his performance.

92. *A new universal French Grammar; being an accurate System of French Accidence and Syntax, on an improved Plan.* By Nicholas Hamel, Graduate in the University of Caen, and Rector of the Town of L'Aigle, in Normandy.

THIS ingenious Frenchman, whose Grammar has rapidly reached to a second edition, shall briefly tell his own story.

"The first part of this Grammar, which has for object Pronunciation and Orthography, treats of the sound of letters, vowels, and consonants. The different sorts of accents, the proper manner of using them, and their effects upon vowels, are put in the clearest light; the use of the apostrophe and capital letters; the different sorts of punctuation and abbreviations are treated in a method simple and concise, but, however, so comprehensive, that I know not any thing which could be added on the same subject." . . .

"My first object was, to render this work fit for the use of schools, and so to adapt it to the capacities of the youngest learners, that, in beginning to learn French, they may begin it grammatically. For this purpose I have used my utmost endeavours to unite simplicity of method with clearness and precision; and having, in some measure, succeeded in this point, I may assert, after experience, that most of the rules and principles of this Grammar may, with the help of a good master, be understood and learnt by a child of six or seven years of age.

"When the first edition of this book was submitted to the publick, its author was silent as to the defects which mark his predecessors. Among the principal want of clearness is the one most generally lamented; and he was cautious not to increase the number of Grammars, until friendship declared the practical labour of four years had surmounted complexity of arrangement, and introduced a style, of which the highest praise is that of conciseness and simplicity. The present edition has received material emendations, corrections, and additions; the orthography will be found more accurate; a few rules have been cast over anew, and some examples altered, to attain perspicuity; and the series of verbs are enlarged, and rendered more useful, by the addition of the mood and preposition which they govern in French."

93. *Opisjeules Poëtiques, par l'Auteur de l'Épître à mon Père.*

BESIDES the principal poem, "Les Époux Malheureux; ou, Les Vœux de la Vendée," a translation of which is given by Mr. Ewen, we find, in this production, some pleasing traits of elegance and gratitude. One of these shall be copied:

"On JOHN PAULIN, *Ép. who died at Chel-Jay, the 10th of April, 1797.*

"Il désigna toujours et l'orgueil et la feinte: [l'empreinte,

Des vertus de son cœur son front portoit
Sur sa tête déjà soixante-dix hyvers

Verferent les plaisirs et les chagrins divers.
Quoi que foible et mourant, d'un ton
calme et tranquille

A ses amis en plurs il lisait l'évangile.
En peignant le bonheur dont jouissent les
saints, [teints.

La joie étincelloit dans ses yeux presque é-
tonnés tranquilité que la vertu non donne,
Tu nous tiens lieu de tout, quand tout nous
abandonne! [glois!

Hélas! Paulin n'est plus. O sensibles An-
glois François attendris partagent vos regrets.
A leurs malheurs toujours son ame étoit
ouverte: [perte."

Nous sommes tous Anglois pour déplorer sa

94. Eleonora. *Novella Morale, scritta sulla traccia d'un Poemetto Inglese tradotta dal Tedesco. Trattamenno Italico di Mrs. Taylor.*

THIS elegant little work is the production of Mr. L. Taylor, who, having for some time past improved her leisure hours in studying the Italian language, conceived a wish, in reading Mr. Spencer's poem of "Eleonora," of rendering it in that tongue. This translation has been submitted to the perusal of several learned Italians, who have honoured it with their approbation, and, as a first literary essay, may naturally claim indulgence.

95. *A Prospect of the Political Relations which subsist between the French Republic and the Helvetic Bds. By Col. Weiss, &c. Translated from the French, by William Butler, B. A. (Concluded from p. 327.)*

ACCORDING to promise, we lay before our readers the VIIth or concluding chapter of this pamphlet. "A few Remarks on the Two grand Principles, Liberty and Equality."

"The light of philosophy, like that of the sun, at a certain distance, illumines, fructifies, and animates; but, if a little nearer, it dazzles, parches, deffrays, consumes. Heat should be proportioned to the elements upon which it operates. Na-

ture indicates this truth to us most energetically: the degree of fire which would not pre-ent Saturn from freezing would set all Mercury in flames.

"To apply the moral. Principles of legislation should be calculated, and rendered consonant to the general weakness of mankind, to the ignorance of the inferior classes, and to the distinct character of the nation. As you cannot address a brute animal in the language of a child, nor a child in that of his father: so neither can you speak to a man without education as you might to one who is well instructed; nor to a lively and volatile people, just emancipated from slavery, as to a free, a moralizing, and a virtuous nation.

"Deliver 26 men, chosen at hap-hazard from among the multitude, to a Sieyès, Pethion, Buzot, Guadet, Vermand, Bréard, or any other of your most enlightened legislators; and charge them to make of these persons 26 philosophers; they will shrink from the undertaking, as a thing impossible to be accomplished; and yet; you would fain make 26 millions such!—Principles highly philosophical do necessarily require superior understandings to comprehend them; and the more they are sublime the more liable will the common people be to mistake their meaning.

"Abstract theories of Liberty and Equality rank first among these evils. No nation has yet lived up to these tenets; for, the awkward quotation of the example of the Spartans is futile and irrelevant; they had their kings, and a scanty population, with Helots for slaves; and history informs us they were far from happy, because they deviated too much from the ordinary course of Nature; which must be judged of, not so much according to metaphysical speculation as according to the experience of all ages.

"But, without losing ourselves in the intricate mazes of antiquity, we shall find in Geneva an instance worthy of our attention; for, from that nidus of Rousseaus, of Neckers, &c. proceeded every germ of Revolution. Geneva, the most enlightened city in Europe, a city where the public spirit has long been in unison with these new principles; Geneva has incessantly been agitated with internal complaints and accusations; incessantly remodeling its constitution, and calling in the assistance of its neighbours; who, ever since the year 1707, and even before that period, have fruitlessly endeavoured to effect a reconciliation. And, indeed, how could a reconciliation be brought about? This people, in other respects truly respectable, from being continually wrought upon, deceived, and led astray, have become restless, dissatisfied, suspicious, vindictive, and unsocial; nay, they would have been cruel also, had not the good

temper of the Alps, together with French politeness, and a consciousness of their limited power, restrained their effervescence*. Owing to their restrained arguments, they became disputants instead of reasoners, and were still more unhappy than ever. They looked for public happiness in constitutional systems exclusively; whereas, it more particularly emanates from the goodness of the government, and from national morality. If, therefore, principles, probably exaggerated, were incapable of introducing order and harmony into a small republic; a republic whose population is almost entirely confined to one city, and whose inhabitants are naturally of a gentle, brisk, and amiable disposition; if, on the contrary, they have produced an incessant agitation only; may it not be probable that these very principles, but still more forcible in their tendency, excited in a nation still more lively, and nearly eight hundred times more populous, will disseminate the seeds of everlasting fermentation in the present case also? I merely throw out this suggestion as implying one of my doubts, since you desired all strangers to lay their doubts before you. Years, moreover, is the cause of humanity; for, it is almost come to such a pass that you must either conquer or be conquered. In the latter case, we shall return to pristine barbarity; priests will enter into a confederacy, and knowledge will insensibly contract itself; people will attribute to philosophy even the very dereliction of its principles, and readily consider as its consequence what is only the effect of existing circumstances. A rod of iron will be extended over all Europe: ignorance, fanaticism, and the terrors of the Inquisition, will again spring into existence; and thus our distressed descendants will grow under the effects of a revolution which should have constituted their felicity.

"On the other hand, should you conquer, if your successes are too rapid, if your imaginations are puff'd up, if your principles run into extremes, and a spirit of conquest gains the ascendancy over you, you will then forget the object you first had in view: there will be destruction, and death, and pillage; and all the complicated miseries of war, extend far and wide: *the reign of anarchy will commence!* The banners of liberty may, indeed, float in the gale, but the earth will be defiled with slaughter and devastation; individual property and general safety will be respected no more; the Arts will languish; the Sciences will decay; public morality will become dege-

nerated; and Europe will again sink into barbarism, conformably to that immutable law of Nature, by which all extremes approximate to each other.

"Oh! may you steer a middle course! and may more moderate measures contribute to fulfil those expectations to which the dawn of your liberty gave birth! May your representatives fully comprehend all the dignity of their situation, the greatness of their duty, and the extent of their responsibility! All Europe has its eyes upon them; and posterity will determine whether they were the *benefactors* or the *foes* of mankind; the instruments of *divine wrath* or of *divine benedictions*. The foundations will shortly be laid; the time is at hand! Let them contract the new Constitution with the most solemn deliberations.

"Since every one is at liberty to give his advice, I will venture to state a few other remarks upon the two grand principles in question.

"Equality (in its *new* sense), a principle truly sublime in theory, is one of the most difficult to be put in practice that can be devised. The rapidity of its progress, the magnitude of its consequences, the impossibility of ascertaining its limits, and the interest of the majority in its abuse; all these several circumstances contain, probably, the fatal causes of every public calamity.

"In the eye of civil law *equality* is a sacred principle, violated by tyranny and injustice alone, it is the ground-work of mutual safety; and, according to its precepts, there is no other rank, no other title, than that of truth and justice; nay, I mean still more, that, if the balance be perfectly *in equilibrio*, the judge ought then to give sentence in favour of the poorest claimant, because he derives less advantage from society than his antagonist.

"Equality of right, as to admission into public offices and employments, bears also a respectable and a plausible appearance; it seems to pave the way for merit; but unfortunately, however, experience sometimes evinces to the contrary. Its establishment may and ought to be attempted in a rising State, and under a new Constitution, in which every impediment has been already removed, and where the wish for this one benefit does not risk the annihilation of all others. Even in the latter case an attempt should be made towards a gradual approximation, free from any violent collision, and towards the diminution of exclusive privileges.

"But when *equality* is defined in a vague indeterminate manner, as *that every one may enjoy the same rights*, then the interest of the majority soon makes a bad use of the definition; it changes to a state of warfare, of the poor against the rich, and of subjects against those in power. It must

* "Happy restriction, sure! For, what must Geneva *cruelly* have been without the admixture of that Parisian *arbitrary* which is now proverbial?"

infalibly weaken subordination, order, peace, security, property, industry, and every basis of public prosperity. An excess of good may thus become prejudicial; just as, when once we have overthat the mark, the longer the race continues the greater is the aberration.

"Equality exists no where *in nature*; it is as imperceptible in the physical as in the moral world. We view all around us a concatenated series of gradations representative of one great *subtil*, including downward from the immense orbs of light even to those minute terrestrial globules, where a few insects are seen to harass and devour each other. Power but the summits of mountains, and level the surface of the earth, and from that moment there will be no longer valleys or rivers, circulation or vegetation; here can remain no medium; either an universal avidity, or oceanical inundation, will prevail.

"But, to resume my subject; I would observe, that *equalization*, if carried to the extreme, would injure agriculture and population, but particularly industry, as it would annihilate carriages and personal labour.

"Philosophical simplicity is incompatible with a large and populous state. Cast but a retrospective glance over Paris, for instance; inspect carefully any street or section in so wide a district, and you will find that luxury supplants nine tenths of the inhabitants. Who then shall give the Artist a livelihood? Or who will be inclined to inhabit the palaces? Must they too be destroyed, that people may repose more upon an *equality*? And would you, in humble imitation of the Lacedæmonians, only allow your workmen the use of the hatchet and the saw?

"No, no! you want only a little moderation; you should not endeavour to do in one year the work of a century. Let the world go on a little longer in the old way, and trust to your descendants the care of perfecting what you have sketched out. You must gain two or three victories, then make peace, and confine yourselves within your own boundaries, of er sheltering your adherents, and securing your conquests from retaliation. You must not meddle with the Scheldt till you have put the banks of the Seine in a more flourishing condition; nor blame so severely the petty despots of your neighbours, whilst you yourselves are far more tyrannical; nor, lastly, judge according to partial documents, but according to the claims of general advantage. You must employ less of genius, less of theory, in your enterprises; but more experience, more plain, strong, good sense. Above all, you must exhibit real patriotism and invincible integrity. In short, all your citizens should remember, that their most sacred duty is to make an uncorrupt choice of their re-

presentatives; and that, when genius and virtue are put in competition, the latter must ever be preferred.

"*Liberty*, the other grand principle, was in all ages the wish of the most liberal-minded nations; but, if we turn over the pages of History (that impartial portrait of mankind), we shall find that kings and their subjects have abused her gifts by turns*; and that Nature exposes us to a continual conflict between despotism and licentiousness. True *liberty* consists in a medium equally separated from both. It places its dependance upon just and equitable laws alone, and may be defined "the power of doing every thing that is not incompatible with the public good." Where safety and a respect for property no longer subsist, *liberty* is no more. *Liberty* is indisputably one of the first of social blessings, but she is not the only one; nor must several others be immolated at the shrine of her divinity. The grand harmony of the whole necessarily depends upon the just equipoise of all its parts.

"Frenchmen! we only differ about one word. You seem to have taken as a fundamental principle *LIBERTAS populi suprema lex esto*; whereas we retain the ancient maxim, *SALUS populi suprema lex esto*. You are agents in the cause, so are we; time will decide upon the merits of each."

96. Tableau Speculatif de l'Europe.—
Thoughts on the French Invasion of England. By General Dumouriez. Translated from the French.

This pamphlet contains a number of striking passages. The following observations are made with great judgment and acuteness, and are highly interesting to every Englishman:

"There still remains," says Dumouriez, "the expedition against England to be attempted by France. The Directory has succeeded, by dint of declamations and extravagant charges, to stir up the nation against the English. Cupidity, which sees all the gold of Europe stored up in England, unites with the national hatred. The plan is ready, and will be executed. Immense preparations continue to be made with the most expensive profusion. If the enterprise is not made, the public treasury is exhausted, and the Directory undone.

"Buonaparte, the French Scipio (destined, perhaps, to share the same fate), is charged with the destruction of modern Carthage. The habit of success prevents us from perceiving the possibility of defeat. No one in France doubts the success of this important expedition. It is a *coup-de-main* which they are eager to effect, because

* "Multa passi invicem ausque fons populi." Seneca.

they are tired of a seven year war. It is, in their opinion, the pledge of an eternal peace, the basis of the solidity of the democratic republick, and the end of all the calamities which, since the first instant of the Revolution, have overwhelmed France; it is the golden fleece, the crown-work of all the republican victories, the price of all the blood which has been shed, and the completion of the national glory.

"This expedition will therefore take place, and probably at the beginning of the Spring. Under the chapter of *England* has been detailed every circumstance which either facilitates or obstructs it. Should it succeed, the French Republick will become the absolute mistress of the world. All the governments of Europe will be at her mercy; all will become her tributaries; and the French will have no other enemies but themselves, their pride, their avidity, their immorality, their dissolutions, their levity, and their extravagant democracy. The French Republick will, in a few years, have passed through all the gradations which the Roman Republick waded through in several centuries, to reach the summit of power, and to rapidly decline. This Colossus, too bulky for its pedestal of clay, will then give way, and tumble into ruins.

"But, if this expedition should not succeed, which very possibly it may not; if the invincible fleets of the English gain one decisive battle over the French, Spanish, and Batavian fleets, combined or separately; if the English nation, equally proud, equally spirited, and equally animated by national hatred, as the French are, repels the French army immediately on its descent, or destroys or forces it to re-embark with loss; if its communication with the sea is cut off; if it is weakened, harassed, starved, and, in short, fails in this important expedition, which can but once be attempted on a large scale, and which, if executed partially and in detail, may fail of success; then France is completely undone; all her laurels wither; her allies desert and turn against her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every side; she will have lost the flower of her warriors, and the reputation of her arms; she'll be without money, and internal feuds will complete her ruin.

"Another danger which attaches to the members of the Directory and the Councils will result from the despair and revenge of the troops, who will consider themselves as sacrificed to the temerity and ambition of that abhorred oligarchy. These soldiers, who form at present the only support of their tyrannical power, will then turn against them, and be invited to do so by the general wish of the nation. It is at Paris they will then seek for the reward and pillage they are promised to obtain in

England. The generals themselves will either become the first victims of the fury of the troops which may be excited, or share in their indignation and revolt.

"Nor is it even necessary that the descent in England should terminate in a catastrophe disgraceful for the French arms, to bring on that military explosion against the present government of France. For this purpose it will suffice that the expedition be long protracted, or abandoned after having been announced in such emphatic strains. The assemblage of so many idle soldiers, whom it will no longer be possible to pay at the national treasure is exhausted by this expensive show, will likewise excite their indignation, and lead them to the same excesses.

"The Directory seems to be aware of this danger; and the late decree respecting the re-establishment of the National Guard, may be considered as a measure of precaution against the insurrection of the armies. And yet it is, by the same very constitutional decree that the unfortunate exiles of the 13th Fructidor (or 4th of September), 1797, were declared traitors to the country.

"It was by force of the bayonet that the Revolution was effected: it is by the same force that the present Government will be destroyed.

"The chimerical thousand millions of livres in land with which, very imprudently, the troops have been amused, have already been converted into annuities promised to the armies. But, can it be supposed that they will rest satisfied with their commutation of real and landed property into an annuity, to be distributed in an arbitrary manner, and which will be paid, like all the other annuities and pensions, with reductions, slowly, and in effects which are at a discount? Moreover, if the value of the thousand millions has not been reserved in land, what security is to be given for the enormous amount of these annuities? What will be the result, supposing even the French Government is able to fulfil the conditions of the decree? Instead of transporting this class of gallant warriors into cultivators and fathers of families, they will be converted into a mass of idle annuitants and bachelors, who have not the means to marry; they will consequently become either useless or dangerous, and a dead burthen on the nation. The nation should not have been deceived, and much less the soldiers. The latter will wait for revenge; and their being assembled for the expedition against England, and the return of the other armies after the conclusion of a general continental peace, will furnish them with the opportunity of avenging their wrongs. This is the dangerous game which the Directory is playing in its project of a descent in England."

Gen. D. has the following interesting observations on the probable chances of success which are held out to the enemy. It is necessary the publick should read both sides of the question, in order to be aware of the dangers pointed out by this able General :

"There are two ways," says he, "of executing the descent upon England. The one consists in embarking a complete army on-board of merchant vessels, to be conveyed by a numerous fleet of the line. This armament must strive to gain by main force the coast of England, and engage the squadrons that may oppose its passage, and repel the attack against the landing of the French army. It will also be necessary for it to protect the establishment of that army, until it shall no longer require maritime assistance with respect to its settlement or its subsistence.

"This mode is not physically impossible; but the superiority of the English by sea is so very great, that the success of such an attempt militates against every kind of probability.

"There is no port in the Channel in which so vast an armament can be collected; and, as the project must be previously known, the English cruisers will of course prevent the junction of the various kinds of naval force intended to complete it.

"The other way of attempting a descent upon England is partial, and may be executed at different points at the same time, or successively. It does not stand in need of large transports, or of strong squadrons of men of war, to carry it into execution; and the preparations necessary to be made from Holland as far as Brest would be less expensive and more easy.

"Gun-boats and bomb-vessels, with some frigates and corvettes, constitute all the naval force sufficient to act against the batteries on the coast. *Cbasse-marées*, and decked boats, may convey the troops with facility, with their artillery in ballast, and provisions for eight days. There are more than 1500 of these *cbasse-marées* in the French ports of the Channel from Brest to Dunkirk, and nearly as many from Dunkirk to East Frisland. Each of these boats, after a passage of 24 hours, can land in England 100 men with one field-piece, and carry ammunition as ballast. They run on shore without danger, and the landing may be easily effected. In the course of three days 200 of these vessels may be collected at any particular point of the coast. The embarkation of the dismounted artillery, of some horses with forage, ammunition, dry provisions, &c. may take place in three hours; a landing on the coast of England may be effected in a short time, and the descent may be covered by 40 gun-boats, carrying two 12-

pounders, which would protect the embarkation. Such a number of *cbasse-marées* may carry with ease 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry; and this corps may form entrenchments sufficient to defend it against very superior forces. Thus this mode of effecting a descent can be multiplied on several points of the coast of England with equal secrecy and dispatch, and even with success.

"It may be objected, that such a handful of men cannot resist a large army, which the English would bring against them; but it ought to be remembered, that the entrenchments of earth thrown up at Kehl kept a numerous and victorious Austrian army in check for two months, though commanded by the most experienced engineers, and with the finest artillery. Once involved into the slow proceedings of a siege, the consequences cannot fail to be ruinous.

"Supposing the event to be the most favourable to the English, and that the French should be repulsed in the first attempt; a second will be tried—for, what is the loss of 10,000 men to France?"

Dumouriez is persuaded that partial descents on our coasts are the most practicable, and most likely to be successful.

"It is the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe that the projected descent upon England should prove unsuccessful. The Continental Powers are actuated by the same motives. The universal bankrupt which must follow the success of that measure, and the specie of Europe in the hands of a rapacious and unbridled nation, in possession also of every possible strength by land and sea, would leave no bounds to her ambition, which has always increased in proportion to her success. The subversion of every throne, and the annihilation of every political, civil, and religious Constitution, would be the fatal result. Democracy would devour Europe, and terminate by devouring itself."

97. *Thoughts on a French Invasion, with Reference to the Probability of its Success, and the proper Means of resisting it.* By Havilland Le Mesurier, Esq. *Commissary-general for the Southern District of England.* Second Edition.

THE following extracts from this very reasonable and interesting pamphlet will not, it is presumed, be unpleasant, or unattended to by our readers and every friend to his country :

"Convinced, at length, that England can never want money whilst carrying on the commerce of the world, France now resolves to make a grand attempt. The Directory, the Legislature, and the Gen-

erals, of that country make no secret of their intentions*. Whenever they have meditated the ruin of a country, and the destruction of its government, they have previously declared it. They announced their march to Holland, to Spain, to Italy, to Germany. Their policy is, to terrify Governments with threats, and to prepare, before-hand, the disaffected of every country for a change. They have already experienced the effect which may be produced by this exaggerated representation of their power; and they have seen more than one example of the dismay which menaces, apparently extravagant, have struck into their opponents; while, in the same proportion, the exertions of their soldiers have been increased by the opinion which has been inculcated into them, that nothing can resist their armies.

"The General who conquered Italy is named to command the Army of England, and has accepted the trust. Preparations of an uncommon kind are on foot; new inventions are framing; and the whole power, ingenuity, and wealth of France, and its dependants, are set on the chance of an invasion.

"To these machinations the Government of this country is no stranger; the extent of the danger they can ascertain; the naval and military defence is in the best hands; and the honest mechanic, farmer, and tradesman, may pursue his habits of industry, without any reasonable ground for apprehending either that his labours should be interrupted, or his property taken from him.

"But since the danger, either real or apparent, may suddenly burst upon an unprotected part of this island, as its happy inhabitants know not how to ascertain the risk they run under an invasion, they may derive instruction from being made acquainted with the progress of the enemy in other countries, and apprized by what human means the fall of so many independent and powerful States was effected. They will be cheered at the view of some striking differences between those States and us, and it will prevent alarm, misrepresentation, and dismay, to shew every individual in this country what ought to be his

immediate object during the confusion inseparable from an attack.

"But, amidst the gloom which these reflexions spread, a cheering light is derived from recollecting the brilliant manner in which the British troops have never failed to distinguish themselves whenever an opportunity offered of manifesting the superiority of their valour. Let those who extol the gallantry of our fleets, not with a view to display the glory they have so justly acquired, but for the sake of blasting the laurels gained by their countrymen by land; let these men, whether in the pay of France, or only acting from their own vile imaginations, say, where was the boasted courage of the enemy at Lincelles, when 1100 British Guards turned a formidable work defended by six times their number; completely routed the enemy, and made themselves masters of the whole of his artillery? Where, in the action near Cateau, when 1800 British cavalry defeated their army of 25,000 men, pursued them to the gates of Cambrai, took their general prisoner, and upwards of 50 pieces of cannon? Where, at the battle of Tournay, when a small British brigade, under the command of Gen. Fox, drove back Gen. Pichegru's left wing, and decided the victory, till that moment doubtful? Where, at the sortie from Nimeguen, when six British battalions marched out in the middle of the day, threw themselves, without firing a shot, into the enemy's trenches, dispersed the troops that guarded them, and, after being in possession of them two hours, and completely destroying the works, returned in perfect order to the town, without the enemy daring to harass them? Where, at the capture of Martinique, and before the little army of Sir Charles Gray? Where, in the East Indies, when the enemy was stripped of every foot of land they held there? Strange and fatal delusion! that in England men should be found to magnify the courage of our enemies, and deprecate our own at the expense of truth!

"That 20,000 men are not easily transported in the face of a superior navy is admitted; but, without having recourse to balloons, to diving-bells, or even to monstrous rafts, such a number may, perhaps, be risked in boats, or small vessels, if, as we most incontrovertibly know to be the case, their lives weigh but as a feather in the estimation of their rulers.

"Supposing, then, a column or division should escape our ships on passage, and not be destroyed by the naval power on the coast before they could land; it is incumbent on every man in England to consider before-hand what would be the consequence of their landing.

"Wherever the landing may be effected, officers will, no doubt, be found, who

* "Decree of the Executive Directory, on the 24th of October, 1797:

"The Executive Directory decrees what follows:

"Art. 1. There shall be assembled without delay, on the coasts of the ocean, an army which shall be called the Army of England.

"2. Citizen General Buonaparte is named commander in chief of that army.

'Revelliere Lepaux, Pref.
'Lagarde, Sec. Gen.'

will give the best directions to the military force; but, if individuals remain inactive at the spot, or if, in their haste to escape, they impede the military operations, they will in both cases assist the views of the enemy.

"Before our armies are assembled, the first object with every man must be, the driving away the cattle, the securing the horses, the carrying off the provisions of every kind for man and beast. If this be done, it is impossible the enemy can advance; nothing will be left him but to return to the sea whence he came.

"The women, the old men, the sick, and the helpless children, are to be taken care of; and every individual will, no doubt, assist in procuring them an asylum; but, as to property of any kind, except provisions, it would impede every plan of attack or defence to pay attention to it.

"It may not be obvious to every one, that an army cannot advance to any distance without horses. If, therefore, the people of the country will drive away their horses and waggons, the total deprivation of the enemy's means will be super-added to the horrors of their solitude.

"Much more care and attention may be required in order to drive away the cattle and carry off the provision, without injury to the old men, infirm women, and children, than at first sight may be supposed. The roads leading to the enemy must be kept as clear as possible, so as to enable the armed force to advance upon them; and, as every care will be taken to indemnify all those who may suffer in their property through their exertions for the common cause, some intelligent person should accompany every drove of cattle, every convoy of provisions, every detachment of helpless persons; such a man might depend on being noticed and rewarded in proportion to the care and judgement he may display; as officers will be specially charged with taking account of, and reporting upon, the provisions and property thus prevented from affording sustenance to our invaders.

"If, instead of retiring before the enemy, the inhabitants of towns and villages should remain, they must be aware that all their property, their dear property, for which they had sacrificed their honour, their conscience, and their religion, would be put in requisition.

"Let no man flatter himself that he can purchase security for himself or his property by submission. We, of all other people, can hope for no mercy if we are conquered. The governors of France stop at no false representations and unworthy means of influencing the minds of their subjects. This, they tell them, is the mine that will enrich them all; this the country which alone prevents their obtaining universal dominion;

this, they say, like Carthage, must be destroyed; and, as if these motives were not sufficient, they tax us with cruelty to our prisoners*, and excite their soldiers with the war-hoop of revenge.

"After distressing the enemy, the next point for every individual to consider, is how best to assist the armed force, and join in the common defence. Whenever troops are on their march towards the enemy, every hand will surely be active in procuring bread for them. There our generous countrywomen will be found to share in the laurels which their husbands, their brothers, and their friends, are seeking to gather; they will be ready to provide for their refreshment, and every necessary support on the march, and at every halt; the farmers will assist with their teams and waggons in transporting artillery and forage; and every one will be careful to keep the roads as clear of incumbrances as possible; for, that is a point of the utmost importance, which they, who have never seen great movements, are not sufficiently aware of.

"That the French army, if ever it should land, will come with erroneous opinions of the great body of the people, and that it will meet with confusion and dismay at landing, in consequence of that error, is evident from the declaration of their rulers; their boastings must to every firm mind appear ridiculous, and, but for the wickedness of degenerate men in our own country, would be perfectly despicable †."

* "Does not England refuse sustenance to 20,000 Frenchmen whom the chance of war has delivered into its hands? O, pinnacle of horror! No, the English Ministers are not human; we can only compare them to ferocious wolves, accustomed to feed on human gore, whose stomachs reject any other nourishment."—Letter of the Administrators, &c. to the Council of Five Hundred, Jan. 3, 1798.

† "Present effective force in Great Britain:

2 regiments life-guards	}	-	16,160
1 ditto horse-guards			
3 ditto dragoon-guards			
15 ditto light dragoons			
26 ditto fencible cavalry		-	13,104
32 ditto infantry regulars		-	13,540
12 skeleton ditto, officers included		-	2,124
18 regiments fencible infntry		-	11,742
69 ditto militia		-	45,000
252 troops gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry		-	15,120
856 companies volunteers		-	51,360
Supplementary militia		-	60,000

In the whole, effective men 227,450
 "Besides 117 companies artillery, to invalid ditto, 59 independent companies of invalids, and the marines in garrison."

98. *Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. With original Correspondence and authentic Papers never before published.* By William Cox, M. A. F. R. S. F. A. S. and Rector of Bemerton.

THIS work proves an interesting moral to all lovers of political manoeuvres, court intrigues, and pyæcocratic or petticoat-government; of which the Duchesses of Marlborough and Kendal, the Countesses of Darlington, and Ladies Suffolk and Sandon, exhibit an amiable specimen; inasmuch that we are inclined to reverse my Lord Bolingbroke's definition, and call the influence of modern times a mere chimera, when compared with the hydra of female prerogative in the reigns of Anne and George the First. The more striking events in these two important reigns are admirably unfolded; and the South-sea Bubble particularly well elucidated. The Historiographer and Biographer of this famous period has been well supplied with the richest materials; of which he has made good use in the present, and still reserved himself gleanings for another work of the same sort, out of the inexhaustible mine of an hundred and forty volumes, in folio, of one collection only. The present work may be safely recommended; and, though voluminous and closely printed, the most indolent amateur of cabinet-secrets and intrigues of Government will, no doubt, be tempted to look through it; and we can promise him an ample reward for his labour.—A farther account of this interesting work shall be given in a future number.

99. *Instructions to the Children of Sunday-schools, and other Charitable Seminaries of Learning; designed for the Promotion of their Welfare in this Life, and of their Happiness in that which is to come.* By Abraham Crocker.

THIS little tract is just what it ought to be,—a manual of instruction, in an easy but not a vulgar style; and contains some excellent precepts, both for what ought to be practised and what ought to be avoided.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

SURRENSIS informs Mr. Hewitson (p. 201, where, l. 7, for *place* r. *peace*, and, l. 50, dele *from*), on the authority of a gentleman long resident at Telham, near Battle, and on whose veracity he can strictly rely, that the woman who formerly attend-

“In Ireland is a force of nearly 120,000 affective men.”—True Briton, Jan. 15.

“And a triumphant navy!”

ed Mr. Ingleby quitted him a short time since, and that her place was supplied by one who frequently laid hands on the gellies, custards, and other delicacies; with which Lady Webster, much to her credit, supplied her old domestick; and that, when he complained to his kind patrons of such ungenerous treatment, she (the nurse) was accustomed to *shake* the feeble old man in the same manner as he would have done a child; in consequence of which, he was so mortified that it was supposed to have been the means of hastening his death.

M. L. F. (p. 302) asks, if he has a right to quarter the arms of a woman who was not his mother? Certainly not; for this plain reason—because he inherits not her blood.

A PHYSICAL CORRESPONDENT recommends to those afflicted with ring-worms, tetters, or eruptions of any kind, a frequent embrocation or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common mushroom-catchup. Sir Paul Jodrel, from his skill in botany, accounts for this efficacy of the vegetable curative in the known noxious property of the mushroom to all animalculi. The solution or essence of this fungus is proved by the discovery to bear such enmity to the minute insect, which is the occult cause of this disorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally exterminates the infection. The experiment, however, is easy.

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENT observes, that it would afford an interesting subject to calculate how many ships have been paid for by the underwriters at Lloyd's coffee-house, as lost or taken, within the last seven years, of the *dashing* town whose “Carion's pinions” soar to Afric's shore.

J. F. wishes for any probable reason why the white of an egg becomes, after boiling, thick and nearly opaque, as heat has upon most bodies a contrary effect? And why, also, silver immediately changes its colour upon touching the yolk of a dressed egg while warm? And whether there is any truth in the idea, that the raw white, or water in which eggs have been boiled, occasion warts?

J. B. informs INCREDULUS (who, in vol. LXVI. p. 573, expresses his ignorance of the reasons for an old woman's fears from the circumstance of being one of a company consisting of thirteen), that every book of calculation of the value of annuities has laid it down as an axiom, that, of thirteen people, taken indiscriminately, the chance is, that one will die within a year; and upon that calculation the insurance-offices conduct themselves. The old lady would have been in much greater danger had the number been increased.

Our Correspondent at Wallall shall be farther noticed in our next; when the “DRAKE of 1649;” BROOMER CHURCH; CHAIRING PLACE; W. G.; &c. shall also have place

An ADDRESS to the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of THE LITERARY FUND, at their Anniversary Dinner, at Freemasons' Hall, May 3, 1798.

By WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, *Esq.*

WHILE "preparation's note" with distant roar [shout];
Resounds from furious Gallia's hostile
While Britain, conscious of her native might,
Serene, undaunted, waits th' impending
fight;

Say, shall her generous sons one hour beguile,
And greet the social board with heartfelt
smile? [alarms,

Yes: 'midst the din of war, 'midst fierce
Taste soothes the mind, and liberal Pity
charms. [woes,

From public care, from suffering Europe's
Here temperate mirth may yield a short
repose; [imparts

Mirth that no faction prompts, no vice
To smiling faces, but repining hearts,
But that pure joy, by sympathy refin'd,

When Bounty seeks t' exalt and bless man-
kind, [flower,

Bids Genius, drooping like the languid
Display its brightness, and exert its power,
And prompts to virtuous zeal, to patriot fire,
The Sage's pep, the gentler Poet's lyre.

With smiles Britannia from her sea-girt
throne own.

Beholds each bright distinguish'd art her
Her science speeds where'er her thunders
roll,

From Indian Ganges to the frozen Pole;
Pleas'd, where her genial commerce wings
its way,

On rudest tribes to shed mild culture's ray.
Alas! could Learning's sons assert their
claim [same,

To liberal ease, the crown of well-earn'd
And, free'd from want, nor slaves to guilty
power,

Woo the coy Muses in their tranquil bower;
How few, by envy stung, or lured by gain,
Had wak'd dishonest Slander's rancorous
strain! [page,

How few with servile flattery stain'd their
And wrong'd the Muse's name through
every age!

Oh! then, while social Pleasure crowns
the day

With temperate Mirth, benevolently gay,
Yield not to Learning's friends a vain ap-
plause, [cause,

But aid with steadfast zeal her glorious
So Genius, cheer'd by Bounty, oft shall
raise [praise;

Its grateful voice, and merit Virtue's
So Wisdom crush the Sophist's vain pretence
By powerful reason and ingenious sense;
So Candour spread where'er true science
reigns; [strains,

While every lyre resounds with patriot
And every heart, at Britain's call, unites

to guard her fame, and vindicate her rights.

ANOTHER ADDRESS,

Written and spoken by

WILL. THO. FITZGERALD, *Esq.*

THIS gen'rous Band, once more assem-
bled here,
Checks in the Muse's eye the starting tear;
While pensive Mom'ry dwells with many a
sigh [die.

On Learning's vot'ries doom'd in want to
To trace the mournful catalogue would shew
The Sons of Genius are the Heirs of Woe!
And that superior talents often doom.

Their proud possessor to an early tomb;
Or else condemn their victim to sustain
A Youth of Envy and an Age of Pain!
Remember Chatterton—ordain'd to feel
Neglect, more racking than the torturing
wheel.

For him the stream of Patronage is dry;
The tear of Anguish dims the Poet's eye;
Cold Penury his lonely steps attend;
And the wide world affords him not a
Friend!

Grief in his heart—distraction in his brain—
He drinks oblivion to the sense of pain,
And madly ventures o'er that fatal bourne
From whence to cheerful day there's no
return!

Had England no Mæcenas who would fave
So bright a Genius from a timeless grave,
Snatch from his hand the chalice of Despair,
And place the cup of Peace and Comfort
there?

Oh! had this lib'ral Band existed then,
His bosom, reconcil'd to life again,
Had felt the energy that hope inspires;
Hope that still fans and feeds the Muse's
fires!

Her timely aid Benevolence had giv'n;
Nor had his impious deed offended Heav'n.
Yet surely, Bounteous Mercy, thron'd sub-
lime,

Permits his suff'rings to atone his crime!
While meek-cy'd Pity, pointing to his bust,
Melts into tears, and consecrates his dust.
Peace to his ashes—may recording Fame
Preserve his mem'ry, and forget his shame!

Each lib'ral mind your purpose will ap-
plaud,

When doing good's your object and reward;
No ostentation mars your gen'rous deed;
Making the bosom that is accus'd bleed;
No Party reigns, no politics in flame,
Benevolence alone your end and aim.

To foster Science in her humble shade,
And spare her feelings while you bring her
aid, [stood,

Must make your plan, the more its under-
Attract the wealthy, and delight the good.
Though small at first your means to yield
relief,

And check the progress of the Muse's grief,
Those means each year increas'd success at-
tends,

And Science triumphs to behold her friends.

Thus the small acorn from a tender root
Puts forth a weak and unregarded shoot;
But, Nature's faithful process once begun,
It gains new strength with each revolving
 sun,
Till its firm stem the raging storm defies,
And its bold branches wave amidst the skies!

*Addressed to the LITERARY FUND,
a SOCIETY instituted to assist AUTHORS
IN DISTRESS, on their Annual Meeting.
By Mr. DYER.*

WELCOME, ye generous circle,
 who, remov'd [*rage*]
From Party's froward bickerings, and the
Of the blood-monster War, the rash dislikes
Of Superstition, and the proud diddains
Of high-plum'd Vanity, here social sit
A little Goshen; round whose sacred seat
Benev'luence spreads soft wings, and Pity
 meek [*drops down.*]
Sheds, as from Heav'n, its gentlest dew—
Yes, we must welcome you;—for, if on
 earth [*winds*]

There smiles one chosen spot that ruffian
Dare not invade; that Passion's midew-
 swarms [*around*]
Might harmless pass, though wafting wide
Mun's gayest sweetest hopes; it must be that
Where kindness blossoms beautiful; tree
 more fair

Bloom'd not in mortal soil, nor ever bloom'd
In Fiction's painted garden; yet this tree,
Though fair of blossom as the sacred flower,
Immortal Amaranth, and of fragrance sweet
As breathes the blest Arabia, and of fruit
Rich as that guarded tree, whose golden
 apple [*mulous shrink*]

Jove's nuptial day could cheer, would tre-
From vulgar rudeness, as of tenderest frame.
Withering it soon might die if scowling winds
Blew on it piercingly.—Oh! then, we hail,
As friends, we hail you; warm of heart,
 we pray [*frost,*]

That no wide wafting storm, no chilling
May the young blossom of your hopes destroy,
Nor Folly stop the branches' ample pride.

Oft have ye read the case of keen distress,
And ye read ye sigh'd; oft heard the tale
Of suffering Genius, by hard Fortune gull'd,
Death-stung by Malice, or, in perilous times,
Heart-barr'd by some tyrant's iron hand.
Nor did ye not attend as oft ye heard

How Genius soars on light imprudent wings,
How Fancy's children, a gay sportive tribe,
Chearful as morning lark, have mounted
 high, [*round*]

Wild 'mid their warblings gazing round and
With rapture-beaming eyes! But, oh! they
 dropp'd

From their high carolings to silence down,
And 'mid their bright creations, the new
 worlds, [*Fable gifts*]

Their quick eyes pierc'd, like him whom
With faithless wings, struggling in vain they
 fell [*was.*]

To the dark earth, to pine 'mid want and

Ye heard, ye wept; ye wept no fruitless
 tear;

Rich as the stream o'er thirsty Egypt pours,
It flow'd to bless; and soon, well-pleas'd,
 ye saw

Your plant take root, and promise fair; ye
 saw [*foundness*]

Blossoms and fruits, then with a parent's
Ye pour'd forth blessings, and it shall be bless.
And ye have nobly done! Henceforth re-
 main

The work to give due stateliness and strength
To what ye first gave being. Pleasing task!
Oh! may the wise contriving mind, that
 knows

To plan for human welfare, here direct
Its energies! Here may successive rise
Gentle of heart and generous, as of thought
Profound and piercing, such as dare not sink
Self-centering, but who dart from inward
 light [*world.*]

Irradiance wide and strong to clear the
Here Wealth may triumph high, here taste
 the bliss

Of blessing others; nor may Wisdom less,
Who give with liberal hand afford the means
Of vigorous action; and with judgement
 weighing,
Discriminating well, and couns'ling right,
Point through those means the pathway to
 an end. [*good*]

Perchance, from small beginnings may pro-
Blessings immense; perchance the means
 outstrip [*may tell*]
Your highest hopes; perchance—but who
What Bounty may supply, or Wisdom plan.

GLEE FOR FOUR VOICES.

*(Intended for the same Anniversary.)
(The Words and Music by Mr. BUSBY.)*

THE God who darts his wit-inspiring
 ray,

And kindles genius as he kindles day,
Soft pity glowing in his breast divine,
In heav'nly accents thus address'd the Nines:
"Join all your harps, celestial queens of
 song;

To me, to you, the fates of bards belong.
Too long, alas! neglected and distress'd,
Has Learning droop'd, and Genius been
 depress'd. [*strain*]

These ills avert—with sweetly-thrilling
Gently awake Compassion's melting pains:
In Phoebus' cause teach mortals to conspire,
And patronize the merit they admire.
Join, join your harps, celestial queens of
 song;

To me, to you, the fates of Bards belong."
His lyre he strikes! the Muses all reply,
And Heav'n itself 's dissolv'd in ecstasy!

Some favour'd mortals caught the falling
 sound, [*round.*]

And eager spread the sacred influence
From breast to breast—a new-fetardour flew,
And lib'ral hearts sublimer pity knew;
Quick with a patron's noble love were fir'd,
And join'd to bless the merit they admir'd.

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Yes: 'midst the din' of war, 'midst fierce
Taste soothes the mind, and liberal Pity
charms. [woes,

From public care, from suffering Europe's
Here temperate mirth may yield a short
repose; [imparts

Mirth that no faction prompts, no vice
To smiling faces, but repining hearts,
But that pure joy, by sympathy resign'd,

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With smiles Britannia from her sea-girt
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On rudest tribes to shed mild culture's ray.
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Must make your plan, the more its under-
Attract the wealthy, and delight the good.
Though small at first your means to yield
relief,

And check the progress of the Muse's grief,
Those means each year increas'd success at-
tends,

And Science triumphs to behold her friends.

Thou

Small acorn from a tender root
Weak and unregarded shoot;
Faithful process once begun,
Strength with each revolving

Turn the raging storm desies,
Ranches wave amidst the skies!

be LITERARY FUND,
is instituted to assist AUTHORS
ess, on their Annual Meeting.
By Mr. DYER.

COME, ye generous circle,
ho, remov'd [rage
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mangler War, the rash dislikes
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n'd Vanity, here social sit
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spreads soft wings, and Pity
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It flow'd to blest; and soon, well-pleas'd,
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Your plant take root, and promise fair; ye
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Blossoms and fruits, then with a parent's
Ye pour'd forth blessings, and it shall be blest.
And ye have nobly done! Henceforth re-
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The work to give due stateliness and strength
To what ye first gave being. Pleading task!
Oh! may the wise contriving mind, that
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To plan for human welfare, here direct
Its energies! Here may successive rise
Gentle of heart and generous, as of thought
Profound and piercing, such as dare not sink
Self-centering, but who dart from inward
light [world-

Irradiance wide and strong to clear the
Here Wealth may triumph high, here taste
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Of blessing others; nor may Wisdom less.
Who give with liberal hand afford the means
Of vigorous action; and with judgement
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Discriminating well, and couns'ling right,
Point through those means the pathway to
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Your highest hopes; perchance—but what
What Bounty my supply, or Wisdom plan.

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THE God who darts his wit-inspiring
ray,

And kindles genius as he kindles day,
Soft pity glowing in his breast divine,
In heav'nly accents thus address'd the Nine
"Join all your harps, celestial queens of
song;

To me, to you, the fates of hard belong.
Too long, alas! neglected and distress'd,
His Learning droop'd, and Genius been
depress'd. [strain

These ills avert—with sweetly-thrilling
Gently awake Compassion's melting pains:
In Phoebus' cause teach mortals to conspire,
And patronize the merit they admire.

Join, join your harps, celestial queens of
song;

To me, to you, the fates of Bard's belong."
His lyre he strikes! the Muses all reply,
And Heav'n itself 's dissolv'd in ecstasy!

Some favour'd mortals caught the falling
sound, [round,

And eager spread the sacred influence
From breast to breast a new-felt ardour knew,
And lib'ral hearts sublimer pity knew;

Quick with a patron's noble love were fir'd,
And join'd to bless the merit they admir'd.

THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

(Concluded from p. 331.)

QUONIAM si memorem quæ sum per-
 pessus acerba,
 Ac non in duro sit tibi corde silex,
 Haud mihi subsidium parces afferre ma-
 lignus,
 Perque genas ibit plurima gutta tuas.
 Quæ statuant divi sunt æquâ mente ferenda;
 Hæc statuere nunti di miseranda mala;
 Vestraque forsan erit fors non minus aspera
 nostrâ,
 Qui terimus luctu pauperieque dies.
 Tempuserat, lætus cum rura paternâ colebam,
 Gratulari reduceam tunc ut ab uba diem;
 Paupere sed casula me vis detulisti iniqua
 Et seges exusta est, interiitque pecus.
 Restabat senii spes ultima chara puella,
 Quam mihi subduxit perfidus arte ma'â;
 Perfidus, hanc etenim trivis projecti egentem,
 Ut vitæ reliquum publica piæd. trahat.
 Non tulit hoc conjux curarum dulce levamen,
 Sed, quoniam spes est omnis adempta sibi,
 Hæc, perit miserè, lento confecta dolore,
 Liquit et, O liquit tœdia longa mihi.
 O misere senis, fato qui pressus iniquo
 Vix trahit ad vestras languida membra
 fores;
 Cui lux vitalis properat demergier umbris,
 Respice me miserum, di faventque tibi.
 May 8. E. T. D.

SONNET TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
EDMUND BURKE.*Written a few weeks before his Death.*

THOUGH, with insulting view, wild
 Faction's hordes
 Point to the spots around thy radiant
 fame, [nour'd name,
 The Muse, more gen'rous to thy ho-
 In Freedom's Page thy civil toils records.
 As, at day's close, oft bold, thot' mellow'd,
 beams
 Mark with sublimity yon spiry tow'rs;
 On the proud column of thy glory beams
 The sitting splendour of thy ev'ning
 hours!
 Oh, 'mid the shades that thy own laurels
 give,
 May no unhallow'd foot prest me to tread!
 But British youths, by Freedom's Genius
 led, [live;
 Catch from thy voice the patriot fires that
 And, at thy parting breath, one relic save—
 Th' inspiring Virtue that survives the
 grave!
 Cumberland. CRITO.

SONG.

HOW hard is the fortune of all woman-
 kind!
 For ever subjected, for ever confin'd!
 The present controls us until we are wives;
 The husband enslaves us the rest of our lives.

If fondly we love, yet we dare not reveal,
 But secretly languish our sighs to conceal;
 Deny'd ev'ry freedom of life to enjoy;
 Alham'd if we're kind, and condemn'd if
 we're coy.

TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. JAMES BACKHOUSE,
Who died the 1st of April, 1798.

YES, he is gone! Yet shall th' af-
 tonish'd Muse, [known;
 That long with pleasure hath his goodness
 Shall she, unmov'd, a tuneful tear refuse,
 When all with sighs increase the gen'ral
 moan?
 No; still with Pity heaves her throbbing
 breast, [lyrs;
 Tho' weak her hand, and dissonant her
 Yet shall the FRIEND, whose dust is now
 at rest, [spire;
 Be sung: his Virtue shall each note in-
 For, he was gen'rous and humanely kind;
 He felt for all distress'd: the grateful poor,
 With hearts as light, 'would in his praise
 have join'd;
 For, now their best Protector is no more.
 No more? To him, with all his happy
 cares,
 Each earthly blessing was profusely given;
 But now, complete, he, eas'd of weighty
 years,
 Enjoys the mutual happiness of Heav'n.
 Darlington, April 21. CLTO.

EPITAPH ON THE AUTHOR'S PARENTS:

BY this lov'd Pair, whom long experi-
 ence taught [brought;
 The value of that bliss which Virtue
 No praise was claim'd but what the bosom
 gave; [grave:
 No need was sought but that beyond the
 Unfaded Fame, Religion's sacred ray,
 Still mark'd the progress of their earthly
 day. [close,
 Hence, at that hour when life awaits its
 With all the Christian's Faith, their hopes
 arose [can give,
 To gain that Crown which Heav'n alone
 The Sacred Palm which bade their Virtues
 live
 Cumberland. CRITO.

EVENING HYMN.

ONCE more, O Lord, my grateful tongue
 Presumes to bless thy sacred name:
 Thou wilt receive mine artless song,
 Nor put my poor attempts to shame.
 Behold me, guided by thy pow'r
 Through all the dangers of the day;
 From morn to night, from hour to hour,
 Thou dost perpetual love display.
 For this day's sin I humbly crave
 Redemption through my Saviour's blood.
 No other sacrifice can save;
 No other way can lead to God!

Thou,

I that dost thy children keep,
 Still thy love to me;
 y eyes be clos'd in sleep,
 Close the day with thee!

THE PEN.

*Train the verse should move
 brates the thing we love.*
 my pale friend, put on a smile,
 e'll in numbers sport awhile.
 've made of thee a tool,
 make me appear a fool.
 old not let thee rest,
 ripp'd thy downy vest,
 purity wert ting'd,
 thy sides, like pig that's sing'd;
 cook-maid serves a trout,
 thy tender entrails out;
 lks the magpye tweak,
 / tongue to make thee speak;
 ll the rude attack,
 ny slender limbs in black.
 l and straight, grew't in the
 r;
 with me, reducing shorter;
 id then, an eye may see,
 ture one degree;
 dear Pen, thou'st had thy day,
 rm out, thou'rt thrown away:
 same; we're neither free;
 thee up, Time cuts me.
 rme has started in my head
 ight, I've left the bed,
 hee, as for hidden treasure,
 s the thought and measure;
 on, when Phoebus rose,
 r make it verse nor prose:
 could scarce distinguish;
 t Hebrew, Greek, nor English;
 ight line hadst thou got 'em,
 like *Dyce*, from top to bottom,
 g downward, sinking quite
 he left to foot the right,
 ions, flying g' h,
 , when bursting from a squib,
 ch first should get away,
 'd at sight of day.
 moon, you've many a time
 ecause you 'd never a rhyme;
 e been in error caught,
 rhyme, but had no thought;
 nce—sure nought was sweeter,
 a thought, and hit a metre,
 as if with joy o'ercome
 ngers and my thumb,
 when laid to public view,
 se the world, as it pleas'd you:
 rns you crav'd the while
 eated with a smile;
 apt, it must occasion;
 smile of approbation.
 st truth and you agree:
 will be charg'd to me;
 nce offend the ear,
 chafest of the Fair.
 e'er make a rout;
 wrong-heads deal it out:

An evil grows, you may be sure;
 But, with that evil, grows a cure.
 Never with *reputations* play,
 Nor sport a character away:
 Much better thou hadst never written
 Than *snits*, except before thou'rt smitten.
 But, should an evil raise its crown,
 You'rt authoriz'd to kick it down.
 You'd better be a tooth-pick made,
 Than follow the poetic trade,
 Unless you're charg'd with pow'r alert,
Instruct the reader, or *divert*:
 But you'll retain a double worth,
 If ever you accomplish both.
Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

ODE TO PRUDENCE.

WHERE didst thou hide thee, cau-
 tious Pow'r,
 When first my vent'rous youth began?
 Thou cam'st not to the festive bow'r,
 Nor at the genial board wast found;
 And, when the liquid grape went round,
 Thou never show'dst thy warning face,
 The wantonness of Mirth to chase,
 And tell of short life's shadowy span:
 Nor e'er didst prophesy of woe,
 To chill my breast's impetuous glow;
 But, provident and shrewd, from me afar,
 Thou sunk'st to sober rest, with day's re-
 tiring star.
 'Tis true, indeed, I thought, with scorn,
 Thy miserable maxims quaint
 Were but of *four Suspicion* born:
 "Let selfish souls," I madly cry'd;
 "Submit to such a coward guide;
 Be't-mine to seek the sportive vale,
 With friends whose truth can never fail,
 And banish thence each base restraint!"
 Dull that I was—I feel it now,
 And offer late th' imploring vow,
 Too well convinc'd, who dare thy venge-
 ance urge [scourge]
 Can ne'er, alas! escape an agonizing
 Ah! wilt thou then deign to receive—
 Thy foe profess'd for many a year,
 And wilt thou teach him not to grieve?
 Forget the weakness of past time,
 When frantic passion was a crime;
 When, to imperious charms a prey,
 His morn of life stole swift away,
 Yet gemm'd by Love's delicious tear,
 That bath'd his bosom with delight?
 Tho' oft, upon the gales of night,
 He heard thy whisper'd threat aspire,
 How could he heed it then—was not his
 heart on fire?
 But now, to gain thy frugal smile,
 Each wou'd transport I forego;
 No more shall Beauty's self beguile,
 Altho' her blue orb's softer stream
 Than the clear Moon's enchanting beam,
 Tho' her still varying charms arise,
 As to the hast'ning traveller's eyes,
 Helvetia's summer-prospects show:

Or,

infallibly weaken subordination, order, peace, security, property, industry, and every basis of public prosperity. An excess of good may thus become prejudicial; just as, when once we have overshot the mark, the longer the race continues the greater is the aberration.

"Equality exists no where in nature; it is as imperceptible in the physical as in the moral world. We view all around us a concatenated series of gradations representative of one great *total*, inclining downward from the immense orbs of light even to those minute terraqueous globules, where a few insects are seen to harass and devour each other. Power but the tumours of mountains, and level the surface of the earth, and from that moment there will be no longer valleys or rivers, circulation or vegetation; there can remain no medium; either an universal avidity, or a general inundation, will prevail.

"But, to resume my subject; I would observe, that *equalization*, if carried to the extreme, would injure agriculture and population, but particularly industry, as it would annihilate carriages and personal labour.

"Philosophical simplicity is incompatible with a large and populous state. Cast but a retrospective glance over Paris, for instance; inspect carefully any street or section in so wide a district, and you will find that luxury supplants nine tenths of the inhabitants. Who then shall give the Artist a livelihood? Or who will be inclined to inhabit the palace? Must they too be destroyed, that people may re-build more upon an *equality*? And would you, in humble imitation of the Lacedæmonians, only allow your workmen the use of the hatchet and the saw?

"No, no! you want only a little moderation; you should not endeavour to do in one year the work of a century. Let the world go on a little longer in the old way, and trust to your descendants the care of perfecting what you have sketched out. You must gain two or three victories, then make peace, and confine yourselves within your own boundaries, of erbolterling your adherents, and securing your conquests from retaliation. You must not meddle with the scheldt till you have put the banks of the Seine in a more flourishing condition; nor blame so severely the petty despots of your neighbours, whilst you yourselves are far more tyrannical; nor, lastly, judge according to partial documents, but according to the claims of general advantage. You must employ less of genius, less of theory, in your enterprises; but more experience, more plain, strong, good sense. Above all, you must exhibit real patriotism and invincible integrity. In short, all your citizens should remember, that their most sacred duty is to make an uncorrupt choice of their re-

presentatives; and that, when genius and virtue are put in competition, the latter must ever be preferred.

"*Liberty*, the other grand principle, was in all ages the wish of the most liberal-minded nations; but, if we turn over the pages of History (that impartial portrait of mankind), we shall find that kings and their subjects have abused her gifts by turns*; and that Nature exposes us to a continual conflict between despotism and licentiousness. True *liberty* consists in a medium equally separated from both. It places its dependance upon just and equitable laws alone, and may be defined 'the power of doing every thing that is not incompatible with the public good.' Where safety and a respect for property no longer subsist, *liberty* is no more. *Liberty* is indisputably one of the first of social blessings, but she is not the only one; nor must several others be immolated at the shrine of her divinity. The grand harmony of the whole necessarily depends upon the just equipoise of all its parts.

"Frenchmen! we only differ about one word. You seem to have taken as a fundamental principle *LIBERTAS populi suprema lex esto*; whereas we retain the ancient maxim, *SALUS populi suprema lex esto*. You are agents in the cause; so are we; time will decide upon the merits of each."

96. Tableau Speculatif de l'Europe.—*Thoughts on the French Invasion of England. By General Dumouriez. Translated from the French.*

This pamphlet contains a number of striking passages. The following observations are made with great judgment and acuteness, and are highly interesting to every Englishman:

"There still remains," says Dumouriez, "the expedition against England to be attempted by France. The Directory has succeeded, by dint of declamations and extravagant charges, to stir up the nation against the English. Cupidity, which sees all the gold of Europe stored up in England, unites with the national hatred. The plan is ready, and will be executed. Immense preparations continue to be made with the most expensive profusion. If the enterprise is not made, the public treasury is exhausted, and the Directory undone.

"Bonaparte, the French Scipio (destined, perhaps, to share the same fate), is charged with the destruction of modern Carthage. The habit of success prevents us from perceiving the possibility of defeat. No one in France doubts the success of this important expedition. It is a *coup-de-main* which they are eager to effect, because

* "Multa passi invicem ausque tunc populi." Seneca.

they are tired of a seven years war. It is, in their opinion, the pledge of an eternal peace, the basis of the solidity of the democratic republick, and the end of all the calamities which, since the first instant of the Revolution, have overwhelmed France; it is the golden fleece, the crown-work of all the republican victories, the price of all the blood which has been shed, and the completion of the national glory.

"This expedition will therefore take place, and probably at the beginning of the Spring. Under the chapter of *England* has been detailed every circumstance which either facilitates or obstructs it. Should it succeed, the French Republick will become the absolute mistress of the world. All the governments of Europe will be at her mercy; all will become her tributaries; and the French will have no other enemies but themselves, their pride, their avidity, their immorality, their dissensions, their levity, and their extravagant democracy. The French Republick will, in a few years, have passed through all the gradations which the Roman Republick waded through in several centuries; to reach the summit of power, and rapidly to decline. This Colossus, too bulky for its pedestal of clay, will then give way, and tumble into ruins.

"But, if this expedition should not succeed, which very possibly it may not; if the invincible fleets of the English gain one decisive battle over the French, Spanish, and Batavian fleets; combined or separately; if the English nation, equally proud, equally spirited, and equally animated by national hatred, as the French are, repels the French army immediately on its descent, or destroys or forces it to re-embark with loss; if its communication with the sea is cut off; if it is weakened, harassed, starved, and, in short, fails in this important expedition, which can but once be attempted on a large scale, and which, if executed partially and in detail, may fail of success; then France is completely undone; all her laurels wither; her allies desert and turn against her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every side; she will have lost the flower of her warriors, and the reputation of her arms; she'll be without money, and internal feuds will complete her ruin.

"Another danger which attaches to the members of the Directory and the Councils will result from the despair and revenge of the troops, who will consider themselves as sacrificed to the tomerity and ambition of that abhorred oligarchy. These soldiers, who form at present the only support of their tyrannical power, will then turn against them, and be invited to do so by the general wish of the nation. It is at Paris they will then seek for the reward and pillage they are promised to obtain in

England. The generals themselves will either become the first victims of the fury of the troops which may be excited, or share in their indignation and revolt.

"Nor is it even necessary that the descent in England should terminate in a catastrophe disastrous for the French arms, to bring on that military explosion against the present government of France. For this purpose it will suffice that the expedition be long protracted, or abandoned after having been announced in such emphatic strains. The assemblage of so many idle soldiers, whom it will no longer be possible to pay after the national treasure is exhausted by this expensive show, will likewise excite their indignation, and lead them to the same excesses.

"The Directory seems to be aware of this danger; and the late decree respecting the re-establishment of the National Guard, may be considered as a measure of precaution against the insurrection of the armies. And yet it is, by the same very constitutional decree that the unfortunate exiles of the 19th Fructidor (or 4th of September), 1797, were declared traitors to the country.

"It was by force of the bayonet that the Revolution was effected: it is by the same force that the present Government will be destroyed.

"The chimerical thousand millions of livres in hand with which, very imprudently, the troops have been amused, have already been converted into annuities promised to the armies. But, can it be supposed that they will rest satisfied with their commutation of real and landed property into an annuity, to be distributed in an arbitrary manner, and which will be paid, like all the other annuities and pensions, with reductions, slowly, and in effects which are at a discount? Moreover, if the value of the thousand millions has not been reserved in land, what security is to be given for the enormous amount of these annuities? What will be the result, supposing even the French Government is able to fulfil the conditions of the decree? Instead of transporting this class of gallant warriors into cultivators and fathers of families, they will be converted into a mass of idle annuitants and bachelors, who have not the means to marry; they will consequently become either useless or dangerous, and a dead burthen on the nation. The nation should not have been deceived, and much less the soldiers. The latter will pant for revenge; and their being assembled for the expedition against England, and the return of the other armies after the conclusion of a general continental peace, will furnish them with the opportunity of avenging their wrongs. This is the dangerous game which the Directory is playing in its project of a descent in England."

Gen. D. has the following interesting observations on the probable chances of success which are held out to the enemy. It is necessary the publick should read both sides of the question, in order to be aware of the dangers pointed out by this able General :

"There are two ways," says he, "of executing the descent upon England. The one consists in embarking a complete army on-board of merchant vessels, to be conveyed by a numerous fleet of the line. This armament must strive to gain by main force the coast of England, and engage the squadrons that may oppose its passage, and repel the attack against the landing of the French army. It will also be necessary for it to protect the establishment of that army, until it shall no longer require maritime assistance with respect to its settlement or its subsistence.

"This mode is not physically impossible; but the superiority of the English by sea is so very great, that the success of such an attempt militates against every kind of probability.

"There is no port in the Channel in which so vast an armament can be collected; and, as the project must be previously known, the English cruisers will of course prevent the junction of the various kinds of naval force intended to complete it.

"The other way of attempting a descent upon England is partial, and may be executed at different points at the same time, or successively. It does not stand in need of large transports, or of strong squadrons of men of war, to carry it into execution; and the preparations necessary to be made from Holland as far as Brest would be less expensive and more easy.

"Gun-boats and bomb-vessels, with some frigates and corvettes, constitute all the naval force sufficient to act against the batteries on the coast. *Cbasse-marées*, and decked boats, may convey the troops with facility, with their artillery in ballast, and provisions for eight days. There are more than 1500 of these *cbasse-marées* in the French ports of the Channel from Brest to Dunkirk, and nearly as many from Dunkirk to East Friesland. Each of these boats, after a passage of 24 hours; can land in England 100 men with one field-piece, and carry ammunition as ballast. They run on shore without danger, and the landing may be easily effected. In the course of three days 200 of these vessels may be collected at any particular point of the coast. The embarkation of the dismounted artillery, of some horses with forage, ammunition, dry provisions, &c. may take place in three hours; a landing on the coast of England may be effected in as short a time, and the descent may be covered by 40 gun-boats, carrying two 12-

pounders, which would protect the embarkation. Such a number of *cbasse-marées* may carry with ease 10,000 infantry and 500 cavalry; and this corps may form entrenchments sufficient to defend it against very superior forces. Thus this mode of effecting a descent can be multiplied on several points of the coast of England with equal secrecy and dispatch, and even with success.

"It may be objected, that such a handful of men cannot resist a large army, which the English would bring against them; but it ought to be remembered, that the entrenchments of earth thrown up at Kehl kept a numerous and victorious Austrian army in check for two months, though commanded by the most experienced engineers, and with the finest artillery. Once involved into the slow proceedings of a siege, the consequences cannot fail to be ruinous.

"Supposing the event to be the most favourable to the English, and that the French should be repulsed in the first attempt; a second will be tried—*for, what is the loss of 10,000 men to France?*"

Dumouriez is persuaded that partial descents on our coasts are the most practicable, and most likely to be successful.

"It is the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe that the projected descent upon England should prove unsuccessful. The Continental Powers are actuated by the same motives. The universal bankrupter which must follow the success of that measure, and the specie of Europe in the hands of a rapacious and unbridled nation, in possession also of every possible strength by land and sea, would leave no bounds to her ambition, which has always increased in proportion to her success. The subversion of every throne, and the annihilation of every political, civil, and religious Constitution, would be the fatal result. Democracy would devour Europe, and terminate by devouring itself."

97. *Thoughts on a French Invasion, with Reference to the Probability of its Success, and the proper Means of resisting it* By Haviland Le Mesurier, Esq. *Commissary-general for the Southern District of England.* Second Edition.

THE following extracts from this very reasonable and interesting pamphlet will not, it is presumed, be unpleasant, or unattended to by our readers and every friend to his country :

"Convinced, at length, that England can never want money whilst carrying on the commerce of the world, France now resolves to make a grand attempt. The Directory, the Legislators, and the Generals,

rals, of that country make no secret of their intentions*. Whenever they have meditated the ruin of a country, and the destruction of its government, they have previously declared it. They announced their march to Holland, to Spain, to Italy, to Germany. Their policy is, to terrify Governments with threats, and to prepare, before-hand, the disaffected of every country for a change. They have already experienced the effect which may be produced by this exaggerated representation of their power; and they have seen more than one example of the dismay which menaces, apparently extravagant, have struck into their opponents; while, in the same proportion, the exertions of their soldiers have been increased by the opinion which has been inculcated into them, that nothing can resist their armies.

“The General who conquered Italy is named to command the Army of England, and has accepted the trust. Preparations of an uncommon kind are on foot; new inventions are framing; and the whole power, ingenuity, and wealth of France, and its dependants, are set on the chance of an invasion.

“To these machinations the Government of this country is no stranger; the extent of the danger they can ascertain; the naval and military defence is in the best hands; and the honest mechanic, farmer, and tradesman, may pursue his habits of industry, without any reasonable ground for apprehending either that his labours should be interrupted, or his property taken from him.

“But since the danger, either real or apparent, may suddenly burst upon an unprotected part of this island, as its happy inhabitants know not how to ascertain the risk they run under an invasion, they may derive instruction from being made acquainted with the progress of the enemy in other countries, and apprized by what human means the fall of so many independent and powerful States was effected. They will be cheered at the view of some striking differences between those States and us, and it will prevent alarm, misrepresentation, and dismay, to shew every individual in this country what ought to be his

immediate object during the confusion inseparable from an attack.

“But, amidst the gloom which these reflexions spread, a cheering light is derived from recollecting the brilliant manner in which the British troops have never failed to distinguish themselves whenever an opportunity offered of manifesting the superiority of their valour. Let those who extol the gallantry of our fleets, not with a view to display the glory they have so justly acquired, but for the sake of blasting the laurels gained by their countrymen by land; let these men, whether in the pay of France, or only acting from their own vile imaginations, say, where was the boasted courage of the enemy at Lincelles, when 1100 British Guards stormed a formidable work defended by six times their number, completely routed the enemy, and made themselves masters of the whole of his artillery? Where, in the action near Cateau, when 1800 British cavalry defeated their army of 25,000 men, pursued them to the gates of Cambrai, took their general prisoner, and upwards of 50 pieces of cannon? Where, at the battle of Tournay, when a small British brigade, under the command of Gen. Fox, drove back Gen. Pichegru's left wing, and decided the victory, till that moment doubtful? Where, at the sortie from Nimegueu, when six British battalions marched out in the middle of the day, throw themselves, without firing a shot, into the enemy's trenches, dispersed the troops that guarded them, and, after being in possession of them two hours, and completely destroying the works, returned in perfect order to the town, without the enemy daring to harass them? Where, at the capture of Martinique, and before the little army of Sir Charles Gray? Where, in the East Indies, when the enemy was stripped of every foot of land they held there? Strange and fatal delusion! that in England men should be found to magnify the courage of our enemies, and deprecate our own at the expense of truth!

“That 20,000 men are not easily transported in the face of a superior navy is admitted; but, without having recourse to balloons, to diving-bells, or even to monstrous rafts, such a number may, perhaps, be risked in boats, or small vessels, if, as we most incontrovertibly know to be the case, their lives weigh but as a feather in the estimation of their rulers.

“Supposing, then, a column or division should escape our ships on passage, and not be destroyed by the naval power on the coast before they could land; it is incumbent on every man in England to consider before-hand what would be the consequence of their landing.

“Wherever the landing may be effected, officers will, no doubt, be found, who

* “Decree of the Executive Directory, on the 26th of October, 1797:

“The Executive Directory decrees what follows:

“Art. 1. There shall be assembled without delay, on the coasts of the ocean, an army which shall be called the Army of England.

“2. Citizen General Buonaparte is named commander in chief of that army.

“Revelliere Lepaux, Pref.

“Lagarde, Sec. Gen.”

things they left on board the ship, and I am confident you will order them to be sent as soon as possible. I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a satisfaction to their families, it being impossible for me to know who have fall'n, or received wounds, which I hope will be very inconsiderable, from the accounts I have received from the ship. I beg your answer to this letter within five of time; and confide in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation to you. **HOMER POPEHAM.**
Extract from the minutes left on board the Expedition by Captain Wilkinson, dated 10 A. M. May 20, Offend Roads.

Sluice-gates destroyed in the most complete manner. Boats burnt, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by 12 o'clock. When we found it impossible to embark, took the strongest position on the sand-hills, and about 4 in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men on our left, an immense column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right. The General and troops would have all been off, with the loss of not more than three or four men, if the wind had not come to the Northward soon after we landed, and made so high a sea. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of men killed and wounded; but it is supposed they amount to about 50 or 60.

Killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships and vessels under the command of Home Popham, Esq. Offend Roads, May 19.

Seamen, &c. of Wolverene, 1 killed, 10 wounded. 23d Regiment, on board the Wolverene, 1 killed, 5 wounded. Afp, 1 seaman killed, Lieutenant Edmunds wounded. **HOMER POPEHAM.**

Parliament Paper, May 22. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant Colonel Warde, of the 1st Regiment of Guards, dated on board the Expedition frigate, 8 o'clock, P. M. May 20.

Sir, in consequence of the Minerva frigate (on board which were the four Light Infantry Companies of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards) having unfortunately lost her situation in the squadron under the command of Captain Popham, of the Royal Navy, during the night of the 18th inst. the command of the remainder of the troops, from that accident, has devolved

upon me: and I have the honour to transmit to you the most correct account that I have been enabled to collect. Early on the morning of the 19th inst. the following troops, under the command of Major-General Coote, viz. Two Companies, Light Infantry, Colchester Companies; two ditto, ditto, 3d Guards; 11th Regiment of Foot; 23d and 49th Black Companies, with six pieces of Ordnance, disembarked, and effected their landing, at 3 o'clock in the morning, to the Eastward of Offend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats destined for the invasion of England, and by to completely destroying the locks and basin gates of the Bruges canal, that it was this morning without a drop of water; and, as I understand, all the transports sitting out at Flushing were intended to be brought to Offend and Dunkirk by the inland navigation, to avoid our cruizers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be repaired, as they were 5 years finishing, and were esteemed the most complete works of the kind in Europe. The troops had retreated, and were ready to re-embark by 12 o'clock the same morning, with the loss of only 2 rank and file killed, and 1 seaman wounded; but found it impossible, from the wind having increased, and the surf running so high, as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats; upon which they took up a position on the sand-hills above the beach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy, taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and soon after day-break this morning, attacked them on every side, when, after a most noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the necessity of capitulating to a very great superiority of numbers—I herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have every reason to believe it correct: Lieutenant-Colonel Hely, 11th Foot, killed; Major-General Coote, wounded; Colonel Campbell, 3d Guards, wounded; Major Druke, 44th Foot, wounded; Captain Walker, Royal Artillery, wounded.

I am, &c. **HENRY WARDE.**

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of La Bourdonnais, French letter of marque, by the Petterel sloop, Capt. Caulfield; the Renommée French privateer, by the Astrée, Capt. R. Dacros; and La Chasseur, and La Dracour, (two French privateers) by the Cruiser, Lieut. Wollaston.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE following article, translated from a foreign journal, records an instance of gratitude no less honourable to those by whom it was performed, than to the person who is the object of it:

“The undersigned attests, to the number of 343 French, Flemish, Savoyard, Roman, Neapolitan, Venetian, Tyrolese, Russian, German, English, Irish, Scots, &c. to Citizen Haller, administrator of the

the finances of the army of Italy. Citizen Administrator: Among the effects belonging to the English at Rome, upon which seals have been put, are different subjects of art, collected by the Bishop of Derry, Lord Bristol. The artists who are at Rome conceive that they may venture to represent, that this generous Irishman, having for these forty years spent the greatest part of his income in employing artists of all nations, may be considered as a valuable and useful character to the fine arts, which the French Republic protects. The pictures and statues which he has purchased, during this period, form a collection of the most choice works of the first painters and sculptors of our time; unique in its kind, and worthy of being preserved entire. But a more direct motive, Citizen Administrator, ought to induce you to reinstate Lord Bristol in the possession of these effects; and this is, that these articles are the works by means of which a number of the first artists, many of whom are French and Republicans, have been enabled to subsist during years of war little favourable to the fine arts. The important benefits which have been lavished upon the artists of all nations, indifferently by a generous and impartial patron, induce them to present this petition; and the protection which the French Government and the French armies bestow upon the fine arts, encourages them to hope that it will be attended with effect." It does not appear that this liberal petition has been successful.

Rome, April 1. A courier arrived here on Friday last from Paris, with orders for all the members of the Holy College to quit the Roman Republic, with leave to go wherever they wish. In consequence of which all the Cardinals, who were detained at Civita Vecchia, were liberated, and, after having obtained passports from the Neapolitan consul, they embarked for Orbicello.

At Brussels, several of the most beautiful churches are now brought to the hammer. One of the conditions of sale is, that they are to be demolished by the purchasers.

Venice, April 18. Letters from Florence mention that a conspiracy has been discovered against the family of the Grand Duke. About 60 of the conspirators have been taken up; they are chiefly Romans and Cisalpinos, united with some of the populace.

Paris, May 7. At about 3 in the morning, the ship called *Quatorze Juillet* (fourteenth July) was observed to be on fire at l'Orient, and in an instant after she was all in a blaze. She had been imprudently left during the night to the care of two very old men, who have probably perished. They had been celebrating a fête on board the vessel.

The sentence of the Court Martial on the

conduct of the late Dutch Captain Lucas? at the *Cape of Good Hope*, is promulgated. The unfortunate cause of that expedition is entirely imputed to the negligent and improper conduct of the said Captain, who acted in direct opposition to his instructions.

In *America*, preparations are making against the very probable event of a war with France. The accredited minister of the United States at Paris has been ordered to quit the Republic without having accomplished any one object of his mission. The French are jealous of the good understanding between America and Great Britain; and, having failed in their endeavours to domineer in the Councils, seem desirous of destroying the commerce of Columbia.

A most extraordinary sensation seems to be excited by the residence of French Ambassadors in different countries. At Rome, the brother of Buonaparte is assailed by the populace; from Vienna, Bernadotte is compelled to fly for his life; and at Algiers, the accredited minister of the Great Nation (St. Andre) is beleaguered for allowing too high a tone to the Dey of the country.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 10. The Government of Ireland have contracted for a loan of 1,000,000. The highest bidder was Luke White, Esq. who took it in a 5l. per cent. and at sixty-one.

Dublin, May 15. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have issued a proclamation, declaring that they have received information upon oath, that Lord Edward Fitzgerald has been guilty of high treason, and offer a reward of 1000 *francs*, to any person who shall discover, apprehend, or commit him to prison.

An unexpected event has taken place in this city; namely, a cession, made by the Corporation for the improvement of Dublin harbour, of their property in the pigeon-house dock, and the newly-constructed hotel, to Government, for the purpose of a place of arms and military post, if not for ever, at least during the present war. The part allotted for this place of arms is, we hear, to be insulated by strong rebois, mounted with cannon.

Dublin, May 21. Yesterday evening, information having been given of the place in which Lord Edward Fitzgerald had concealed himself, Mr. Justice Swan, Major Sirr, and Captain Ryan, with a small guard, went in two coaches to the house of one Murphy, a feather-merchant, in Thomas-street. Major Sirr instantly proceeded to plant sentinels on the different doors of the house; Mr. Swan and Captain Ryan rushed in, and ran up to a room two pair of stairs back wards. Mr. Swan, having first reached the door, opened it, and told Lord Edward, who lay upon a bed

bed in his dressing-gown and breeches, that he had a warrant against him; adding, "You know me, my Lord, and I know you: it will be in vain to resist." They approached each other: his Lordship, on their meeting, stabbed Mr. Swan with a dagger; the latter fired; they struggled; Lord Edward, in the struggle, wounded him a second time in the back; the dagger glanced upon his ribs: Mr. Swan fell on his back, crying out that he was killed. Captain Ryan by this time arrived, and rushed in: he presented a pocket-pistol; it missed fire: he drew a sword from his stick; the sword bent double upon the body of Lord Edward: the latter staggered, and fell backwards upon the bed; Captain Ryan threw himself upon him: Lord Edward plunged the dagger into Captain Ryan's side; they grappled with each other, Captain Ryan endeavouring to wrest the dagger, Lord Edward stabbing him and eluding his grasp. The whole business was so instantaneous, that Major Serr had only time to reach the window from hearing the discharge of the first shot, which had alarmed him: he rushed in, saw Captain Ryan and Lord Edward struggling and entwined upon the floor: Major Serr discharged a pistol, and wounded Lord Edward in the shoulder: the latter then cried out for mercy, and was secured. Some of Captain Ryan's wounds are of the most alarming nature: he has received less than 14 stabs in different parts of his body: of these, one is peculiarly alarming; it is situate under his left ribs, and, though there is every reason to hope that the intestines are uninjured, we cannot venture to pronounce him out of danger. Mr. Swan's wounds are not so serious: they are likely soon to heal. Lord Edward was sent from the Castle, after a short examination, to Newgate: his wounds are supposed to be but slight.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 10. A few days ago, a fire broke out in a cottage chimney, which had not been swept in time, in the lane leading to the church at *Stiles*, which destroyed several small houses, and the rick-yard of Farmer Pitts.

A curious helmet and vizor, a standard, and sundry sacrificing instruments, were lately discovered at the Roman station of *Ribchester*, in Lancashire, by the earth giving way under a boy, as he was sliding down a bank. A cube of 8 feet of natural soil had been cleared away, and the space filled with dry sand, in the middle of which the various articles had been carefully deposited. The helmet appears to have been made between the reigns of Septimius Severus and Constantine; the design of the figures which decorate it is grand, and superior to the execution; and the vizor ap-

pears to be of Grecian workmanship, representing a head of Bacchus or Medusa. These antiquities are in the possession of Charles Townley, esq. who exhibited them to the Society of Antiquaries, who directed drawings to be made of them.

April 25. About 12 at noon, one of the *Bath* powder-mills, belonging to Mr. Harvey, and a drying-house and store-room nearly adjoining, were, by some unknown accidental communication of fire, blown up, with two tremendous explosions, and totally destroyed. Three men employed in the mill were forced into the air with the works; and one of them, an elderly man, rent to atoms, different parts of his limbs having been picked up at considerable distances from each other; the other two fell, badly lacerated, into an adjacent piece of water, out of which they were both taken alive, but in no situation to give the least account of the accident. One of the unfortunate sufferers complained first of extreme heat, drank a cordial which was offered him with great avidity, then said he was excessive cold, and shortly after expired. The other two are informed, survived nearly two hours, during which he at several intervals faintly exclaimed "tis not all over yet;" but said nothing more: they both died without agony. Seven separate buildings were completely destroyed, though only two reports were clearly distinguishable. The quantity of powder which exploded exceeded 15 tons weight; and the damage is estimated at upwards of 5000l. Mr. Harvey's house, situated about 100 yards from the nearest building blown up, is so shaken and disjunct, that it must be entirely taken down: a heavy sand-stone from the mill was carried several yards over the roof of the above dwelling, and a variety of pieces of timber over a large wood to the distance of nearly half a mile. The vertebrae of the back and neck of the old man, who was in the mill when the accident happened, were taken from the branches of a lofty tree; and other parts of his mangled body were collected at incredible distances from the spot where it was precipitated. The trees near the spot were totally stripped of their infant foliage and blossoms; and a horrid scene of devastation presented itself. A number of workmen are at present employed in clearing the ruins, in order to erect new buildings, which we understand are to be at secure distances from each other, and in other respects so contrived as to be rendered less liable to communicate fire from one to the other, in case of an accident in either.

Mailings, April 30. The state prisoners were this morning escorted by a party of the Kent volunteers and sheriff's officers, from our goal to the court-house. About 2 o'clock Lord Romney, Mr. Justice Buller,

ler, Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Justice Lawrence, and Serjeant Shepherd, took their seats on the bench, and the prisoners were placed at the bar. The indictment being then read; Mr. Pomer, on the part of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Binnis, insisted the prisoners ought neither of them to answer the indictment, because the copy required to be delivered to them by Act of Parliament, differed in several instances from the original one. He pointed where, in the copy, the words "armed force" were used, instead of "armed men;" and the word "said" was omitted in the copy. He observed, that his reason for taking the objection was, because the prisoners were really not prepared to enter upon their defence, and that, if the objection was overruled, he should apply to the Court to grant farther time. He would shew the affidavits of the prisoners to the Attorney-General, and trusted to his candour for postponing the trials after he had seen them. A conversation ensued between the Attorney-General, Mr. Pomer, and Mr. Dallas, which ended in an agreement to postpone the trials, provided the prisoners waived all objections to form in the copies of the indictment. The Court was accordingly adjourned till Monday, the 21st of May, at 7 in the morning.

London, May 10. Three young men, of general appearance, two of whom spoke no English, the other seemed to be Irish, were about a fortnight ago at a public-house at *Buxton Statber*, a small village at the North-west point of this county, on the banks of the Trent, near its fall into the Humber, and after continuing there several days, and enquiring the soundings and course of the river, they went away unsuspected: they had many papers, seemingly maps and plans. No information was given until a day or two after they had left the place.

Midbury, May 21. This morning, at 7, the Judges met, pursuant to adjournment, to proceed to the trial of the prisoners indicted for High Treason. The persons summoned as Jurors were called. The Crown challenged 25, and the prisoners the full number allowed by law. Three hours and a half elapsed before the Jury were chosen; and a considerable part of this time was taken up in challenging persons *with cause*, and producing evidence to show that they had used expressions of warmth against the prisoners. Some of these challenges were admitted, and others refused. Mr. Abbott opened the case on the part of the Crown; and the Attorney-general detailed the whole of the circumstances, stating the tenor of the paper purporting to be an Address to the Directory of France, together with several letters of a reasonable tendency. He entered into a

minute history of the conduct of the prisoners from Feb. 27 till the time of their apprehension, in order to shew their design was to get to France. On the next day, the Court being met, Mr. Pomer, as leading Counsel for Mr. O'Connor and O'Coigley, opened the defence in an able speech, which took up four hours and an half in the delivery. The examination of the witnesses being ended, and Mr. Justice Buller having delivered his Charge; the Jury, after a consultation of 40 minutes, returned the following Verdict: James O'Coigley, *Gilty*; Arthur O'Connor, *Not Gilty*; John Binnis, *Not Gilty*; John Allen, *Not Gilty*; Jeremiah Leary, *Not Gilty*. After the Jury had given in their Verdict, Mr. Justice Buller, in his address to O'Coigley, which he read from a written paper previous to his passing sentence, observed that he had been clearly convicted of the most atrocious crime that could be committed in any Country; that of meditating the destruction of a Sovereign, who was one of the best, the most just, upright, and amiable of Princes that ever graced a Throne; and he could not conceive what were the motives that could actuate any man to wish for the death of such a person. The Prisoner was also found guilty of conspiring to overturn the Constitution of these Kingdoms; a Constitution which, from the experiment of years, had been found to be the best calculated of any that ever existed in the world, to secure the liberty, security, and happiness of the people who lived under it. These atrocious crimes became still greater from the manner in which they had been intended to be perpetrated; that of inviting a Foreign Enemy to come, and invade and conquer these Countries. Those people, who had thought such an event a desirable one, ought to think seriously what the consequences of it would be, provided it was possible to be accomplished. Did they suppose that (desperate as their present situation might be) their condition would be bettered by having their Country put into the possession of people who were holding out the delusive hopes of what they called Liberty to other Nations? Could such persons hope that they themselves should enjoy Liberty, even supposing the Conquerors to have enjoyed as free a Constitution as any in the world? Not they would become suspected, be despised, and ultimately destroyed by them. A celebrated writer (Montesquieu) very justly observed upon this subject, that a Country conquered by a Democratic Nation always enjoyed less Liberty, was more miserable, and more enslaved, than if that Country happened to have been conquered by a Nation whose Government was Monarchical. But, if there was any illustration of this observation wanting, one had only

to look to the conduct of the French at this moment towards Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and every other country they had conquered. His Lordship believed that the Prisoner might have been actuated by motives similar to those which used formerly to induce many people to think that the killing of men of a different Religion should give them a claim to canonization. But, though the motives might be similar, the subjects connected with them were very different. In the present times, he did not believe that any person entertained such sentiments about Religion. On the contrary, he was sorry to find that Religion was too much neglected, and that the peace and tranquillity of numbers of people were destroyed, in consequence of having lost all belief in a Providence, and abandoned all hopes of a future state. He was afraid that the Prisoner had been afflicted with this infidelity; and, if he was, he (the Judge) prayed that the Almighty God, in his infinite mercy and goodness, would change his heart, and cause him to repent of his sins. His Lordship then, in a solemn and awful manner, passed the Sentence on the Prisoner, who had listened attentively to the above address; and, after it was concluded, bowed respectfully to the Court. He did not appear to be at all agitated, but, on the contrary, firm and serene.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, May 1.

In consequence of the unanimous vote of the Lord Mayor and a full Court of Aldermen on Thursday last, the Aldermen this day held meetings of the inhabitant householders of 23 wards, which, to the honour of the constitutional spirit of the citizens, were very numerous and respectably attended. The meetings were held at 12 precisely, in each ward; and the proceedings were the same. First, the Aldermen opened the great importance of the business, and shewed the absolute necessity of associating for the preservation of every thing near and dear to Citizens and Britons; and, in the language of Alderman Price, at Farringdon Without, exhorted the assemblies, "to shew our enemies that the nation, and London in particular, had *one heart, one determined spirit, and one strong hand* to defend our King, our Constitution, our Laws, our Liberty, and our Property, against any foreign invaders, or against any hostile power on earth." The general plan is, 1, all the inhabitant householders, that are able men, to learn the use of arms. 2, Those who are not capable, to procure constables' slaves; and take the oath of supererogatory constables. 3, To be commanded by the Aldermen; and to choose a Committee subject to the controul of the whole, who are to form regulations, and recommend

officers, subject likewise to the controul of the whole body. 4, The central point to be the Mansion house, and the whole mats, in case of need, to be united into one body, under the directions of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. In almost all the wards these propositions were received with enthusiasm. In Farringdon Without, an opposition was attempted by a gentleman, who admitted the justice and necessity of the measure, but doubted whether it was not arming one part of the citizens against the other. He likewise objected to the first article in a printed paper, which proposed, that no inmate should be admitted to bear arms, unless two householders should be sureties for him. The Alderman answered him in a most spirited manner; in which he shewed that no such article existed in the plan of association; and again "exhorted the inhabitants of his native ward to be firm in the cause of their King and Country. Seeing that virtue, honour, and rational liberty, had fled from a great part of Europe, let London stand forth boldly, and shew the example to the whole empire, that the will not abandon those blessings, nor suffer her independence to be destroyed by France or by all her foes united. The whole nation have their eyes upon this day's proceedings—let us shew our enemies that we are men deserving of constitutional liberty! (Immenfe applause.) That we have not forgot the manly bravery and virtue of our ancestors, and that we will defend our King, our Country, and our Liberty." The motions were then carried unanimously.

Thursday, May 3.

This day a most numerous and respectable meeting of the patrons and friends of the Literary Fund was held at the Freemasons' tavern. This institution, for the relief of deserving authors in distressed circumstances, to honourable to its promoters, we were happy to see so well attended; and are persuaded, the more it is known to the publick, the more it will be encouraged. Benevolence to men of literary pursuits, unmixed with party or political considerations, is the sole object of this society; and, when the produce of the fund is equal to its object, it will be more widely diffused. So far as the Committee have yet been enabled to administer relief to persons in such circumstances, they seem to have acted with delicacy and discretion; that, while they have carefully abstained from wounding the feelings of men of genius and talents, they have in no instance perverted the purposes of the charity. The entertainment provided by the stewards was more liberal than usual at public meetings; and the conviviality of the day was enlivened by some excellent songs. A ode, written by himself, was spoken by Mr. Balcawen; and Mr. Fitzgerald re-

cited two original compositions of his Muse, which had much poetical merit, with admirable energy and effect. Mr. Dyer also read some verses suitable to the occasion (see p. 424).

Friday, May 11.

This morning, as a barge laden with hay was going with the tide towards London Bridge, the current was so rapid, as to prevent her being lowered in time, and, in consequence, she struck against the bell-tus-trades on the Southwark side of the centre arch, where it beat in upon the pavement above 20 yards of the pilasters; a boy had his leg broken and his skull fractured, of which he soon died; and several other passengers were much hurt.

Saturday, May 12.

This morning an express was received at the Duke of York's office, stating a melancholy catastrophe which has happened to Col. Finch, brother to the Earl of Aylesford, Colonel of the 2d regiment of guards, and M. P. for Cambridge. The 2 light companies of the guards, under the command of this officer, marched about three weeks since from London to Middleburg, and from thence to Sitting-borne, and this week took the route to Batham Downs, where they were to be reviewed as this day before his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester and Sir Charles Grey. The troops were drawn out; the Colonel gave the word of command in the centre of the lines, the corps fired several times from flank to flank, to the right and left; and that officer received the contents of a musquet in his left groin, fired by some person unknown. He was immediately taken off the ground to the house of Sir Charles Grey.

Sunday, May 13.

It is with great satisfaction we announce the arrival at the Admiralty this day, about 1 o'clock, of Sir Sydney Smith, who has been so long a prisoner in the Temple at Paris under the most rigorous confinement, the Executive Directory having made him a particular object of their revenge, refusing every overture to release him, unless 4000 seamen were given in exchange. Happily, this gallant officer has reached his native country without being indebted to Republican indulgence; and we have no doubt but he will live to add far her lustre to the British name. Finding that all hopes of an honourable exchange were vanished, from the rancour which the Directory constantly manifested towards the brave officer, a plan was formed in this Country to effect his escape; and a foreigner of some distinction undertook to make the attempt. He went to Paris, and, having procured some blank warrants used in the office of the Minister of Police for the delivery of prisoners, he obtained a forged signature of the Minister, directed to the gaoler of the Temple, extremely

well executed, to deliver up to the bearers of it, who were National Guards, the persons of Sir Sydney Smith and Mr. Wright, that they might be conveyed to another prison. Four persons, on whom confidence could be placed, were accordingly employed to represent National Guards; in which habit they went to the gaoler of the Temple with the forged orders for the delivery of the prisoners; who were accordingly delivered up, and put into a hackney-coach. So well was the escape conducted, that, though this event happened on the evening of April 24, it was not even known to the Directory till May 4, at which time Sir Sydney was out of the limits of the Republic. On the 5th he arrived at Portsmouth, having been picked up off Havre by the Argo frigate, which, being on a cruize off Havre, fell in with an open boat at sea, with a hand-kerchief fastened on a boat hook. She immediately bore down, and picked her up, when, to the great satisfaction of all on board, it was found to contain Sir Sydney Smith and Mr. Wright. The Argo was immediately detached from Captain Wollsey's Squadron, to land Sir Sydney at Portsmouth; and, on his arrival being known, a great number of persons assembled at the Inn, to welcome his return; and the populace testified their joy by loud, hearty, and repeated huzzas. After taking some refreshment, he immediately set off for London. The horses were taken from his chaise by the populace, who drew him without the gates of the town. Sir Sydney was taken prisoner on the 18th of April, 1796.

Wednesday, May 16.

As Lord Burybrooke was walking in Dover-street, he was nearly shot by a pistol, of which a gunsmith was trying the lock. The pistol had been brought to the shop by a gentleman, who said it was not loaded. The ball passed through the window, narrowly missed Lord Burybrooke, and entered the foot of a boy in the street.

Thursday, May 17.

The Prince of Wales has taken the lead in a patriotic plan, (which will, no doubt, be speedily followed in every part of the kingdom) by enrolling his domestics, and entered them into the parish corps of St. James's, for the purpose of learning the use of arms, and being ready, at a moment's call, to appear in defence of their King and Country. A general spirit is gone forth; and there is now scarcely a district from Bawick to the Land's End that does not boast a respectable military association. To aid these efforts, the minister has taken a loan of 17 millions; and his budget, to provide for the interest on that sum, is deserving of the highest commendation, as the taxes will be little felt by any class of people, from the highest to the lowest; salt, higher priced tea, acc-mortal bearings, and ship insurance.

Vol. LXVII. p. 1072. Mr. Lambton died exceedingly rich, and has left Lady Anne in possession of every comfort which pecuniary affluence can afford to console her for the loss of a valuable husband. He has bequeathed to her, for pin-money, 2000*l.* per annum; and has ordered that every expence respecting domestic affairs shall be paid out of a fund specified for that purpose. To his four youngest children he has left 18,000*l.* each, to be invested in the funds immediately after his death, and there to accumulate till they become of age. The eldest son is left heir to all the landed property, on which there are many valuable coal-mines. He has also bequeathed to his brother and many of his friends very valuable legacies; and to his domesticks, and those employed in his household affairs, a twelvemonth's wages. Lambton-hall is to continue to be built on the same elegant plan as was ordered under his direction previous to his departure from this country; and the same retinue is to be kept up for Lady Anne as he had for himself, the hounds and horses excepted.

Pp. 1076, 1126. The late Dean of Peterborough (Dr. Peckard) lost his life by imprudently, three years ago, cutting off a small wen on his cheek in shaving himself, after having many years endured the trouble of avoiding it with his razor. It turned to a cancerous complaint, which the advice of London surgeons and Dr. Kerr of Northampton could not relieve. He was a convivial man while chaplain to the army in Germany in his younger days; but, when he became rector of Flitton, he resided there altogether in the strictest economy, and only gave his chapter one annual dinner. The deanery is valued at 400*l.* per annum, and Flitton at 100*l.* His patron, Lord Carysfort, permitted him to name for his successor Mr. Buck, fellow of Magdalen-college, who permits his widow to reside in the house, and enjoy the gardens she had so much improved. The Dean has left his fortune, after her decease, to augment the incomes of the master and fellows of Magdalen-college.

Vol. LXVIII. p. 88. Sir John Dalling was colonel of the 37th regiment of foot.

P. 257. A monument to the memory of the late unfortunate Stanislaus King of Poland has been erected at Petersburg, by the Emperor Paul, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation: "To the memory of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, an eminent example of adverse fortune. He was temperate in prosperity, and bore adversity with fortitude. Out of friendship to the deceased, PAUL I. Emperor of all the Russias, erected this monument."

P. 263. Qu. is it not Gen. Bernard Hale that is dead?

P. 264. Lord Calthorpe did not succeed to the title of his uncle, Sir Henry Calthorpe, who was a knight of the Bath only.

P. 302, col. 1, l. 1, read *Dunbar*; L. 46, r. *Wyndham*.

P. 321, b. In the Latin quotation there should be a comma, or some more important stop, after *Donatus*; and *proposit* should begin with a capital letter. For *communicat* read *communit*; and for *culices* read *cu'men*.

P. 356. The "History of the Saracens" was reprinted at Cambridge, 1757, by a very handsome subscription, "for the sole benefit of Mrs. Ockley, daughter of the author, by permission of Henry Lintot, esq.;" and the life of Mahomet first added by Dr. Long, master of Pembroke-hall.

P. 358. Richard Lobb was nephew to the celebrated physician, Theophilus L. who died May 19, 1763. He had been partner with Timothy Tost, bookseller at Chelmsford.

P. 362, b. l. 60, for "Kingdown, in Herts," read *Ken*; and for "the same county," r. "Herts."

BIRTHS.

April IN Powis-place, the wife of Francis 25. I Fownes Luttrell, esq. commissioner of the customs, a daughter.

26. At Stuttgart, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Wirtemberg, a still-born child.

27. Mrs. Graham, of Moisknow, a dau.

29. At Uffington hall, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. a daughter.

Lately, at Ancafter-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of J. C. L. Calcraft, esq. a daughter.

May 4. At his house in Devonshire-place, the wife of Wm. Blake, esq. a son.

At Tunbridge-castle, the wife of W. F. Woodgate, esq. a daughter.

6. In Russell-place, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. a son.

At Gask, near Perth, the wife of Laurence Oliphant, esq. a son.

8. At Clifton, the wife of John Hyde, esq. of Lexham-hall, co. Norfolk, a son.

In Hatley-street, the wife of John Esdaile, esq. a daughter.

13. At his Lordship's seat, Packington-hall, near Coventry, co. Warwick, the Countess of Aylesford, a son.

23. I. Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Col. Glyn, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April AT Barnstaple, Devon, the Rev.

1. A Samuel May, curate of Parracombe, to Miss Arabella Marshall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Barnstaple.

2. At Carnfalloch, in Scotland, Johnstone Hannay, esq. of Torry, to Miss Jane Johnston, second daughter of the late Alex. J. esq. of Carnfalloch.

7. Rich. Dring, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss C. Sharp, of Great Winchester-street.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Henry A. de la Chaumette, youngest-son of the Rev. Lewis de la C. to Miss Frances Aislable, youngest daughter of Rawson A. esq. all of that parish.

9. Thomas Byron, esq. to Miss Harriet Latham, second daughter of Wm. L. esq. both of Nottingham-place.

At Edinburgh, Capt. John Drummond, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary-Harriet Cridland, daughter of the late Capt. C.

At Shap, Mr. Thomas Bryham, of Hegdale, to Miss Sarah Proctor, of Hackthorpe, near Louth. The bridegroom weighs little more than 8 stone, and the bride about 18. She has been lately cook-maid in Ld. Lonsdale's kitchen at Louth-hall.

10. At Westbury, near Bristol, James Mackintosh, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Miss Allen, daughter of Jn. Bartlett A. esq. of Cresselly, co. Pembroke.

11. Charles Bowland Cotton, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Wm. R. esq. of Kinggate, in the Isle of Thanet.

At Llanharne, co. Carmarthen, R. J. Starke, esq. late captain in the 2d life-guards, to Miss Ravenscroft, only daughter of Col. R. of Llanharne-castle, lieutenant-colonel of the Carmarthen militia.

12. Rev. John Keer, of Hatfield, Herts, to Miss Crawley, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Stockwood, co. Bedford.

Mr. Buckle, of Great Elbow-lane, to Miss Boyd, daughter of Wm. B. esq. of the Paragon, Kent road.

Mr. Wm. Marley, of Drury-lane, to Miss Brookes, daughter of Jas. B. esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

17. Mr. Joseph Patison, of Thorp-hall, Essex, to Miss Young, daughter of J. Y. esq. of Clapton.

Mr. John Williams, stationer, to Miss Eliz. Sumner, both of Holywell-street.

John Phillips, esq. to Miss Margaret Douglas, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. John D. of the 3d dragoon-guards.

19. At Ilminster, co. Somerset, Mr. Jas. Hine, clothier, of Beaminster, co. Dorset, to Miss Collins, eldest daugh. of Jn. C. esq.

21. James Chaplyn, esq. of Billericoy, Essex, to Miss Trundle, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Crosby-square.

23. At Glasgow, Mr. James Donaldson, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Scott, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald S. purser in the royal navy.

Mr. Tho. Williamson, writer, in Dumfries, to Miss Margaret Mundell, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. M. of Wallacehall.

At Edinburgh, William Bailie Rose, esq. to Miss Cockburn, eldest daughter of Dr. Alex. C. of Grenada.

At Caversham, co. Oxford, Rev. Thomas Herbert Noyes, vicar of Bath-Easton, co. Somerset, to Miss Littlehales, youngest daughter of the late B. J. L. esq.

24. At Barnby in the Willows, Mr. W. J. Coe, of Coddington, to Miss Kirkby.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Meis, merchant, to Miss Griffies.

At Sands-house, co. Perth, John Dalglish, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment, or Royal North British Fusiliers, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Johnston, 2d daughter of the late J. J. esq. of Sanda.

25. At Bath, C. K. Tyrie, esq. to Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late T. L. esq. of St. Pierre's, co. Moumouth.

At Chudleigh, Devon, Capt. Raymond, of the 21st light dragoons, to Miss Broadbett, of Jamaica.

At Sudbury, Ruffall Skinner, esq. of Aldgate High-str. to Miss Fenn, eldest dau. of Tho. F. esq. of Balingdon, near Sudbury.

At Hesse, co. York, Mr. Scoffin, of the East Riding bank at Beverley, to Miss Brough, of Hesse.

26. Daniel Crawford, esq. to Miss Holland, daughter of Henry H. esq. of Sloane-place, Chelsea.

At Ledsham, Thomas Borrow, esq. of Castlefield, near Derby, to Miss Smithson, only dau. of Wm. S. esq. of Ledstone-park.

Mr. Thompson, surgeon, of Newark, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of John F. gent. of Nottingham.

Mr. R. Killingley, to Miss Maria Wilson, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Richardson, of Pocklington, to Miss Hall, of Hull.

At Legby, near Raifin, co. Lincoln, Mr. Casterton, organist of St. Peter at Arches, in the city of Lincoln, and teacher of music, to Miss Sarah Fox, of Callow, in the parish of Legby aforesaid.

28. Langford Lovell, esq. of the island of Antigua, to Miss Heathcote, eldest dau. of Sir W. H. M. P. for Hampshire.

29. At Falmouth, Mr. Charles Nicholls, to Mrs. Mary Barns.

30. At Newington, Major Henry Teeddale, of the King's dragoon-guards, to Miss Sarah Rust.

At Burton-upon Trent, Lieut. Charles Perks, of the Burton volunteer infantry, and of Sinai-park, near Burton, to Miss Sherratt, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of the former place.

At Rotherham, Mr. Edward Creswick, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Holt, sister of Mr. H. printer, Newark.

At Mary-la-bonne church, David Bevan, esq. eldest son of Silvanus B. esq. of Riddleworth-hall, co. Norfolk, to Miss Favell Burke Lee, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cooper L. esq. of Bedford-square.

Lately, at Taunton, co. Somerset, Capt. F. Kell, to M. L. A. Manley, daughter of Lieut.-col. M. of the Somersetshire militia, the fortunate possessor of a fourth share in a 20,000l. prize in the last lottery.

Mr. Richard Jellicoe, to Miss H. Page, of Hampshire.

At George Vanfittari's, esq. at Bitham-abbey, Charles Grant, esq. to the Hon. Emma Cary.

Mr. S. Thomas, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Susan Bullock, of Bury.

Rev. Robert Towerlon Corv, D. D. master of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, and vice-chancellor of that University, to Miss Anne Apherop, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. of St. Andrew's-street, prebendary of Finsbury.

Mr. Minshull, visiting-apothecary of the Liverpool infirmary, to Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. L. of Hadfielden, merchant.

Mr. J. Simpson, of New North Street, London, to Miss Cath. Harper, of Bath.

At ABackby, co. Linc. Mr. John Spurgeon, of Aldermanbury, grazier, to Miss Batty.

At Stanwell, Rev. W. A. Phelps, to Miss Jane Patey, daughter of the late Sir James P. of Reading.

Edw. Haac, esq. of Brookheath, Hants, to Miss Waters.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Billesdon, to Miss Chamberlain, of Syston, co. Leicester.

Mr. Thomas Bowers, grazier, to Miss Sandall, both of Wigton, co. Lincoln.

At Plymouth, Rev. W. Hunt, B. A. to Miss Hdl, only daughter of A. H. esq. alderman of that borough, and landing-turveyor of the customs at that port.

Mr. Norris, attorney, to Miss Radcliffe, both of Beverley.

At Ledham, Mr. Wigglesworth, of Burn-house, near Leeds, to Mrs. Prince, widow of the late Mr. G. P. of Hull.

Mr. R. Boulton, attorney, to Miss Luccock, daughter of the late Mr. L. attorney, and niece to Mr. Alderm. Smith, of York.

Rev. Alex. Kilham, to Miss Mary Spurr, both of Sheffield.

In Kent, Capt. Raper, of the Champion frigates, to Miss Craig.

Mr. Dredge, to Miss Knight, of Wallington, Surrey.

Mr. Wm. Jupp, of New Ormond-street, to Miss Nankia Brewer, of Luigate-hill.

Mr. Allison, surgeon, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Burnett, of Great James-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. A. Annand, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Sophia Bennett, daughter of the late Wm. B. esq. banker, of Faverham, Kent.

Capt. Rois, of the 41st regiment, to the Hon. Miss Browne, daughter of the late Lord Kilmaine, sister to the present, and niece to the Earl of Charlemont.

At St. Sepulchre's church, London, Thomas Parsons, esq. of Colebrook-row, Ilminster, to Miss Edmonds, of West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

May 1. John Aulajo, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Rosé, daughter of John R. esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

2. At Sudbury, Russell Skinner, esq. of Abgate High-Str. to Miss Fenwick, his dau.

of Tho. F. esq. of Ballingdon, near Sudbury.

3. Mr. Charles Price, jun. of Snow-hill, to Miss Mary King, of Bedford-street.

4. T. Colley Payler, esq. cornet of the 14th light dragoons, to Miss Gordon, niece of the late Sir Thomas Taylor.

5. At Chiddingfold, Surrey, Sam. Parsons, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Miss A. B. Berensford.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Ahmuty, esq. to Miss Hollings, of Mount-street, Berkeley square.

9. Rev. Charles Gore, vicar of Henbury, co. Gloucester, to Miss Harriet Little, 4th dau. of late Rd. L. esq. of Grosvenor-place.

10. Rev. John Moore, rector of Nether Broughton, co. Leic. to Miss Guard, eldest daugh. of John G. esq. of Houghton, Devon.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Rev. H. Holland Edwards, of Pennant, co. Denbigh, to Miss Palmer, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

13. James Wake, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. prebendary of Westminster.

14. Mr. Demock, surgeon, of Frith-str. Soho, to Miss Berrow, niece of Andrew Judane, esq. of Great George-str. Westm.

15. John Opie, esq. of Berens-street, to Miss Alderson, only da. of Dr. A. of Norw.

17. At Sheffield, Mr. Kirk, cotton-manufacturer, of Bamford, co. Derby, to Miss Timley, of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

18. At Southampton, the Earl of Yarmouth, to Mademoiselle Fagnani.

19. Mr. Brown, of Charing-croft, to Miss Brewman.

21. At Stapleford, co. Herts (by the Rev. Thomas Maurice), Thomas Store, esq. of Benwick-hol, in that parish, to Miss Gell [Dorothy], relict of Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton, co. Derby, and youngest daughter and coheir of William Milnes, esq. of Aldercar-park, co. Derby.

22. Col. Bulter, of the Norfolk militia, to Miss E. W. Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts.

24. At St. Mary's, Newington, George Vanderzer, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Mary Hammond, only daughter of the late G. D. H. esq. of Lawling-hall, Essex.

25. Major Jas. Rooke, to Miss Mary Rigge.

26. Mr. Wm. Alchome, of Trinity-lane, to Miss Cabham, of East-lace, Rotherhithe.

27. Mr. J. Turner, of New Bond-street, to Miss Susan Feltham, of Hampton-court.

29. At St. Bride's, the Rev. W. Lens, of Bunhill row, to Miss Simmons, of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, a line. 1 descendant from Richard Pendrill, preserver and conductor of King Charles II. after his escape from the battle of Worcester, 1651.

DEATHS.

1797. **A**T his brother's house, in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, esq. formerly receiver general of His Majesty's customs in America. The following anecdotes of a very curious

man are offered to the publick, as a tribute to deceased worth from living friendship: He was born, at Kirkwall in Orkney, on the 21st of May, 1725, the son of Charles Steuart, the sheriff-clerk of that county (a station in the law, which is more honourable than lucrative). He lost his father in 1731; who left another son, James, and two daughters, without any provision which might console them for the departure of a respectable parent. Charles Steuart received his earliest education at the grammar-school of Kirkwall, which was then taught by Murdoch Mackenzie, who rose to distinguished eminence as a marine surveyor; and died lately at a very advanced age. From the seminary of Murdoch Mackenzie Charles Steuart was removed, in 1737, to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied mathematics under the still more celebrated Colin Mac Laurin, an eminent disciple of Newton. For the instruction of such masters, he was indebted to the liberal support of his brother James, who had entered into a law-office, at Edinburgh, in 1735, wherein he still continues at the age of 81: this is the same gentleman who, marrying the only daughter of Riddiman, the celebrated grammarian, was happily destined to continue the race of that distinguished scholar. Charles Steuart was at length to enter the world, with only his education to recommend, and his character, for discretion and honourableness, to promote him. In 1741, he was sent to Virginia, as a store-keeper, by Robert Boyd, an eminent tobacco-merchant in Glasgow. In this station he acquired the reputation, which he supported through life, of knowledge in the theory of business, and integrity in the practice of affairs. With such pretensions, he became ere long a partner in a commercial house, and afterwards the master of a mercantile establishment, at Norfolk, in Virginia. It was here that he had a remarkable occasion to shew his benevolence of heart and bravery of spirit, which were noticed by two of the greatest sovereigns in Europe. In October 1762, a cartel ship, carrying Don Pedro Bermudez, the second naval commander of Spain in the American seas, several other Spanish officers, and a Lady of distinction, which was bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, was driven by violence of weather into Virginia. Governor Fouquier, who received them with the attention which was due to their rank, placed the unfortunate voyagers under the care of Charles Steuart; to supply them, as a merchant, with every necessary for their temporary accommodation and subsequent voyage. Yet their merit and misfortune did not protect them from the insult of a popular tumult; which is often incited by prejudice, and continued by misapprehension. It was during this disgrace-

ful scene that Charles Steuart displayed his tenderness, his prudence, and his firmness. The insulted Spaniards never forgot his successful exertions. The King of Spain partook of the feelings of his subjects. The King of Great Britain felt still more strongly for the dignity of his Crown. And Lord Egremont, the secretary of state, expressed His Majesty's disapprobation of the popular insult which had been offered to dignified strangers, who fought for shelter in his distant dominions, in such terms as shewed the Spanish nation that he knew what was due to himself and to them.—Meantime, Charles Steuart arrived in England, where his good conduct was known and respected. The Spanish Ambassador, Prince Maserano, welcomed him as the Protector of his countrymen. The King's Ministers endeavoured, by their attentions to him, at once to do justice to themselves, and to gratify that dignified Minister. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, appointed Charles Steuart surveyor-general of the customs in North America; an office of trust which he discharged, during the difficult time of the stamp-act, with the approbation of his superiors, and the applause of the people. On the establishment of the Board of Customs at Boston, he was appointed receiver-general of the customs in North America; an office, which he executed so as to gain additional character. In 1769, he returned from America: and was, by the continued troubles of the times, confined thereafter to Britain. While enjoying in London his well-earned fame and ease, his quiet was interrupted by a singular instance of ingratitude: His Negro, Somerlet, becoming idle from indulgence, and base from idleness, deserted his service, and insulted his person. An indulgent master was thus induced to send a thankless slave on-board a ship in the Thames which was bound for Jamaica. Prompted by a little party-spirit, the law now interposed. Somerlet was brought, by the noble writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before Lord Mansfield and the Court of King's Bench; and it was at length decided, in 1772, that a master could not forcibly send his Negro servant from England to the Colonies. From this decision it followed, whatever such judges as Talbot had thought, or Hardwicke had said, that Negroes could not be considered, in this country, as slaves. This instance of ingratitude did not prevent this benevolent man from devoting much of his attention and income to the education and establishment of his nephews. He now repaid to the sons, by helping them into life, the care and the expence of his elder brother. He educated the three sons of his sister Cecilia, who had married the rev. Alexander Rinddach, the minister of Kirkwall; and he had the consolation to see that this nephew

whom he had thus assisted, by giving, like a wife man, in his life-time, what he intended to give by his will, all did well, and distinguished themselves. In this manner did he distribute among his relations full as much money as he had to leave behind him. Having settled his affairs at London, he retired, in 1790, to his brother's house in Edinburgh, where he lived in the bosom of his family, and where he died, in a good old age, with the faith of a Christian, and the confidence of a man who was conscious, at the moment of death, that he had endeavoured well through life.

1798. *Jan. 26.* On-board the *Ceres* frigate, Alex. Jopp, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Feb. 17. At the island of Madeira, whether she had gone for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Jane Forbes, wife of George F. esq. of America-square, London, and daughter of Henry Penfon, esq. of Teignmouth, co. Devon.

March 18. At St. Helena, on his passage home from Bengal, for the recovery of his health, Charles Fordyce, esq. son of John F. esq. M. P. Whitehall.

30. At the manse of Tongue, in her 88th year, Mrs. Porteous, relict of Rev. W. P. minister of Rafford.

31. At St. Peterburg, Mrs. Auld.

April 3. After a few days illness, at his house near Hermitage-stairs, Wapping, in his 69th year, Mr. John Livie, a gentleman well known in the literary world for his deep and accurate knowledge of the learned languages. His small but beautiful and correct edition of Horace will be a lasting monument to his memory; and the benevolence and integrity of his character must render his loss a subject of the deepest regret to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

14. Mr. James Spottiswoode, writer in Edinburgh.

17. Aged 38, Capt. Francis Cole, of his Majesty's ship *La Revolutionnaire*; in whom the publick has lost a most excellent officer, and his friends a truly amiable man. His manners were attractive to a degree scarcely credible, when it is considered that he entered the service at 20 years of age, and remained on-board a ship of war till the age of 23, almost without intermission, being thereby deprived of those advantages which are in general deemed necessary to the acquisition of accomplishments, which he however attained in an eminent degree. He stood deservedly high in the estimation of his brother-officers, and to him they looked with a very general expectation that he would become one of the most distinguished ornaments of his profession. In 1779 he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the *Beisford*, commanded by that able and discerning officer, Captain (afterwards Sir Edmund) Aulsebrook, who soon discovered his

merit, and strongly recommended him to Admiral Digby, to serve with Prince William, as an officer well adapted to exhibit to the royal youth a pattern of professional talents combined with the most exemplary virtues. He was immediately appointed, with Mr. (now Captain) Keats, to the watch on-board the Prince George, in which his Royal Highness served; and from that moment to the time of his death was honoured with peculiar marks of his Royal Highness's regard. In 1782 he was made master and commander by Admiral Digby; and, in 1793, was raised to the rank of post-captain, by the interest of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. At the commencement of the present war he was appointed, by the recommendation of his old intimate and dear friend, Lord Hugh Seymour, to the command of the *Eurydice*; and, about two years afterwards, by the same interest, to that of *La Revolutionnaire*, which he commanded with equal honour to himself and satisfaction to the ship's company, who, at the time of the late alarming mutiny, and on various other occasions, gave uncommon proofs of personal attachment to their commander; for, although he was strict as to all points of discipline, he was considered by them as a father and a friend. He died, as might be expected from the habitual virtues of his life, with a magnanimity so dignified as to display, at once, the fortitude of which he was possessed as a man, and the hope of which he was full as a Christian. Agreeably to his own express directions, he was buried, without parade, at the church of St. Hilary, in Cornwall, near the wife whom he had loved with the tenderest affection, and whose death he most deeply lamented as long as he survived her.

18. George Omalley, esq. of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Ireland.

19. At her house in Grosvenor-square, full of years and honour, Dame Elizabeth Dathwood, widow of Sir James D. bart. of Kirtlington-park, co. Oxford; who, during the long period of 84 years, fulfilled, uniformly and unaffectedly, every relative duty of life; and the influence of whose virtues will long be felt in the world, which is indebted to her immediate descendants for the truest patterns of female and therefore domestic excellence, in stations too frequently disgraced by frivolous vanity and dissipation. Ample fortune, high birth, and noble connexions, enlarged the sphere of her virtues, and gave weight to her example. She was daughter and coheir of Edward Spencer, esq. of Rendlesham, co. Suffolk; married to Sir James in 1738-9, by whom she was mother of three sons and three daughters; James, the eldest son, died an infant; Henry-Walkins, the second, inherited and still enjoys the title, having

having married Miss Graham, who died 1796 (LXVI. 883); the eldest daughter married George Duke of Manchester in 1762; the second, Lord Garies, son of the Earl of Galloway; the third, Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawley. By her death an ample jointure devolves to her eldest son; to whom she has shewn a great partiality in her will.

At Chiswick, in his 85th year, Alexius Alcock, esq.

20. At Alresford, Hants, after a long and painful illness, in her 17th year, Miss Harris, only daugh. of Wm. H. esq.

21. On his passage from Lisbon, James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, esq.

Mrs. Kennet, of Milton, near Gravesend, formerly of Essex-street.

23. Mrs. Kemeys, wife of W. K. esq. of Maidee, near Newport, co. Monmouth.

24. At Blandford, aged 86, Mrs. Elwood, relict of the Rev. Clement E. M. A. late rector of Ibberton, co. Dorset, and of Corton, in Somersetshire.

At his house in Leith-walk, in his 84th year, Mr. Alex. Learmouth, sen. late merchant in Edinburgh.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. attorney.

25. John Cockshutt, esq. of Huthwaite, in the West riding of Yorkshire.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of the Hay-market.

Aged 55, the Rev. John Beatson, many years minister of the Baptist chapel in Salt-house-lane, Hull.

At Borden, near Sittingbourn, co. Kent, aged 23, the Rev. Charles Elwyn.

26. Aged 78, Mr. James Harris, ship-owner, of Hull.

Mr. Darker, farmer and grazier, of Barrow, co. Rutland.

27. At his house at Bishop's Down grove, Tunbridge-wells, Martin York, esq.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Robert R. esq. of St. Giles's-square, Northampton.

Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

At St. John Charlton's, esq. in Gloucester-place, Mrs. Kettle, relict of the late Tilly K. esq. and sister of Mrs. Charlton.

28. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, aged 62, Mr. James Jennings.

At Standon, Herts, Mrs. Margaret Wade, widow of the Rev. Wm. W. late of Braughing, in that county.

At Benetfield, near Oundle, Mrs. Morris, of Chandos-street, London.

29. At his seat at Haldon-house, Devon, in his 81st year, Sir Robert Paik, bart. many years M. P. for Ashburton, in that county, and created a baronet March 25, 1782. He was appointed governor of Madras 1761. He married Anne daughter of Mr. Vanstuart, of Shottisbrook, Berks, by whom he had Anne, married,

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1786, to Sir Bouchier Wray, bart; Lawrence, so called after the General of that name, who left him his fortune; Catharine and Emelia, who both died young, the latter 1786. He is succeeded by his only son, Lawrence P. esq. who was chosen, at the last general election, one of the members for Devonshire, as he had before represented Ashburton. In his public character Sir Robert was invariably attacked and devoted to the interests of his country, and to that Constitution to which, under God, we are indebted for the happiness and prosperity we have hitherto enjoyed, in his private capacity he was a sincere and active friend, a liberal and unwearied benefactor. Those who knew him best will lament him most, and most sincerely venerate his memory. He purchased the mansion-house of the Chudleighs at Haldon, built about 30 years ago, one of the best modern houses in the county of Devon, on the model of the Queen's house in St. James's park, and much improved by Sir R. P. whose plantations have greatly succeeded, and were lately enlarged by new inclosures. On Pen-hill, one of the loftiest eminences in the county, he erected a triangular building, with round towers at the corners, called Lawrence Castle, in honour of Gen. L. whose statue, on a round black marble pedestal, with a Persian inscription, sent by the Nabob Wallajah, stands on the ground-floor. (Polwhele's Devon, II. 181.) Sir Robert, early in life, took deacon's orders, which did not, however, disqualify him for a seat in parliament.

In Hatton-street, Mr. J. Clare, attorney, and under-sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon shires, 1797.

Aged 49, at Suffron Walken, Essex, Mrs. Catharine Forbes, relict of Capt. F. of the Shropshire militia.

At her house in Leicester, Mrs. Lowdham, widow of Mr. F. G. L. hosier.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, much regretted, aged 85, Gen. Robinson, esq.

30. At Whituleses, Mrs. Avcliny, grocer. She was in perfect health a few minutes before her death.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Bell, brewer.

Mrs. Cordery, of the Royal Oak at Reading, Berks. As she was going to bed, about 12 o'clock the preceding night, by some accident her cloaths caught fire from the candle while she was on the stairs, whereby she was burnt in so dreadful a manner, before any assistance could be given, that she died at 12 o'clock the following day.

Lastly, in the West Indies, Capt. McCormick, of his Majesty's marine forces.

At Fort Royal, Martinique, after a few days illness, Lieut. James Tegar, of the 14th reg. of foot.

At Hanover, Sir John O'Carroll, bart.

The celebrated Van Eupen, so well known for the important part which he played in the Belgic insurrections in 1789 and 1791. He was condemned to be transported to Cayenne, but died on his passage, on-board the frigate La Charente.

At Paris, Louis-François Lecoq, late Chevalier de Beauville. He was shot for emigration, in consequence of the sentence of a military commission.

In the 77th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry, the Rev. John Mair, minister of Cameron, co. Fife.

At Newcastle, Mr. Saunders, late captain and paymaster, and formerly surgeon, in the East Middlesex militia, quartered there. He was a surgeon and apothecary at Doddington, near Sittingbourn, in Kent; married to his second wife one of the two daughters of the late Mr. William Hallet, of Canons, jun. by his second lady, and has left two children by her.

At Bath, Mrs. Owen, of Forest-hall, co. Carmarthen, widow of Charles O. esq.

At Durham, after a short illness, Mr. George Pearson, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver-general for the bishop, and deputy-registrar of the court of chancery at Durham.

At Felton-park, co. Northumberland, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Riddell, relict of the late Thomas R. esq. of Swinburn-castle, and the last descendant from the male line of the ancient and honourable family of Widdrington.

At East Shaftoe, co. Northumberland, suddenly, Shaftoe Vaughan, esq.

Mr. Wanwright, of Ferrybridge.

At Hunt Fold, co. Lancaster, aged 102, Mr. Richard Hamer, having left a daughter and son-in-law in the same house, whose joint ages make 144.

At Folksworth, co. Huntingdon, Mr. Tomkinson, late master of the Norman Cross inn.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, Mr. Richard Shackburgh Chapman.

At Easingwold, deservedly respected, Robert Yates, esq.

In the prime of life, after a painful and lingering illness, Miss Eliz. Brown, daughter of Mr. John B. clothier, of Shepton Mallet.

Rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton Segrave and Cranford St. Andrew, both co. Northampton.

Aged 77, William Bellis, yeoman, whose grandfather, father, and himself, have filled different offices of the parish of Edmington, Middlesex, nearly two centuries; and his son, who now holds his farm, will probably add to the climax.

At his house in Queen Anne-street East, Parker Halley, esq.

In Norton-street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart. so created in 1761. Dying unmarried, the title descends to his only brother, Sir Simon Moughton Clarke, bart.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, at an advanced age, Redmond Kelly, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Devonshire militia.

Suddenly, the Imperial General Warstenleben.

May 1. At his lodgings in Alfred-street, Bath, Parson Fenner, esq. of Bryanstone-street, Portman-square.

At William-town, near Dublin, Lieut.-gen. James Stewart.

2. At Gainborough, Mr. Robert Bragg Jackson, many years clerk of that place, which office he had filled with honour to himself and satisfaction to the town.

3. At Hurstborne, Hants, Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Richard D. esq.

At his house at Camberwell, Surrey, aged 60, Mr. Coles Child.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, much lamented; in her 70th year, Mrs. Wrigglesworth, wife of Nicholas W. esq. warden of that corporation. She was the eldest daughter of the late Edward Ayscough, esq. of Louth, by Elizabeth sister of Sir John Chaplin, bart. of Fathwell. A remarkable fatality has attended Mr. W's family: his three sons and his wife having all died within the space of 14 months.

At Swansea, Lieut. Richard Littlewort, of the royal navy. This excellent officer received his commission for his gallant conduct at Quebec on the attack of Montserrat.

In the Maze, Southwark, Thomas Holcombe, esq. brewer.

At Caistor, co. Northampton, Mr. Tho. Howgrave, late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, who for many years printed the Stamford Mercury, and was related to his namesake, the former printer of that paper and the historian of Stamford, who died 1771.

At Empingham, co. Rutland, Mr. Bradshaw, gamekeeper to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

4. Of an inflammation in his lungs, after a few days illness, aged 43, Mr. Matthew Addie, of Colne, in Lancashire, land-surveyor. He was a man of the first-rate abilities in his profession, of unshaken integrity, of extensive information, and of a candid and liberal mind. His cheerful disposition, his good temper, and his fund of interesting but innocent anecdotes, endeared him to a very numerous acquaintance. For some years past he was employed by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to whom he was an invaluable agent by his zeal in promoting that useful undertaking, and at the same time preserving a laudable attention to the interests of those who happened to be affected by it. His death is a public loss, and will be a subject of peculiar regret to the committee of the abovenamed proprietors, who, in this feeble tribute to his memory, are anxious to record his good qualities and their esteem.

At Bath, of an obstruction in the blad-

Der, Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. master of Trinity-college, Cambridge, in which office he succeeded the late Dr. Hinchcliffe, 1789. He took the degree of B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; S. T. P. 1768; was presented to a living in his native county of Lancaster by the Earl of Derby, who had been his pupil in the University. He has left 2000*l.* and some books to his college; his landed property to his brother, with reversion to his son; and his funded property between his two nieces, one of whom kept his house, and attended him to Bath; and 200*l.* and some books to Mr. Davies, one of the fellows and his executor. He was accounted one of the best mathematicians in the University; but published only a single sermon, in two parts, preached before the University, on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1780, on Isaiah vii. 14—16, 1781, 4to; of which see our vol. LI. p. 179. He was buried at Bath.

Suddenly, Mrs. Berridge, wife of Mr. B. farmer and grazier, of Cotesmore, co. Rutl.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Augustus Windfor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

After a long and trying illness, the Rev. Richard Stainby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary le Strand, and brother to the late John-Alexander S. esq. barrister at law.

5. At Windfor, Mr. Cox, many years gunner and keeper of the Round tower.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. Rich. Wright, rector of East Harling, co. Norfolk.

At Tiverton, Devon, after a short illness, Wm. Lewis, esq. a very respectable merchant, and one of the proprietors of the bank in that town.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, in an advanced age, and after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Edyvean, a worthy man.

At Eyebury-house, co. Northampton, aged 73, M^r. John Goude, an opulent grazier there.

Vincent Torks, of Carlton-le-Morland, near Lincoln. He was found drowned in a pond; was 71 years of age, and very infirm in mind and body.

6. At the Bell at Bromley, in his 45th year, Mr. William Poynder, of Great Eastcheap; a man of the strictest integrity and most amiable manners; to which all who ever had connexions with him can bear ample testimony. His death was occasioned by having been thrown from a chaise the week before, by which unhappy accident his leg was broken, which, though immediately set, and the best advice procured, ended fatally, to the great affliction of a large class of friends and acquaintance.

At Budleigh-Salterton, Devon, in his 19th year, Mr. Wm. Jackson, jun. late a midshipman on-board the Intrepid; a spirited young gentleman, and who bade fair to become an honour to his profession.

Mr. James Preston, farmer, of Burton-Lazars, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of J. G. esq. formerly of the council at Calcutta, sister to the lady of Mr. James Piercy, and mother of the late lady of Sir Hen. Dashwood, bart.

7. At Perth, Mr. Laurence Buchan, surveyor of taxes for the county of Perth.

This evening was interred, in the family-vault at Rotterdam, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd; wife of Cornelius L. esq. an eminent British merchant of that city. Her natural serenity of mind supported a long and very distressed state of health; and her benevolence was never exhausted in relieving the distressed, and succouring the helpless and indigent.

8. In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

At his house at Upper Tooting, Surrey, George Wilson, esq.

Rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton-Bryant, co. Bedford, in the gift of the Crown, formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the late Duke of Bedford when ambassador at Paris. He preceded B. A. 1749, M. A. 1753, and B. D. 1760.

At Bristol Hot wells, Archibald-John Macdonnell, esq. of Lochgarrie, in North Britain, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the late 113th foot.

9. At Ashford, Middlesex, Mrs. Adams, relict of Richard A. esq.

10. At her house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Jane Blake.

At Wanstead, Essex, in his 68th year, immensely rich, John Paris, esq. an eminent Russia and Hamburgh merchant.

At Petersham, Surrey, Capt. Geo. Vandouwer, of the royal navy, lately returned from a voyage round the world; an account of which, printed at the expence of the Board of Admiralty, is now ready for publication.

At Melville-house, in Scotland, Wilhelmina, Countess of Leven and Melville; daughter of William Nisbet, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. John Orme, who had been upwards of 53 years master of the endowed school at Melbourne, co. Derby, and had taught father, son, and grandson, in several families in that parish; in which department he conducted and acquitted himself so as to be deservedly esteemed and universally regretted. He was exemplary in the duties of religion, both in public and private, and in his steady adherence to the church-establishment. He bore with fortitude and serenity a short but severe illness, and closed a life of industry and usefulness with the calm resignation of a true Christian.

11. At the village of Bredon, near Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, greatly esteemed and justly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Wakeford, wife of Mr. William W.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Thomas Saunders, esq. of Upper James-street, Golden-square, architect.

12. Mr. John Bullen, brandy-mERCHANT, Morgan's-lane, Toultry-street.

13. At his mother's house at Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, of King-st. Golden-square, brewer.

Of the gout in his stomach, at his house at Bourne, co. Lincoln, in his 67th year, George Pochin, esq. younger brother to William P. esq. of Barkby, one of the present members for Leicestershire. He was colonel of the Leicestershire regiment of militia, deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Lincoln. At the first raising of the militia, in 1760, he was appointed captain, and served till the conclusion of the war, 1763; In 1778 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which situation he served during the American war; and, upon the death of the Duke of Rutland, 1787, was appointed to the command of the regiment. In his public capacity he was deservedly esteemed a good soldier, a faithful, active, and upright magistrate, of inflexible probity, and unwearied attention; and, in the retired walk of domestic privacy, his benevolence and uniform integrity procured him the respect and love of all who knew him. He died unmarried.

14. At her house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Duffield.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged 75, William Myddelton, esq.

At Mears-Ashby, co Northampton, in his 70th year, Mr. John Callis, farmer, &c.

15. At Kensington-gore, in her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Rowles, widow of Carington B. esq. of St. Paul's church-yard.

At Bath, of a consumption, on his return from Bristol Hot wells, James Rees, jun. esq. LL.B. of the University of Cambridge, eldest son of Capt. James R. in the East India service.

At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, David Godfrey, esq.

At Enfield, aged 84, Mrs. Turner, aunt to Mrs. Cotton, of that place.

16. In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. John Danby, professor of music.

In Clarges-street, in her 12th year, Lady Sophia-Amyntor Lambert, youngest daughter of Richard Earl of Cavan.

Henry Jaffray, esq. apothecary to his Majesty's forces in St. Domingo.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Crook, wife of John C. esq. late of Bushey-grove, Herts.

At Mile-end, Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late Rev. Samuel B. of Stepney.

At Leicester, aged 82, Mrs. Lucy Wolferstan, relict of Littleton W. only son (but who died before his father, issueless) of Mansford W. late of St. Asfeld, in Stafford-

shire, esq. She was youngest child of the Rev. Matthew Brown, heretofore of West Leake, in Nottinghamshire, by Lucy daughter of John Davys, rector of West S. aforesaid.

17. At Hammer-smith, after a long and severe illness, aged 23, Miss Charlotte Mellish, third daughter of the late Samuel M. esq. of Shadwell.

18. Mr. Thomas Cahusac, sen. of the Strand; the oldest musical-instrument-maker in and near London.

19. At Newsted-abbey, co. Nottingham, in his 76th year, William fifth Lord Byron. He was born Nov. 5, 1722; bred to the sea-service; and, in 1738, appointed lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Falkland, and afterwards of the Victory, which he quitted just before she was lost. In 1763 he was declared master of his Majesty's flag-hounds. He married, 1747, Elizabeth daughter of Charles Shaw, esq. of Beshthorp, co. Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, William, born in 1748, and died 1749; and William, born 1749, died 1776; and two daughters, Henrietta-Diana, born 1751, and died 1764, and Caroline, born 1755. His Lordship's unfortunate rencounters with Mr. Chaworth, in which the latter lost his life, and his trial and acquittal, 1765, may be seen in our vol. XXXV. pp. 45, 143, 196, 227. On some family-difference with his son, since dead, we have to regret that his Lordship completely dismantled his noble mansion at Newsted, and sold the family-pictures and the timber. It had been, from 32 Henry VIII. 1540, in his family, which originated from Clayton, in Lancashire, and was ennobled by the style of Baron Byron, of Rochdale, in the same county, by letters-patent to Charles I. 1643.

Col. Hely, a gallant veteran, 70 years of age, fell this day in the secret expedition to destroy the canal, &c. at Bruges. After the English had surrandered, a French officer began to strip him of his epaulettes and watch. The Colonel took a pistol from his waistcoat-pocket, and shot him; upon which some French soldiers immediately killed him.

20. At his house at Chelsea, Middlesex, aged 75, Michael Duffield, esq.

At Oxford, after a lingering illness, in his 68th year, Mr. James Fletcher, many years an eminent book-seller there.

21. At his lodgings, No. 9. Orange-street, Leicestershire-square, aged 73 (and not long after some of his last labours were prepared for the press), Thomas English, esq. a gentleman deservedly regretted by the circle of his friends and acquaintance. Mr. E. was a man of very considerable literary talents. His name, it is believed, has not been annexed to any of his writings; but some productions of his pen have been highly esteemed by the public. He appears, however, not only to have

being perfectly pure from the vanity of an author, but nearly to have wanted that degree of allowable ambition, which serves as the usual spur to pursuits in this line. His manners were plain and direct; his temper warm, perhaps hasty: but, in touching on this single imperfection, we have probably discharged the full tribute to the severity of truth. He was a man of the highest principles of honour; humane, generous, and brave. With an exterior in which there were not any pretensions to refinement, he was in all things essentially the gentleman. His disposition was social and benevolent; and he felt, with an overflowing sensibility, any mark of regard to him in another. Though rough to those that offended him, he had a mind tenderly compassionate. It was observable that, to the latest period of his life, he seemed to have preserved, in an uncommon degree, the energy and animation of youth. In the circle of his friends, Mr. Burke was known to be the particular object of his admiration and attachment. He considered him as the greatest man, of which all his extensive knowledge of life or of books afforded him an example. We have to add, that he possessed, very eminently, undiminished and uninterrupted, for a long series of years, the reciprocal esteem and friendship of Mr. Burke—a more eloquent monument (as will be allowed by men of genius and men of honour) than the most laboured panegyric could erect to his memory.

In Denn's-yard, Westminster, aged 66, of a dropsical complaint, Mrs. Mary Clough, who has long kept a respectable boarding-house there for the Westminster scholars.

22. In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, aged 73, Peter Mounier, esq.

Suddenly, at Hurstbourne-park, Hants, in her 17th year, Lady Emma-Maria Wallop, young sister of the E. of Portsmouth.

At Vienna, after a few hours illness, by the breaking a blood-vessel, Mrs. A. C. Graves, wife of George G. esq. of Upper Seymour-street.

24. Mr. Robert Mellish, of Limehouse, ship-builder.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Mellish, relict of the late Samuel M. esq. of Shadwell.

At her house in Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Tate, widow of the late Benj. T. esq. of Burley-hall, co. Leicester.

25. In her 22d year, Mrs. Guilemard, of Wilton-street, Finsbury-square.

At his lodgings in Henry-street, Pentonville, in his 68th year, Mr. Bedwell Law, of Ave Maria lane, where he for nearly 50 years had carried on the business of a book-seller with unblemished reputation.

27. In Bedford-row, after a few days illness, Wm. Leader, esq. of Liquor-pond-street, coach-maker to the Prince of Wales.

28. At Enfield, Mr. Drummoad, gardener and purveyor.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, BREVET. Col. William Esch April 3. Fitzwilliam, of the 1st regiment of the West Riding Yorkshire militia, to be colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long as the said militia shall remain embodied for actual service.

Staff. Major George Vigoroux, of the late Corsican corps, to be major of brigade to the forces in South Britain.

Whitehall, April 4. Field-marshal his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, to be commander in chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Carlton-house, April 7. Sir John Mordaunt, of Trenton-park, co. Cornwall, bart. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) lord warden of the Stannaries, and chief steward of the duchy of Cornwall, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, *vice* Viscount Lewisham.

War-office, April 17. Staff. Capt. Nicholas Ramsay, of the 2d foot, to be major of brigade to the forces.—Lieut.-col. K. A. Howard, of the Coldstream guards, to be major of brigade to the foot-guards.

William Tindale, clerk, to be chaplain of the Tower, *vice* Cowper, resigned.

Whitehall, April 20. John Hay, esq. created a baronet.

War-office, April 21. Staff. Lieut.-col. Alexander Smollett, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, to be major of brigade to the foot-guards.—Lieut.—Le Breton, of the Jersey militia, to be major of brigade to the said militia.

St. James's, April 25. George-Edward-Henry-Arthur Earl Powis, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Salop, *vice* Lord Clive.

War-office, April 28. Staff. Lieut.-col. Charles Stevenson, of the 5th foot, to be brigade major-general to the troops under the command of Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.—Paymasters of recruiting districts: Thomas Barker, esq. to be chief paymaster; Henry Knyvett, gent. to be chief accountant.—To be paymasters: Stephen Cullen, William St. Clair, Edward Nagle, Charles Laton, William Rawstorn Ruffel, Richard Gardiner, Humphry Arden, C. Heathcote, Robert Bentley, Thomas Money, Andrew-Philip Skeene, John Kennedy, Robert Harvey, Charles Campbell, William Fenwick, Robert Mathews, and William-George Daniel, esqrs.

Hospital staff. Apothecary James Leslie, to be surgeon to the forces.

Whitehall, May 5. Right Hon. John-William Anderson, of Mill-hill, Hendon Middlesex, esq. lord mayor of the city of London, created a baronet.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

JAMES PALMER, esq. elected treasurer of Christ's hospital, London, *vice* Alderman Gill, dec.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- April** **DEURY-LANE.**
9. The Castle Spectre—The Follies of a
 10. The Stranger—Blue Beard. [Day.]
 11. Ditto—Ditto. 12. Ditto—Ditto.
 13. The Castle Spectre—The Citizen.
 14. The Stranger—The Pannel.
 15. Ditto—Blue Beard. 17. Ditto—Ditto.
 18. The Castle Spectre—Wandering Jew.
 19. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
 20. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
 21. The Stranger—The Devil to Pay.
 22. Hamlet—Blue Beard.
 23. The Castle Spectre—Comus.
 24. The Stranger—Blue Beard. [Ditto.]
 25. The Gamester—Silvester Daggerwood—
 26. The Stranger—Children in the Wood.
 27. The Count of Narbonne—Silvester Dag-
 - gerwood—The Wedding-Day.
- May 1.** The Stranger—Blue Beard.
2. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
 3. 4. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
 5. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
 7. *Hannab Hewitt*; or, *The Female Crusoe*—
The Inconstant—The Son-in-Law.
 8. The Stranger—The Pannel.
 9. The Country Girl—Bacchus et Ari-
 - adne—Blue Beard. [per.]
 10. The Castle Spectre—No Song No Sup-
 - per. Know Your Own Mind—Silvester Dag-
 - gerwood—Don Juan.
 11. The Stranger—The Citizen.
 14. Hamlet—Blue Beard. [Ditto.]
 15. The Stranger—Silvester Daggerwood—
 16. The Rivals—Blue Beard.
 17. The Stranger—Ditto.
 18. The School for Scandal—Silvester Dag-
 - gerwood—The Son-in-Law.
 19. *She's Eloped*—The Virgin Unmask'd.
 21. The Castle Spectre—*The Escape*—The
Shipwreck.
 22. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
 23. The Castle Spectre—The Anacreontic
Society Reviv'd—The Flich of Bacon
 24. Much Ado about Nothing—The Critick.
 25. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
 28. Isabella—Ditto.
 29. The Castle Spectre—The Liar.
 30. The Italian Monk—The Follies of a
Day—Blue Beard.
- April** **COVENT-GARDEN.**
9. The Raft—The Orphan—*Harlequin's Re-*
 - turn. Ditto—Comedy of Errors—Ditto. [even.]
 13. Wives as they Were, and Maids as they
Are—An Exordium—Love in a Camp
 17. The Raft—Rule a Wife and Have a
Wife—*Harlequin's Return*.
 19. Ditto—The Lie of the Day—Ditto.
 14. Ditto—Secrets Worth Knowing—The
Poor Soldier.
 16. Ditto—Douglas—Robin Hood.
 17. *Curiosity*—British Fortitude and Hiber-
 - nian Friendship—Lock and Key.
 18. Inkle and Yarico—The Rival Sol-
 - diers—The Honest Thieves.
 19. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.
 20. False Impressions—The Waterman—
Retaliation.
 21. The Duenna—Catharine and Petruccio
—*Forecastle Fun*; or, *Saturday Night at Sea*
 23. Beggar's Opera—Raymond and Agnes.
 24. The Heir-at-Law—The Sailor's Prize
—*Blue Devils*. [Agnes.]
 25. The Castle of Andalusia—Raymond and
 26. The Lie of the Day—The Raft—*Har-*
lequin's Return.
 17. The School for Scandal—*Matrimony*—
High Life Below Stairs.
 28. Hamlet—*Hooly and Fairly*; or, *The High-*
land Lad and Lowland Lass—A Diver-
 - tisement. [nes.]
 30. *The Eccentric Lover*—Raymond and Ag-
 - nes. May 1. *They've Bit the Old One*; or, *The Schem-*
ing Butler—The Jealous Wife—May-
 - Day; or, The Little Gipsy.
 2. The Raft—Rule a Wife and Have a
Wife—Raymond and Agnes.
 3. The Suspicious Husband—The Farmer.
 4. King Richard the Third—The Maid of
the Mill. [gem—Oscar and Malvina.]
 5. Hooly and Fairly—The Beaux Strata-
 7. Romeo and Juliet—Cymon.
 8. The Heir-at-Law—*The Quarter-Deck*;
or, *Half an Hour's Fidelity*—*Bothera-*
tion; or, *A Ten Years' Blunder*.
 9. Inkle and Yarico—*Forecastle Fun*—
The Honest Thieves. [nes.]
 10. Lionel and Clarissa—Raymond and Ag-
 - nes. 11. England Prefer'd—The Maid of the
Mill—A Divertisement.
 12. *Voluntary Contributions*—Curiosity—*Flor-*
izel and Perdita.
 14. Much Ado about Nothing—British For-
 - titude—Marian.
 15. Every Man in his Humour—*The Pledge*
of Love—High Life Below Stairs.
 16. The Deserted Daughter—*Britons Roused!*
or, *Citizen Soldiers*—The Follies of a Day.
 17. Love in a Village—*Botheration*—*Vo-*
luntary Contributions.
 18. The Merchant of Venice—The Farmer.
 19. The Busy Body—The Poor Soldier.
 21. The Raft—Beggar's Opera—*Botheration*
 22. Every One has his Fault—Hooly and
Fairly—Lock and Key.
 23. The Widow of Malabar—*Reformed in*
Time—The Honest Thieves.
 24. Fontainebleau—Cross Purposes—The
Poor Sailor. [in Time.]
 25. Every Man in his Humour—*Reformed*
 28. Such Things Are—*The Starboard Watch*—
Harlequin and Faustus.
 29. The Orphan—*Reformed in Time*.
 30. *Disinterested Love*—The Highland Reel

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 24, to May 22, 1798.

Christened.	Buried.		
719	Males 623	}	1333
652	Females 710		
if have died under two years old 363		}	1333

Between	2 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 20	20 and 30	30 and 40	40 and 50	50 and 60	60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100
	166	70	41	119	166	110	60	70	80	66	18

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending May 19, 1798. 1898

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	49	9	00	0	28	0	21	5	25	10	Effex	49	0	22	6	23	8	20	4	23	3
Surrey	51	4	24	0	26	2	22	0	30	0	Kent	48	6	70	0	25	3	9	0	25	5
Hertford	47	10	00	0	26	10	21	3	29	1	Suffex	46	8	00	0	24	0	24	0	00	0
Bedford	44	0	27	6	25	6	19	6	26	8	Suffolk	47	4	23	0	25	0	19	6	24	2
Hunting.	45	6	00	0	25	2	16	8	19	8	Cambrid.	44	1	00	0	24	5	17	1	25	0
Northam.	44	6	27	0	27	2	19	6	23	6	Norfolk	46	10	01	0	23	9	18	0	22	0
Rutland	50	0	00	0	32	0	22	0	27	0	Lincoln	46	6	24	8	25	0	16	5	25	7
Liecester	52	5	00	0	29	8	20	0	28	9	York	49	4	31	8	24	11	18	1	27	7
Notting.	54	3	29	0	30	9	21	9	28	0	Durham	54	9	00	0	00	0	23	4	00	0
Derby	60	7	30	0	30	3	22	9	33	5	Northum.	44	8	25	8	13	3	18	5	20	8
Stafford	56	0	00	0	32	0	24	3	32	9	Cumberl.	55	11	38	3	30	4	24	2	00	0
Salop	52	3	41	6	34	0	24	0	39	2	Westmor.	61	8	40	0	31	2	23	2	00	0
Hereford	49	1	41	8	36	2	21	7	30	1	Lancast.	54	11	00	0	27	4	23	9	30	7
Worcest.	47	2	24	4	30	7	24	8	28	5	Chester	51	0	00	0	31	6	22	4	00	0
Warwick	54	3	00	0	32	0	23	0	33	7	Flin.	50	0	00	0	32	0	19	2	00	0
Wilts	47	8	30	0	30	10	24	8	37	4	Denhigh	56	0	00	0	33	7	17	7	00	0
Berks	49	6	00	0	23	11	22	10	29	0	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Oxford	48	11	00	0	25	1	21	11	26	4	Caruarv	53	0	32	0	24	0	12	6	00	0
Bucks	47	0	00	0	25	0	20	8	25	5	Merioneth	0	27	8	34	5	21	0	39	4	
Montgom.	56	0	00	0	32	0	22	11	00	0	Cardigan	55	9	32	8	33	0	11	7	00	0
Brecon	52	10	44	8	35	3	24	0	00	0	Pembrok.	44	2	00	0	29	10	00	6	00	0
Radnor	51	6	00	0	33	3	21	5	00	0	Carmarth.	64	0	00	0	38	0	13	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

51 8|30 11|29 5|20 7|28 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

43 7|27 4|21 7|17 2|28 11

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	48	8	23	2	30	1	20	9	26	0	9	52	9	32	8	33	10	15	2	28	4
2	46	5	23	0	24	10	18	0	23	4	10	54	4	30	11	21	7	20	3	30	3
3	46	10	21	0	23	9	18	0	22	0	11	61	7	30	11	34	5	18	10	28	4
4	46	10	24	8	24	4	17	1	25	7	12	51	9	30	11	29	5	19	11	30	3
5	49	3	25	8	23	3	19	8	20	8	13	45	11	27	4	21	7	17	9	27	10
6	58	2	38	10	30	7	24	2	28	4	14	48	0	27	4	21	5	16	5	36	0
7	53	7	30	11	28	9	23	4	30	7	15	49	3	17	4	25	0	20	8	31	6
8	55	8	34	10	31	5	17	4	39	4	16	37	8	27	4	20	6	16	0	26	7

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 28.

Fine	42s. to 45s.	Middling	34s. to 41s.	Horse Pollard	6s 6d to 6s od
Seconds	39s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 00s.	Bran	6s. od. to 00s.
Thirds	23s. to 34s.	Common ditto	9s od to 10s od		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 35s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 16s. to 5l. 14s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 16s. to 5l. 15s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	4l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Effex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	2l. 0s. od. to 3l. 6s. od.	Aver.	2l. 13s. od.
Straw	1l. 1s. od. to 1l. 3s. 6d.	Aver.	1l. 2s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 29, 1798, is 70s. 00d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 16lb.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 4s. od.	Lamb	5s. od. to 6s. od.
Ycal	4s. od. to 5s. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 16lb. 2s. 11d.

COALS, Newcastle, 33s. od. to 36s. 6d. Sunderland, 33s. od. to 34s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 72s.—Curd, 82s.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LOND. GAZETTE
 GENERAL EVEN.
 Lloyd's Evening
 St. James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 London Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 The Sun—Star
 London Packet
 English Chron.
 Daily Advertiser
 Times—Briton
 Morning Chron.
 Public Ledger
 Gazette & M. Post
 Courier—Ev. Ma.
 Courier de Lond.
 London Herald
 Oracle & Pub. Ad.
 Morning Advert.
 18 Weekly Papers
 Bath 3, Bristol 5
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn—Bury
 CAMBRIDGE 2
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Chester, Coventry

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



JUNE, 1798.

Cumberland
 Doocaster 2
 Dorchester Journ.
 Derby, Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford, Hulls
 Ipswich
 IRELAND 38
 LEICESTER
 Leeds 2
 Liverpool 3
 Maidstone
 Manchester 3
 Newcastle 2
 Northampton
 Norwich 2
 Nottingham
 Oxford
 Reading
 Salisbury
 SCOTLAND 12
 Sheffield 2
 Sherborne
 Shrewsbury
 Staffordshire
 Stamford 2
 Worcester 2
 York 3

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Embellished with Picturesque Views of BROME CHURCH, in STAFFORDSHIRE ;
 IONTHAM and ST. MARY'S STODMARSH CHURCHES, in KENT ;
 and of CHARLING PLACE, in that County.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street,
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

Days	Wind.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1798.
		Barom.	1. 2.		
1	E calm	29,83	46 48	14 3.4	overcast
2	SE gentle	90	48 49	.2	some passing clouds with sun
3	SE calm	30,16	54 53	.2	a few white clouds
4	SW ditto	20	51 51	.0	a heavy shower
5	SE ditto	0	48 49	2.9	slight showers, A. M. clears up
6	SE ditto	3	50 50	3.0	some very dark clouds
7	SWW ditto	10	52 52	.0	some black clouds, light showers
8	SE gentle	3	51 51	2.8	white clouds
9	SW ditto	29,90	57 54	.9	white clouds
10	W ditto	75	57 54	.0	very black clouds, showers
11	SW moderate	55	49 50	3.4	slight showers
12	SW ditto	33	52 53	2.8	showers
13	W ditto	35	54 50	3.0	white clouds
14	SE brisk	33	53 53	2.8	showers
15	SSW moderate	35	54 53	.9	showers
16	S moderate	55	48 49	.8	fun and pleasant
17	SW ditto	59	58 57	.7	showers
18	SW brisk	98	55 54	.9	white and black clouds
19	SW ditto	96	53 53	.8	overcast A. M. clears up
20	NW ditto	30,10	53 52	3.4	cloudy
21	W gentle	36	53 52	.0	clear sky
22	SE ditto	30	61 57	.0	clear sky
23	S calm	22	60 55	.1	clear sky
24	W gentle	22	60 56	.0	white upon the azure
25	NW ditto	12	58 56	.0	white upon the azure
26	NW ditto	7	58 56	.2	clear sky
27	NE calm	12	61 58	.1	a few black clouds
28	W calm	12	64 60	.0	black clouds
29	SE moderate	12	56 56	.3	sometimes overcast
30	SE calm	6	52 53	.4	some very black clouds
31	gentle	29,90	57 55	.3	frequently overcast

2. Thermometer stands at 60° 4 P. M. Mountain ash flowers, sea gulls on the wing a very unufal height.—7. Laburnham in full bloom.—8. Platanus & acacia about half foliated.—12. Narcissus flowers.—13. Horse chestnut flowers.—14. Land rail creaks.—15. Hawthorn flowers.—17. Golden rod flowers.—21. Frequent whirlwinds. The gad-fly attacks cattle.—22. Harb-bell flowers.—23. Bees swarm.—25. Walnut foliates.—26. The great heat and continued draught have shrivelled the leaves of hedges, &c. and which are full of vermin, as also the gooseberry and currant trees; a great shew of apple bloom, which seems likely to be injured by the droughty season.

Fall of rain this month 0.98 inch. Evaporation 4 inches.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1798.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
	Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in June 1798.		Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in June 1798.
May.	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	63	77	57	30,90	fair	12	54	66	50	30,16	fair
28	62	73	52	,02	fair	13	64	78	62	,13	fair
29	54	63	52	,03	cloudy	14	67	79	60	,16	fair
30	50	56	45	29,99	rain	15	66	78	58	,01	fair
31	54	60	49	,86	showery	16	62	7	62	29,98	fair
1	54	65	60	,78	cloudy	17	63	80	62	,88	fair
2	59	69	58	,80	fair	18	62	76	52	,76	fair
3	60	68	57	,99	fair	19	63	66	54	,65	showery
4	59	69	56	30,15	fair	20	62	67	55	,66	showery
5	61	71	62	,27	fair	21	58	6	54	,78	showery
6	66	72	63	,25	fair	22	60	61	55	30,00	cloudy
7	69	79	59	,29	fair	23	60	68	57	,13	fair
8	57	72	55	,36	fair	24	61	76	59	,16	fair
9	66	73	54	,32	fair	25	63	81	67	,03	fair
10	56	66	56	,30	cloudy	26	67	79	64	29,98	fair
11	55	67	56	,29	fair						





2. CHARING PLACE, Kent.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

(Continued from p 377.)

Sunday, October 26.

WE hired a carriage for the day, at 18 livres, to go to Versailles. Our servant mounted behind, for which service he was entitled to double pay, as he went beyond the *barrières*. The road to Versailles is magnificent; it is in many parts 60 feet in breadth. The Seine accompanies the traveller during a great space in that journey. Amidst the numerous carriages which animate the scene, particularly on Sundays, when well-dressed people are admitted to the chapel-royal, and to the state-dinner, a set of miserable vehicles, called *carrabas*, form the contrast which we have so often observed in this country. This machine is drawn by eight horses, and performs the journey in six hours. Sometimes 20 passengers are squeezed into it, and, after half an hour's struggle, they settle themselves into some position, which the least jolt discomposes. So deficient is this carriage in common conveniences, that in warm weather the passenger is broiled in the sun; if it rains, he is drenched to the skin. As we meant to go and return with the same horses, we were obliged to pay six livres at *Sève*, that the master of the *poste royale* in that place might not be a loser.

The site of the palace of Versailles was originally a deep morass. Louis XIV, whose pride it was to surmount every obstacle, dried the morasses, and, by labour and perseverance, raised a considerable eminence, on which he built a structure which astonishes the most indifferent spectator. It will be sufficient, in order to give an idea of the magnificence of the place, to mention that the house and gardens cost upwards of 30 millions sterling. The single article of lead for the water-pipes amounted to almost a million and a half. Frightened at the enormous sum-total, Louis XIV. burnt every paper that could perpetuate the memory of an expence which was sufficient to ruin whole provinces.

We ranged some time, under the direction of one of the Swiss guards, through the maze of public apartments which compose this astonishing edifice. But the object which particularly attracts public attention is the gallery. The length of mirrors on one side, the view of the gardens on the other, the

paintings, and other appendages of royal magnificence, render this the first room in the world. It is easy to discover in the features of the crowd the different objects which brought them to Court. The look of curiosity and amazement of the stranger, the eager anxiety painted in the face of those who come to catch a ray of royal patronage, and the cynic smile of the philosopher, who laughs at both, can scarcely escape the attention of the observer. At 12 o'clock the king passed to go to chapel. He was preceded by the counts Le Provence and D'Artois. He is of a middle stature, inclined to be corpulent; his nose is aquiline, and his eye beams goodness and affability. We followed him to mass. Here his demeanour did not conciliate our veneration. Except at the adoration of the host, he was, during the whole mass, employed in the most jocular conversation with the Comte D'Artois. The religion of Englishmen receives the most serious countenance from the example of their king, whose devotion, and whole sense of his dependence on the King of kings, have procured him admiration. This levity in a crowned head was, therefore, to us an afflicting consideration.

We returned to the gallery, to see the queen go to her mass, preceded by *Educhs*, and followed by Madame and her female attendants. She begins to be much inclined to the *ex-bon-petit*; but there is a charming sweetness in her looks, and she has a keen and penetrating eye. It might be imagined that she wishes to appear the handsomest woman at Court; for, we could not perceive the least trace of beauty in any of her train.

Our object was to see the public dinner. Our guide, after conducting us through the royal apartments, placed us in the room of the *grand couvert*. It was a court-mourning; and my friends, with two English gentlemen who joined us in the gallery, were dressed in coloured cloaths. The gentleman-usher in waiting desired them to leave the room. Neither prayers nor promises could move him. Two English ladies, whose beauty seemed to place them above the forms of etiquette, were forced to submit to the relentless master of the ceremonies. As soon as they were gone, he came up to me and said, he was surprized to see that I did not follow my company.

I answered, that I was in mourning, and therefore thought myself at liberty to remain. "Sir," said he, "you are in black, it is true, but you are not dressed; you have neither sword nor bag."—"I am an English clergyman; and you have surely too great a sense of propriety to wish me to wear either."—"That, indeed, alters the case," said he; "but you are *anglais*" (in an undressed or lapelled waistcoat). I buttoned my coat. "Even that, Sir, will not do; you have a round hat." My hat was immediately cocked, and placed under my arm. "Sir," said he, "you are so ingenious in metamorphosing your dress, that I shall make no more objections."

The state-dinner consisted of two courses, the first of eight dishes, the second of ten. A desert of ten dishes followed. Every thing was served in gold. Had not the queen's natural affability been exerted in conversation with the lords in waiting behind her, she must have been in an uncomfortable situation at the sight of a good dinner of which she does not partake, although she sits at table with the king. The dinner of ceremony being over, the king retires to dine with the queen in the private apartments. The royal dining room is such as no country-gentleman in England would be satisfied with; for, although it is elegant, it is extremely small.

After this, I was conducted to see more attentively the public apartments, and to view the paintings. Of these there are many in the best style of Raphael, Reubens, the Carrachis, Corregio, Vandyke, besides several excellent performances of the French school. One in particular is highly pleasing to an Englishman, that of Charles I. by Vandyke; from which a print has lately appeared in England.

I re-joined my companions, and we dined together at Madame G——'s. Her son is a polite ingenious young man, who has travelled, and published a Sentimental Tour through Italy, in the manner of Sterne, written with great ease and animation. He is a page of the King of France; an office for which he gave 70,000 livres, and barely receives the interest of his money. He was dressed in the English manner; and he has, like his young countrymen, a marked predilection for English fashions and customs. *Here we met M. V——, a gentleman*

who was formerly engaged in an extensive branch of commerce, and whom Government had chiefly consulted in settling the terms of the commercial treaty with Mr. Eden. In this gentleman's conversation a great knowledge of general politics, and of the particular state of the French finances, was singularly interesting. He told us he foresaw a storm in the political horizon of the kingdom, from which he apprehended fatal consequences.

After a very elegant dinner, and profusion of the richest wines, in paying our respects to which we were indulged with the English perseverance, but without losing the company of the ladies, whose vivacity added new spirit to the sparkling Champagne, and sweetened the rich Constantia, we took a walk to Trianon. Of this seat the gardens are laid out in the English taste, and produce a charming effect, forming a strong contrast to the regular magnificence of the royal palace. It was with great difficulty we could tear ourselves from our agreeable and hospitable friends at Versailles at nine o'clock*. A road of 12 miles in length, regularly lighted every night with *revuebères*, is not the least of those great objects in which this country abounds. Such is the attention paid by the police to the security of the publick, that robberies are scarcely ever committed on this road.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *June 14.*
THAT useful and valuable medicine, Rhubarb, is now cultivated very generally in the common gardens of gentlemen, clergymen, and public gardeners; and this has been obtained in a great measure by short and fugitive communications in and from your Magazine.

It would be a grateful communication to many of your readers, if some of your correspondents would give a few short directions to cultivate the

* Our young friend was at first an admirer of the revolution. "Nous sommes aussi libres que vous"—to quote an extract from one of his letters, in 1789, to the writer of this Sketch—"nous avons bu à votre santé sur les murs fournis de la Bastille." Little did he foresee the consequences. He is now a wretched Emigrant; and the delicacy of his sentiments make him conceal himself in London, where our gratitude can seldom find him out.

purging Senna. In warm sheltered spots of ground, or in the green-house, there is a fair prospect of succeeding; and, without efforts and trial, it is unreasonable to conclude it improbable, as it is shutting the door to all improvement, especially in the rearing of many valuable medicinal drugs in this kingdom.

The Peruvian Bark and its uses might be supplied by the oak-bark taken from clean and healthy oaks felled at maturity, and the bark dried gradually, and sheltered from rain or dews; and, indeed, without that prudent precaution in weathering, it is at this time in many shops used, and sold for the Peruvian, Jesuits Bark, and with general success. V. and B.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

I AM at present engaged in building me a house not many miles from London, which the contractor, who is a carpenter, has undertaken to finish by Michaelmas-day; and, as he is a man of integrity, though he has not subjected himself to any pecuniary penalty, of course he wishes to fulfil his covenant. But, though he pays his men well, and lays nothing unreasonable upon them, yet idleness, and a capricious unsettled disposition of mind, have caused most of his workmen to go astray from him, to plunge themselves into those scenes of London profligacy, in which they may engage without being molested, or even discovered; where their vicious conduct is lost in the general mass; and where there are more resources than one for a supply of their extravagant desires.—Anxious to complete his work, this man very lately went to London, and made his application at several *houses of call* for a certain number of workmen, whom he declared himself ready to take immediately into his employ, to give them good wages, and to establish them in a good airy spot in the country for a considerable time. These houses of call he found generally full at all hours of the day: the guests, some stupified with excess; others so *post-valiant*, as to be resolved to listen to no terms; resolved not to accept 3s. 6d. 4s. or even, for the superior joiners' work, 5s. a day. He has just now declared to me, that he found near as many masters (speaking largely) soliciting, but in vain, as men; not only refusing, but triumphing in their impudent

refusal—saying " 'Tis our time now; "—" We will come when we like; "—" We are not broke yet; " &c. &c. My poor carpenter returned full of disappointment; and my house is absolutely at a stand, without a single workman to finish it. I am not without hopes, Mr. Urban, that these houses of call for inferior tradesmen will be watched with a jealous eye; and pay tables also discountenanced as much as possible—they are very great, and have not the plea of being necessary evils. An attempt has been made, by several manufacturers and others, and also by some active magistrates, to abolish them: it has been done, without any material inconvenience, and with the best possible effect. I trust that the same good consequences will arise from "a word in season" to these publicans. In vain will it be urged, that, if the men were not allowed to assemble at such houses, they would meet elsewhere: not certainly at their own houses, where a *pro-ved wife*, half-starved children, and a hundred other inconveniences, would render their situation very unpleasant. Their satisfaction arises from visiting those places, where the oftener they are seen the more welcome they are; and where the longer they stay the more kindly they are treated. It is quite sufficient for unnatural wretches of this description, if their families (perhaps through the labour of an industrious wife) are kept from being absolutely chargeable to the parish: every thing short of this they are contented to have them endure; and care not to what inconveniences they put their employers, who frequently invent work for them in the winter rather than they should not be employed; setting them about that from which themselves are likely to derive little or no advantage, rather than these ungrateful people should be deprived of a necessary supply for their families.

I will only add, Mr. Urban, that I hope that clause in the amended vagrant act, which considers persons wasting their time and money at public houses, neglecting to seek for work, and refusing it when offered, thereby reducing their families to the necessity of applying to the parish officers for relief, as having deserted their families, and as idle and disorderly, will have its proper effect, and convince these thoughtless people, that it is their duty

not only to earn what they can by honest industry, but to apply their earnings to the purposes which the laws of GOD, the laws of Nature, and the laws of their country, point out to them.

BENEVOLUS.

MR URBAN,

June 4.

"Improbe amor, quid non mortalia peccata cogis!"

VIROIL.

THE second Eclogue of Virgil has given offence to some people*; but, I think, without reason. There is not one immodest expression in the whole piece.

The principal part of the objection is founded on a supposition, that Virgil means himself under the name of Corydon †. But there are many passages in this Pastoral which are inconsistent with his character, situation, and circumstances. He was certainly too modest and too prudent to tell all the world that he had a propensity to a sordid and detestable vice ‡.

Commentators have supposed, that Alexis was the favourite of Mæneas or Pollio. But, if this had been the case, and Virgil had intended to characterize himself under that name, he would have been guilty of great indelicacy and impertinence, in attempting to seduce Alexis from his master, his own illustrious patron and benefactor, by offering presents to the youth, and giving him the following pressing invitation:

"O tantum libeat mecum," &c.

"O, leave the noisy town; O, come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me."

DRYDEN.

And again, repeating his invitation:

"Huc ades, ô formose puer."

"Come hither, beautiful boy."

It is evident, from the beginning of the Eclogue, that Corydon, supposed to be Virgil, had no pretensions to desire the company of Alexis. He had not obtained his affection, nor had he received him as a present from his master. Alexis was still the favourite of

* See Mr. Wilberforce on the corruption of human nature. Practical View, p. 29.

† Corydonis in personâ Virgilius intelligitur. SERVIVS.—Amabat Virgilius puerum. RUMUS, &c.

‡ Virgilius ob verecundos, & virginales mores vulgo Parthenias est appellatus. CERALDI Dial. IV.

his lord, *delicia domini*; and Corydon had no reason to flatter himself that his invitation would be accepted: *nec, quid speraret, bobat*. Under these circumstances the Poet would have assumed a liberty very unbecoming his character and situation.

Corydon, in order to prevail on Alexis to "live with him," tells him he does not consider who he was: *nec qui sim quevis, Alexi*. Such a consideration would have been preposterous in Virgil; for Alexis could make no comparison between his noble master and the humble poet which would not have had a direct tendency to frustrate his expectations. He could not, therefore, consistently with common sense, have boasted of his consequence.

Corydon, however, informs Alexis, that he is no ordinary shepherd; that he had beautiful herds of cattle; and numerous flocks in the mountains of Sicily.

"Quam dives pecoris nivei, quam lactis abundans!"

[agnæ.]

Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus
"How rich in snow-white cattle, how in milk

Abounding! On Sicilian mountains rove
A THOUSAND lambs of mine." TRAPP.

Can this be applied to Virgil? Impossible.

He assures him, that his person is not disagreeable; that he is not afraid of standing in competition with Daphnis, who, in the fifth Eclogue, is extolled "to the skies," and supposed by some annotators to represent Julius Cæsar*. He tells him, moreover, that he will teach him to emulate the great Pan, who is said to have charmed all the gods by his wonderful skill in musick †.

Can it now be imagined that Virgil alludes to himself under the name of Corydon? Or that he would have indulged his fancy in such vain and ostentatious representations of his consequence, his riches, his person, and abilities? The supposition is absurd, and only founded on the gross conceptions of some tasteless commentators and superficial readers.

* "Ad sidera notus,

Formosus pecoris custos, formosior ipse." V. 43.

"In quinto bucolico cædes Cæsaris destituit." Scal. in Euseb. Chron. p. 155.

Vide Servium, Ruzum, &c. "It is not improbable that the Alexis was published before the death of Julius Cæsar." WARTON.

† Hom. Hymn. ad Panæ.

The truth of the matter seems to be this: the second Eclogue is a mere fiction*, an imaginary soliloquy, and, in many places, a direct imitation of Theocritus. The Poet probably took his idea from the twenty-third Idyllium; or from the eleventh, in which Polyphemus is introduced complaining of the cruelty of Galatea†.

Virgil, however, as if he meant to expose the folly and madness of indulging an irregular passion; not only describes the fears, jealousies, and torments, attending it; but, at the same time, makes the shepherd lament the wretched effects of this idle pursuit, and particularly its destructive influence on his private concerns. While he had been cherishing his amorous frenzy, he had neglected his fountains, his garden, and his vineyard.

"Eheu, quid volui misero mihi!"

"Wretch that I am, what have I done!"

"Ah Corydon, Corydon, quæ te DEMENTIA cepit!" &c.

"What frenzy, Corydon, invades thy breast!

[undrest.

Thy elms grow wild, thy vineyard lies
No more thy necessary labours leave;
Renew thy works, and offer-baskets weave."

WARTON.

Virgil seems to have taken uncommon pains to describe the disastrous effects of love in all its irregular modifications. In the eighth pastoral he makes Damon call it *malus error*, "a fatal error," representing its mischievous nature, and exemplifying its horrid consequences in the case of Medea.

"Nunc scio quid sit amor: duris in cotibus illum," &c.

"I know the love! on horrid Imarus born,
Or from cold Rhodope's cold entrails torn;
Nurs'd in hot sands the Garamants among,
From human stock the savage never sprung.
Relentless love the mother taught of yore
To bathe her hands in her own infant's gore."

WARTON.

In the tenth Pastoral he exposes the various resolutions, the conflicting passions, and the inglorious condescensions, which love, the tyrant of the human heart, had produced in a soldier, his friend and patron, Cornelius Gallus. He calls it *crudelis amor*, *infernus amor*, and "an incurable fury."

"Tanquam hæc sint nostri medicina furoris!"

* Written, as the learned Heyne supposes, *ingenii causâ*. † See also Idyll. III.

"As if these sports
Could prove a medicine to my frantic pain."

TRAPP.

In the third Georgic, v. 209—285, he describes the fierce and irresistible impulse of love in the animal creation. In the fourth book of the *Æneid*, he pathetically displays its tragical effects on the female heart, in the most exalted station, in a haughty queen, where it is stimulated by hope, fear, disappointment, indignation, rage, and despair. In the second Eclogue, the subject of our present consideration, he places this universal passion in a new light, in a point of view, which was at that time peculiarly reasonable and interesting, by introducing a shepherd indulging an extravagant fondness for one of his own sex, and lamenting the mischievous effects of his folly, or, as Virgil calls it, "his madness."

So far then are we from finding this admirable poet, encouraging any criminal passion, "any vile affection," in the second Eclogue, that we may consider this piece as an oblique and delicate SATIRE on licentious love.

I shall conclude these observations, with a remark made upon the subject by Dr. Trapp, which that excellent critic; Dr. Warton, quotes with approbation: "I dare say no person, unless monstrously debauched beforehand, and so being a tempter to himself (which he may be in reading not only innocent but sacred things), had ever an ill thought suggested to him by the reading of this Eclogue."

* * * In my next, I shall probably offer some apology for Cicero, who has likewise made an observation which has been brought to prove the corruption of human nature. EUSEBIUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

THE person who addressed you twice, in the course of the present year, under the signature of Montem, has received, no matter how, a very honourable private communication, of a nature highly gratifying to his feelings, from one of your correspondents; for whom Montem has left a letter with your printer (being ignorant of the enquirer's address) on a very important subject. It will be expedient for the person applying for Montem's letter to demonstrate that he is properly authorized to receive it. The good sense of your correspondent will at once point out to him the necessity of adhering strictly to this regulation. MONTM.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 20.*
THE inclosed is an original juvenile poem, written by the late Mr. Shenstone, of the Leafowes, when on a visit at Harborough, near Broome, the residence of his uncle Dolman. The annexed view of the old church at Broome (*plate I.*)*, and the bell in the tree (which I well remember), are copied from a sketch in my possession taken by Mr. Shenstone in 1739, which I shall be glad to see engraved to accompany the poem.

To the Memory of W. G. Parisb-clerke at Broome.

O, White †, that travel'st the church-yard,
 Mark what this stone doth tell;
 And, if thou but unletter'd art,
 Sit down a while and spell.

Thou art, God wot, both high and strong,
 And think'st not yet to die;
 Lo! here Death bid me all along:
 Just such an one was I.

Death makes the stoutest mortal start;
 Few are courageous then;
 Yet, when I saw I must depart,
 I boldly cry'd Amen.

I wot not well how others can
 The folk to Heaven bring,
 For well I trow I was the man
 That led them in a string.

I hawk'd, and hem'd, and sung, and spit,
 And vex'd my throat full sore;
 Some when I sung were pleas'd at it,
 And some when I gave o'er.

Certes there are that hum a tune,
 And sing a song right well;
 Yet sure no song was like my psalm,
 No music like my bell!

To praise the Lord I did abound,
 So far as Sternhold goes;
 And, lest my lips should spoil the sound,
 I prais'd him through my nose.

Tho' now, o'erwhelm'd with mire and clay,
 The pit doth me retain,
 Yet do I hope to see a day
 Of getting up again.

Just so, when folks at church are found
 (For this is good and wise),
 There is a time to sit you down,
 And eke a time to rise.

And, oh! may ev'ry reader kind
 Bestow one tear or sigh;
 For, sure, 'twill touch him near to find,
 That mortal man must die.

* The new church was engraved in your vol. LXIII. p. 790.

† So in my copy; but I think it may be mistaken for, *right*.

And die he must, 'tis vain to plead,
 Wit, scholarship, or pride;
 Great Sternhold—Hopkins—both are fled,
 And I their Servant dy'd! W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May 8.*
HAVING met with a curious ruin in the town of Charing, in Kent, I have sent you the inclosed sketch of it, (*fig. 1.*) hoping you will think it worth a place in your Magazine. Harris, in his "History of Kent," speaking of Charing, says, "Here was an antient seat or house of the archbishops of Canterbury, which was much augmented, and well repaired by that great Prelate, Archbishop Morton." A little farther on he says, "there is a tradition, that the old palace, here abovementioned to belong to the archbishops, was once King John's."

There are some parts of the palace which are built of brick and stone; and, as they appear more modern than the rest of the buildings, I suppose them to be the additions and repairs made by Archbishop Morton. Over a door there is cut in stone the date 1586. But the chief part of the buildings, which are of flint and stone, have the appearance of much greater antiquity.

If any of your correspondents, who are well acquainted with the antiquities of this kingdom, can afford any farther information respecting this antient edifice, through your Magazine, they will much oblige, G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Banks of Ken, May 1.*
BEING fond of travelling, I lately amused myself in a short excursion through the Western parts of North-Britain. I cannot express the delight I felt in contemplating the bold and romantic scenery which peculiarly characterizes that part of our island; and which, to the Naturalist and the Poet, presents objects infinitely more interesting than the richest scenes of cultivated nature. The stupendous mountains of granite, which every where strike the eye, afford awful monuments of those revolutions by fire which the earth must at some period have undergone. And the Antiquary is often forced to bow with reverence at those venerable ruins where the Druids worshipped their gods, and taught the pure precepts of a simple morality to a rude and honest race.

Amid these dim recesses, undisturb'd
 By noisy folk, or discordant vice,
 Of Nature sung they, and of Nature's God,
 These

These rural pleasures, however, exquisite as they are, will, I doubt, be little felt or relished by those who have all their lives been cooped up within the narrow confines of the Metropolis. The Philosopher, who has been accustomed from his infancy to artificial objects, is apt to consider the delight which the lover of Nature experiences, to be merely an ideal charm, which exists only in the fond fancy of the Poet or the Enthusiast. Nor is he less in danger of error in his moral conclusions. Familiarized merely to the pomp and luxury of the "great City," he is apt to suppose that all mankind are rapidly carried down the fatal streams of degeneracy and corruption; to contrast the puny race of cockneys, he rencontres in Bond street or Hyde-park, with the ancient sons of the mountains, whose frames were braced by temperance and toil, and whose hearts were ever open to benevolence and honest virtue.

But, sir, these prejudices will vanish when he takes a minuter survey even of his own island. Let him view the Scotch peasant on his native mountains, and he will perceive the same honest and virtuous heart, cased in the same vigorous frame. To use a favourite stanza of Mr. Cowper, he will perceive,

"An honest heart close button'd to the chin,
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart
within."

It is not a very unusual thing in this part of Scotland, to see a peasant healthy and vigorous in the 80th year of his life. Lately visiting that romantic county of Scotland which goes by the name of Galloway, I met with a very curious fact, which strikingly confirms these remarks, and with which I shall finish my letter. After a journey over very steep and rugged mountains, I found myself at the side of the beautiful river Ken, which washes the most fertile plains of this county. It happened on that day, that a *fête-champêtre* was to be celebrated on its banks in honour of a bridge, the foundation of which had just been laid with great malonic pomp. I had the honour of being one of the party at this rural feast. Observing a groupe of old men making extremely merry at one of the tables, I enquired of the gentleman who presided at the feast, who they were, and why they were

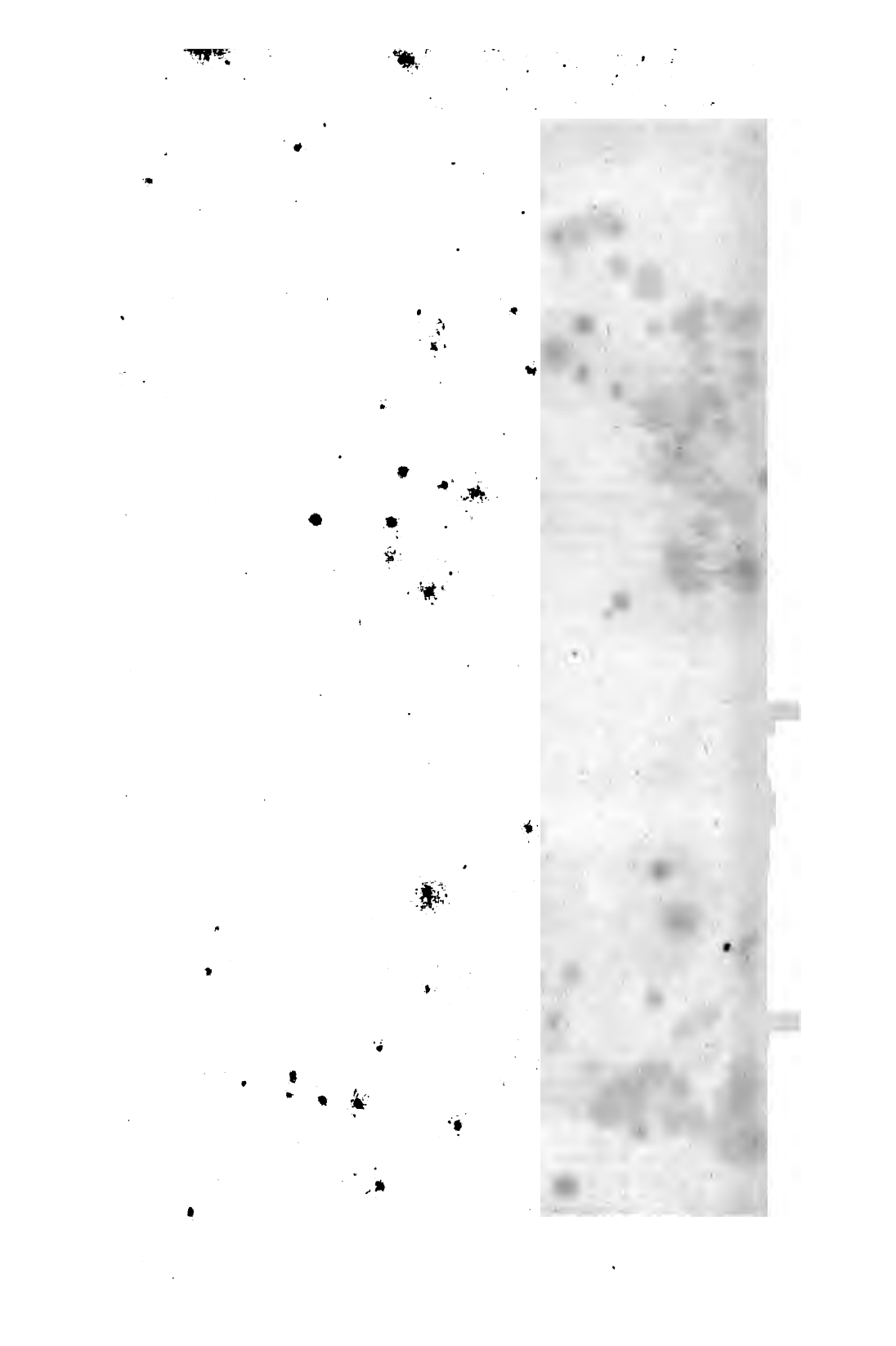
placed together? He informed me, that they were 17 old men, inhabitants of the small burgh of New Galloway, in his own estate, whose ages exactly amounted to 1264 years*; the whole inhabitants of this little town being only 270 souls. I believe, sir, there is not a town in Europe, of the same number of inhabitants, where so great a number of old men could be mustered, all in good health; and it affords a striking proof of the salubrity of this beautiful part of Scotland, as well as of the temperate lives of its inhabitants. Naturalists affirm that country to be most healthful where the atmosphere is kept in continual circulation, and where there is no stagnating waters. Hence the high hills which form the bold features of this country, and the number of streams which wash them on all sides, cannot fail to make it equally healthy and romantic. For, the pure air which the peasant breathes from his great elevation animates the spirits, braces the nerves, and strengthens the vital principle. W. G.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

IT has become the fashion to suppose that the present Century will close with the year 1799; an idea too palpable to impose on the most ordinary understanding, unless upon such as are determined to oppose all conviction. As well might the ingenious sophist attempt to persuade that the sun is the moon; or that black and white are precisely the same colours.

Agreeing with N. G. p. 401, in his premises, I have not the least hesitation in drawing an opposite conclusion. In 1798 for example: I admit that we say (and say properly) *one thousand*, though we are in the *second* millenary; *seven hundred*, though in the *eighth* century; *ninety*, though in the *seventh* decade of years in this century; and *ninety-eight*, because we are in *that* year. Why else are our *Almanacks* said to be for the year 1798?

* Bailie M'Millan, 77; Bailie Clugitor, 76; Bailie Murray, 75; Bailie Martin, 73; Andrew Muir, 78; William M'Clymont, 70; William M'Naught, 70; William Steinton, 70; Robert Sinclair, 75; John Barber, 80; Alexander M'Cluer, 75; Thomas Scott, 75; Robert Garmory, 77; William M'Clieve, 72; Kenneth Turner, 76; David Gyle, 72; Samuel M'Caw, 73.





LIGHTHAM, A.W. drawn 1782.



St. Marys Stedmarsh, A.W. drawn 1782.

I agree with the Edinburgh Chronologist that we start from the point of 0; but the *nothing* year is the absurdest part of the *paradox*. We are in the *first* year the moment we start into existence; and *year the first* must be completed before we can commence the *second*; and so on to the *denunti*, *savanti*, or *hundredth* year, each of which must be completed to make up the *dozen*, the *score*, the *century*, &c. and so on *ad infinitum*.

The Calendar in the Common Prayer is nothing to the purpose. A century is equally a century whether it begin at 0, at 1, at 50, 99, or 100. Thus, we might say a man lived a century who was born Jan. 1, 1698, and died Dec. 31, 1797; as he would then have lived completely through a period of *one hundred years*. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

THE following diary is copied from an interleaved Lilly's *Merlini Anglici Ephemeris*, or Almanack for the memorable year 1649. The writer, from what appears herein, had an employment in the State, and was not a careless observer of the passages of his time. I thought the remarks too curious to be concealed, or consigned to oblivion; and, therefore, offer them for insertion in your Magazine, where the information that is contained will be communicated to the publick, and may throw some little matter of light upon the obscurity of that hypocritical and fanatical period. The writer's pious ejaculations I have omitted; as likewise many trifles which only concerned his own affairs.

1649. Jan. 27. "King Charles was condemned to die, Sergeant Bradshaw being lord president of the council.

30. "King Charles was executed at Whitehall gate by one of Col. Hewson's men."

The whole of February is taken up with the business of the writer at petty sessions in and about Essex, where he resided.

March 1. "Went to Rumford at the marriage of Mrs. Priscilla Femiger with Major Lego, one of Col. Pride's regiment.

26. "Sat at a commission of sewers at Barking; after which the Lord Cheock's family dined with me."

Setting at commissions, petty sessions about Wanitead, Rumford, Woodford, and enquiries after forcible entries against a Mr. Littleton, of Northok-

enden hall, in which the soldiery interfered, and prevented his sending nine persons to prison, occupy the whole of April; during which time he writes, on the 20th, that he had 16 of the general's company by billet quartered at his house. These were withdrawn by the 30th, when only 10 of Col. Hewson's men were left with him.

"I bought 11 quarters of oats at London of Mr. Goodyear, for which I paid 19s. a quarter, and sent my own cart for them.

May 2. "Sat at London with the commission of state about the Forest wood.

9, 10. "I kept court at East and West Ham. *Barnels* and *Plays*. [Qu.] The soldiers left my house, and were sent to London.

17. "A general fast through the kingdom; a fanatical sermon at Rumford.

22. "I went to Chelmsford, to a general meeting of the commissioners, to settle the pay of the army; and home at night.

"600 of the best oaks in Waltham forest felled by order of the committee, to build ships. Upon view found 700.

"Paid 9 days wages to two workmen to cut out the wood, at 3s. a day, 1l. 7s. My horse and cart and three men work for 9 days at 13s. 4d.

28. "An order sent me, as surveyor of the woods in Waltham forest, from the committee of revenue, to sign out 24 loads of timber to be employed for the repair of the court-house, bridge, and prison, in Rumford town; which was accordingly done. All the trees were felled near to Havering park pale. The lops were my fees.

June 1. "Sat at Rumford with the committee for settling the taxes equally both upon real and personal estates.

2. "Two troopers of Major Brown's, of the General's regiment, came to quarter upon me; one being, as he said, a quartermaster."

The remainder of this month was employed in attending various courts as well in London and Westminster as in Essex, and viewing timber for selling, and giving notice of *spoils*.

A vast of small business is recorded in July, shearing of sheep, crying of stray heifers, and receiving Governor Gilb. Gerrard and his lady at his house at *Marks*; when he concludes with remarking, that the trustees, the 31st, apply to him to go to the king's jewel-house at Whitehall, to look over, take an inventory, and appraise, all the plate therein; when I find the writer intimate with Lord Moulson.

Aug. 13, 14. "At the Tower of London, to inventory the plate by order of the trustees for the sale of it.

15. "Commaned by Sir Henry Mildmay and the trustees to give up all under my charge.

27. "A thanksgiving day and dinner kept at Mr. Smyth's, at West Ham, for his deliverance, and the rest of the committee, that were imprisoned at Colchester.

Sept. 3. "I dined with Sir Hen. Mildmay at Wanstead*, and killed a buck.

11, 12. "At London, soliciting the council of state to get allowance for my office in the jewel house.

13. "Sir Thomas Cheeke chosen the third time justice of the peace at Rumsford by the consent of all the tenants; after which hear Mr. Simon Ashe preach a sermon."

From a memorandum, it appears the writer had himself refused the office.

"The trustees for the sale of the king's personal estate brake the crowns, and demolished all regalia and signs of monarchy; *See crowns*, the bracelets, the globe and sceptre; the king's imperial crown. The queen's and King Edward the Sixth's crown were kept in the jewel-house in the Tower. Two other crowns were at Westminster."

Nothing occurs worth noticing in September, save that he memorandums a meeting of able and true householders to go in a deputation to meet the General at Bow; and sets down some trifling incidental expences attending Sir Hen. Mildmay at Somerset-house about that business.

Oct. 11 the writer keeps as a day of thanksgiving at home for the recovery of his son, who returns again to his studies at Cambridge.

15, 16. "At London with the trustees, Deliver all the plate out of my office at Whitehall to be melted into coin."

Attending the committee of revenue, and signing and surveying the felling of wood, occupy the whole of November; and I may venture to say, that his name was Mildmay, and that he was nearly related to Thomas Pury, esq.—No official occurrences are mentioned in December, only that he had 300*l.* given him in compensation for the loss of his place in the jewel-house, and Mr. Gerrard's place in the petty bag office, then worth 400*l.* *per annum.*

H. LEMOINE.

* Sir Henry Mildmay, of Wanstead, was master of the jewel-office to King James I and King Charles I. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

AS the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine afford a fund of entertainment and useful knowledge, I frequently peruse them with a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction. At p. 292 of vol. LXIV. in some particulars of the will of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. by an Old Correspondent. is the following erroneous account of an intended legacy:

"I am well informed his executors have supplied the blank in his will by giving the Humane Society 500*l.*"

One of the earliest governors of this admirable institution, and an old friend of the deceased, wishes that his widow and daughter had permitted the executors to have paid the intended legacy; it being the general opinion, that the testator had accidentally omitted the specific sum. The omission is the more remarkable, as, in his life-time, he had exhibited many eminent proofs of philanthropy and benevolence. This family will reflect a peculiar honour upon his memory, by evincing their regard for an Institution whose merits attracted the attention of Mr. Bond Hopkins. X. Y. X.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

ON the death of that respectable clergyman, Mr. Cadogan, a paragraph appeared in one or more of the papers concerning him; which paragraphs spoke all and every thing that could be spoken in a few words*. It were to be wished that the same and the following lines had been inscribed upon a tablet that is reported to be erected to his memory in one of the churches of which he was incumbent †. I shall here subjoin both the character from the news-papers of January, 1797; and likewise the lines to which I refer, and which are said to be the joint production of some respectable persons who highly esteemed him.

"On Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, 1797, after a few days illness, in the 46th year of his age, died the Hon. and Rev. William Bonley Cadogan, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and vicar of St. Giles's, Reading. In him were united the scholar, the gentleman, and the true Christian. By his death the Church of England has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the poor an inestimable friend."

* See vol. LXVII. pp. 166, 215.

† It is p. 196.

"In Obitum Gul. B. Cadogan, S. Egidii
Red. Vic. &c. &c. &c.

"Pastorem gregibus charum, miserisque
parentem,

Sic medio in cursu, mors inimica, rapit!"

"Halt thou, relentless Death, thus snatch'd
away

A Shepherd to his flocks most truly dear;
A father to the poor! thy vanquish'd prey
E'en in the middle stage of life's career!"

"At retinere virum, terrestri motus amore,
Matorum coeli gaudia inire velim!"

"But could I wish, by earthly motives lur'd
Of friendship or regard, if that's the whole,
For heaven and heavenly joys matur'd,
Here to detain a Christian's faithful soul!"

Yours, &c. A. U.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

THE plagiarisms of Sterne have of late engrossed the attention and research of the Learned World; and, by the labour of Dr. Ferriar and others, that fascinating writer has been strip'd of many of his borrow'd plumes. His fa-mous originality and wit have shrunk from the test of enquiry; and the sorry reputation of a servile imitator is almost all that remains of that once celebrated author. The charge I have to alledge against him does not amount to the high crime of downright plagiarism, only to the misdemeanour of borrowing without making any acknowledgement; an offence of which Sterne is frequently guilty.

The following quotation from Burnet's History of his own Times may, perhaps, pluck another quill from Sterne's wing, and prove that, besides his thefts from Burton, which were of an enormous magnitude, he was in habit of making free with the apophthegms of other men, which, when varnished and disfigured with the dramatic style, he put into the mouths of his own heroes.

"He used often to say, that, if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn; it looking like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all as an inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion in it. He added, that the ostentatious tenderness and care of friends was an entanglement to a dying man; and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance." (Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. II. p. 259; ed. 8vo).

This passage from Burnet relates to the death of Leighton, who abdicated the archbishoprick of Glasgow, and was a man of most exemplary

piety and virtue. His character was in every respect the reverse of Sterne's; and, as such, it is but justice to rescue his opinion from an artful usurper. I shall now quote the passage in Sterne which, it is my opinion, originated from Burnet.

"Was I in a condition to stipulate with death, as I am at this moment with my apothecary, how and where I will take his glister—I should certainly declare against submitting to it before my friends; and, therefore, I can never sincerely think upon the mode and manner of this great catastrophe, which generally takes up and torments my thoughts as much as the catastrophe itself; but I constantly draw the curtain across with this wish, that the Disposer of all things may so order it, that it happen not to me in my own house—but rather in some decent inn. At home, I know it, the concern of my friends, and the last services of wiping my brows and smoothing my pillow, which the quivering hand of pale affection shall pay me, will so crucify my soul, that I shall die of a distemper which my physician is not aware of: but in an inn, the few cold offices I wanted would be purchased with a few guineas, and paid me with an undisturbed but punctual attention." (Tristram Shandy, vol. V. chap. 30.)

The most bigoted admirers of Sterne will scarcely be able to deny that this passage is stolen from Burnet. Strip it of its insel finery, its flowing periods and affected wit, and little will remain but what belongs to Burnet, or rather to Leighton. I could add more on the subject; but learning or criticism would be ill-bestowed on what must be evident to the most superficial observer. R. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Middleton, near Ban-*
bury, Sept. 25; 1797.

IN your review of Dr. Townson on the Apocalyptic Babylon, in vol. LXVII. are some mistakes of the press which destroy the sense.

P. 689, col. 1, l. 17, for "not," read "intitled."

Ib. l. 53, "reality indulged," r. "real city indulging."

Ib. col. 2, l. 30, "words of the prophecy," r. "word of prophecy,"

Ib. l. 41, "unfavourable," r. "answerable"

P. 690, col. 2, l. 2, "as," r. "on."

In the title and other places, where your reviewer writes "Romish," the author's word is "Roman;" and "Babylonian," not "Babylonish." I take

I take this opportunity of correcting one mistake in the tract itself. "Watson," p. 41, n. 1, and in the Index, should be "Wharton," whose letter on renouncing the errors of Popery will be worth reading while there are any Papists remaining in the kingdom.

Permit me to submit a query to your Antiquarian correspondents. In Fleetwood's "*Eleuchus Annualium*," under the word *Kallender*, is the following article: "Kal. Euesques de Lincoln et Counte de Kent, 14 H. VII. 29. a." I was in hopes to find the matter more at length in the year-books; but I searched them some years ago without success, and have consulted some gentlemen learned in the law, without obtaining, what I greatly wish, an explanation of the article.

R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 20.*
THE following lines are transcribed from a blank leaf in a copy of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, printed in 1639; where they seem to have been written soon after the date of the book. Who was the author of them, and whether they have ever appeared in print, I do not know; but, perhaps, some of your correspondents may inform us, if you think such lore not unworthy of being preserved in your Magazine. I inclose in brackets the words of which I am doubtful, as the hand is in some places very difficult to make out.

"Aske mee noe more whither doth stray
The golden automes * of the day;
For, in pure love heaven did prepare
Those [powers †] to enrich your haire.

"Aske mee noe more where Jove bestrowes,
When June is gone, the blushing rose;
For, in your buties Orient deepe
All flowers are in their caves atleepe.

"Aske mee noe more whither doth haste
The nightingale when May is past;
For, in your sweete deviding throats
She winters, and keepest warme her note.

"Aske mee noe more where those starrs
light
That downwards fall in darkest night;
For, in your eyes they set, and there
Fixed become as in their ipheare.

* The atoms, if I am right.

† This can hardly be the word, though it seems like this. One would guess gems, jewels, spangles, pearls, &c.

"Aske mee noe more if East or West
The Phenix builds her spicie nest;
For, unto you at length she flies,
And in your fragrant bosom dyes.

"Aske mee noe more of North or South
When fly those [vapours] from your mouth;
For, unto heaven they are hurld from hence,
And soe become Jove's frankincense.

"Aske mee noe more in what place are
The curall and the ruby [rare];
[For them] what neede any * more search
be made,
When in your lips they may be had."

Accept a few miscellaneous strictures on your LXVIIIth volume.

P. 112, b. Mr. Shaw refers to Cæsar's "B. G. i. 5." should it not be ii. 6? for, there are no such words as those which he cites in the other passage. But still, how does this *vallum* discovered in Staffordshire "verify the words of Cæsar" in speaking of encampments in other countries? Was it not a common practice of the Romans to fortify their camps with a *vallum* as well as a fosse?

P. 215. The word βαπτισμος in Eccclus. xxxiv. 25, where it has the literal sense of "washing," will not avail much to illustrate 1 Cor. xv. 29, where it is used in the secondary or technical sense of baptism. As to this much-disputed passage of St. Paul, there is an unfortunate, but perhaps unavoidable, ambiguity in our English version, which is not in the original. "Baptized for the dead" may be either "instead of the dead," or "for the sake of the dead;" but the last of these only is the meaning of the Greek. Whatever may be the strict and critical sense or resolution of this expression, your correspondent D. H. p. 388, has, no doubt, given the general import truly. It is implied, that, "if the dead rise not at all," the baptism in question is vain or fruitless. That baptism, therefore, must be in hope that the dead shall rise. Baptism is, in every view, on account of death. We are baptized into the death of Christ. We are baptized because we are dead in sin, and thereby pass from death to life; into a state, which, if we fulfil the conditions of the covenant, will infallibly lead us to a glorious resurrection and life everlasting.

P. 595, b. There are many Latin manuscripts written as late as the year 1500. What may be "the age of the

latest" Greek "manuscript" I do not know.

P. 730. R. Duff quotes the interpolated copy of Ighatius's Epistle to the Smyrneans; Bishop Horne quoted the genuine work.

P. 747. Wheatley on the Common Prayer, of which a new edition was lately printed at Oxford, will probably satisfy a Constant Reader in regard to Val'entine, St. Swithen, &c. "The origin of the barber's pole" is given in your vol. LXVI. 612; and, at p. 618, former explanations are referred to.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May 18.*

ALTHOUGH I am conscious that what I am about to undertake may be contrary to the general design of your Magazine, yet I hope that the following reflexions may not be refuted either by yourself or your correspondents.

At this present critical period, when England is not only alarmed by the threats of an invasion from a foreign enemy, but likewise from the intestine broils of which we daily have but too frequent accounts; when, above all, Religion bleeds at every vein from the repeated wounds she has received; when in our neighbouring hostile nation her altars are thrown down, her priests reviled, and the same horrid perturbation which Atheism has caused there seems impending over *our* heads; should not every true lover of Christianity and his country stand forth and endeavour, as far as lay in his power, to impede the progress of so erroneous and so horrible a doctrine as Atheism. I will endeavour, as far as I am able, Mr. Urban, to delineate the influence and origin of Atheism in the human heart. We all know that Nature has made the human mind so fickle, so fond of novelty, and, with respect to what I am here treating upon, so obstinate, that if any new idea (let it be ever so absurd) captivates the mind by its novelty, so tenacious are we of it, and often so obstinately prepossessed in its favour, that by no means it can scarce ever be eradicated. Such is the human mind with respect to the present subject. It may be demanded, why some of the most learned men have ever entered the dark and winding labyrinths of this erroneous system. Nothing can be more obvious: and yet, to those who have not discerned

the reason, it will seem incredible. The thirst of glory and reputation are the general characteristics of a man whom Nature has gifted with vast natural abilities. The zeal with which he burns to find out something which remains as yet undiscovered prompts him to attain things which are far above his reach. It is this, Mr. Urban, that is the prime source and fountain-head of Atheism: it was this that induced Voltaire, Montesquieu, Jean-Jaques Rousseau, and others, to contemplate whence God could proceed. The more they did so, the more they were perplexed; they forgot that they were mortals, and they contemplated till they at last denied a—God! Would it not have been a considerable addition to their reputation, had they confined their philosophy within its due limits, and done as that illustrious and truly great philosopher Simonides did, who, the more he was urged to disclose his opinion of the Deity, the more declared himself to be in the dark? The progress and influence of this new doctrine among the lower classes of people in France was very great; and, if the first men of genius were Atheists, what otherwise could be expected from those who were inferior both as to abilities and rank? I need not trouble yourself or correspondents with an useless digression on the extreme folly and contradictions in Atheism; I only beg leave to add (to shew on what ill grounds this system of philosophy was laid) that Rousseau would, in one discourse, extol the glory of God almost equal to the divine Psalmist, and, perhaps, in a subsequent one, curse the Almighty with the most horrible imprecations that man could utter. If such are the grounds on which Religion is laid in any country, what can be expected to subsist but all the horrors of anarchy and confusion? C. K.

Mr. URBAN, *May 19.*

THE real existence of Atheism is a subject of so much doubt, and, if it should exist, the arguments advanced against it are so numerous and convincing, that I think it unnecessary to increase their number by any attempts of my own. But, though it be admitted that Atheism does not actually exist, there are too many who boldly profess principles, not only incompatible with the purity of the Gospel, but even with the dictates of Nature.

tural Religion. It must be an important subject of enquiry to the serious Christian how such persons generally meet death. A case has occurred within these few months which the interests of true piety require to be made public.

A gentleman of very distinguished talents, well known for the laxity of his principles, and the licentiousness of his conduct, died in the course of the last year at a very advanced age. The gradual approaches of death he bore, fully sensible of his situation, with perfect tranquillity; but, when the last trial arrived, when he stood on the very brink of eternity, all his resolution forsook him; though free from pain, he became restless and disturbed; and his last hours he spent in the agonies and horrors of remorse, craving that mercy which his mind, divested of every resource, told him he had so little deserved. What, in those bitter moments of self-accusation, what would he have given to have been spared but for a short space of that time which he had employed to such evil purposes? Happy, however, will it be, if the awful lesson which the end of this miserable man offers to our consideration be not inculcated in vain. Let those who riot in the luxuriance of health bear in remembrance that this man was once like themselves. But let them also remember, that his health, his attainments, and the sophistry of his tenets, saved him not from the most excruciating mental pangs, at a time too when all the consolations of conscious rectitude, and all the animation of a well-grounded and lively hope, are requisite to support the throbs of convulsed and expiring nature. A CHRISTIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

May 19.

IT has long been matter of surprize to me, and to several of my friends (who, like myself, are admirers of the Fine Arts), that, notwithstanding the number of our ingenious countrymen, who have travelled into Italy for the avowed purpose of studying Architecture, none of them should have formed the design of publishing engravings of those choice specimens of ornament in that art, which are only to be seen in that country. I am happy, however, to congratulate the publick as well as myself on this design being now form-

ed, and in some degree executed, by Mr. Tatham, the architect. He, as I understand, a young man possessed of considerable ability and attainments in his profession; and, when a pupil to Mr. Holland, acquitted himself with so much satisfaction to that gentleman that he liberally promoted his travels to Rome. I have, therefore, no doubt of his talents being equal to the work he has undertaken to perform; indeed, for the specimens he has already published, I have formed a high idea of his merit; for, it is only justice to say that, in point of accuracy and freedom of drawing, they are not inferior to the etchings of Piranesi.

The work consists of a collection of etchings, executed by Mr. Tatham from the original drawings made by himself during his residence in Rome, in the years, 1794. 1795. 1796, selected from the Museum of the Vatican and other celebrated repositories of works of art in that city. The first number (which is the only one at present published) consists of 6 plates, comprizing the following beautiful and chaste examples from the antique, viz. an Egyptian sphinx, a console, two rich festoons, a bathing vase, an altar with an arabesque frieze, and a grand Chimera.

I was induced to become a subscriber to this work from the specimens of his designs which I have with pleasure noticed this year in the Exhibition, and which are entitled to considerable praise. This drawing of a mausoleum and chapel seems to be nobly conceived; there is an air of grandeur and solemnity about it, which is perfectly characteristic of that species of building, and which proves the mind of the Artist to be warmed with genius, chastised and corrected by the study of the pure and classic examples of Antiquity. I feel with confidence such a collection will be found useful and instructive, intending to fix the national taste on the solid and scientific foundation of the Ancients; and that it will meet its due encouragement from a country that has never been wanting in discernment to appreciate, and generosity to reward, the merit of the Artist.

Apprehending this information might be acceptable to several of your readers, I desire you accept it from one who begs leave to subscribe himself,

An Admirer of the Fine Arts.

N^o.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

IGHTHAM, in Kent, is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Rochester, of the yearly value of about 200l. The church (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) is dedicated to St. Peter, and anciently paid 9d. chrism rent to the mother-church of the diocese. Textus Roff. p. 219.

Under an arch, on the North side of the church, there is a tomb of free-stone, having on it a very ancient figure at full length of a man in armour, ornamented with a rich belt, sword, and dagger, his head resting on two cushions, and a lion at his feet. Over his whole breast are his arms, *viz.* a lion rampant Ermine, double queued. This is by most supposed to be the tomb of Sir Thomas Cavne, who married Lora, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Morant, knt. He was originally extracted from the county of Stafford. He probably died without issue; and his widow re-married with James Peckham, of Yaldham, esq. His arms, impaling those of Morant, were in one of the chancel windows of this church. Philpot, p. 142.

The parish of Ightham is very narrow, but extends about four miles from North to South; the high road from Sevenoaks and Westram towards Maidstone crosses the parish Eastward. The village of Ightham is situated on it; and the church stands at the N. E. corner of the village.

A fair is kept in this parish upon the Wednesday in Whitfun-week, which is vulgarly called Coxcombe-fair. Kilburne, 153; Hasted's Kent, vol. II. p. 249, &c.

In your vol. LIX. p. 26, is an account of Mr. Selby's monument in Ightham church.

ACCOUNT of STODMARSH, and its Church, from Hasted's History of Kent, Vol. III. p. 650.

THE village, which is very neat and pretty, stands on a kind of green. It is situated very low, at the extremity of the upland, below which the parish extends Northward over the marshes, called Stodmarsh Level, as far as the river Stour. South and Westward it extends from the village about a mile. Very near the church, Eastward, is a small stream, which is the boundary of the parish, on each side of which is a large marsh or

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swamp overgrown with alders and willows, almost all of which is in Wickham parish. The court-lodge is situated in a bottom close to the marshes, about a quarter of a mile from the village South-westward, and above it an open pasture down of about ten acres, over which the road leads to Canterbury. The upland is very hilly, and not very fertile. There is but one small piece of coppice wood in it, which belongs to Stodmarsh court. There are about 16 houses in the parish. A fair used to be held on Whitfun Tuesday, but it has been for some years discontinued.

There are not any parochial charities.

Stodmarsh is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of Bridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but small, consisting of one aisle and a chancel, having a low pointed turret at the West end, in which hang two bells.

This building is remarkably long and narrow, and seems very antient, especially the chancel. In the aisle is a stone coffin-shaped, having on it a cross with four pomels. Near it a stone with an inscription in brass, the figure lost, for William Barnevyle, ob. 1464. In the chancel is a memorial for Anne-Mary, daughter of William and Amy Courthope, ob. 1702, æt. 8; one for Godfrey Courthope, ob. 1686; another of William Courthope, esq. ob. 1727. Against the North wall is a monument of William Courthope, of Stodmarsh court, esq. ob. 1727, æt. 75. He married the only daughter of Peter Godfrey, of Hodiford, esq.; by whom he had two sons, Godfrey and William, who both died infants, and three daughters, Amye, Anne-Mary, and Sarah. Amye married John Hoges-son, of Provenders, esq.; and Sarah married John Jull, of Ash, who both survived him.

Arms as above-mentioned.

In the North-west window of the aisle is a very delicate figure of the Blessed Vrgin crowned, with the child in her arms; and the figure of a woman, with the head of an old man lying on her arm: both beautifully done.

In the year 1384, the church of Stodmarsh was valued at 4l. After the dissolution of the hospital [of poor priests in Canterbury], it was valued at 9l.; and, in 1606, at 16l. It is at

the clear yearly certified value of 30l. but, by the augmentation from Mrs. Taylor's legacy, paid by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. to which was added a like sum from Queen Anne's bounty, it is now worth 60l. In 1588, here were 62 communicants; in 1640, the like.

John Bance, LL. B. was inducted in 1744, ob. Nov. 2, 1786.

Allen Fielding, B.A. Nov. 3, 1787.

Mr. URBAN, *Witchester*, April 12.

A WRITER, under the signature F. S. A. having twice attacked me in your Miscellany on the subject of Mr. Wyatt's election into the Society of Antiquaries, permit me to say a few words on that subject, which, in vindicating me, may perhaps tend to clear up the matter itself, that has long been debated between two opposite parties. With respect to the great majority that appeared for him at the second ballot, of which your correspondent boasts, vol. LXVII. p. 1089, I should certainly admit this to plead strongly in favour of the above-mentioned gentleman's merit, if his friends had made use of no means to mislead the judgement, or inflame the passions of the voters, on one side of the question, and to prevent the information, to which they were entitled, from being laid before them, on the other.

Amongst the numerous friends of the successful candidate, I observe that not one has attempted to answer the arguments of the veteran H. D. vol. LXVII. p. 118, who is himself a host amongst modern Antiquaries, and has learning enough, if distributed into equal portions, to qualify 143 candidates for seats in the Society, as his numerous works prove. My opponent urges, p. 930, that, "my arguments, p. 638, are not applicable to the question, unless I can shew that the Society was instituted for the sole purpose of studying the architecture of the middle ages, to the exclusion of the Antiquities of Greece and Rome." Now, Sir, I think I can demonstrate that the arguments which D. H. and myself have employed are to the purpose, and are conclusive on the point in question, unless F. S. A. or some of the other friends of Mr. W. can shew that the Society was in no sort instituted for studying the Antiquities of the middle ages, and that the preservation or the destruction of them

ought to be a matter of perfect indifference to them.

By their charter of incorporation it appears, that the Society was instituted to cultivate "the study of Antiquity, and the history of former times" in general. Hence information of every kind, relating to facts that have taken place in distant ages, is a proper subject of their enquiries; and the monuments which are capable of affording, in any degree, such information, ought to be the objects of their esteem and veneration, whether these are classed amongst Jewish, Grecian, British, Roman, Saxon, or Gothic Antiquities; though it is plain, that such as more immediately relate to our own history, and are best calculated to "improve our minds, and excite us to virtuous and noble actions," which the charter states to be the end of our studies, ought to be to us the most valuable.

Again, Sir, judging from the practices of the Society, I presume, that a tolerable proficiency in any one branch of ancient learning is a sufficient qualification to be a member of it. Hence, I own, I should blush to object to the election of Mr. W. or of any other architect of eminence, who, from the nature of his profession, must be conversant with the ruins of Athens, Palmyra, and Rome, did I not judge him to be otherwise disqualified for the situation in question. But, Sir, if a person, however great his learning or his merit may be in one line of Antiquity, has dishonoured, disfigured, destroyed, and is in the constant practice of dishonouring, disfiguring, and destroying, the most venerable sepulchres, and the most instructive monuments of Antiquity, in another line, other people may judge for themselves; but I, for my part, should conclude that he could not become a member of the Society, consistently with the end of its institution, and that he could not, without a violation of his honour, subscribe the obligation which is required of every member by the statutes, ch. II. p. 25. For, I think it obvious, that it is impossible such a person should ever, by his individual talents and exertions, "promote the honour and interest" of that learned body in the same degree that he would unavoidably injure them by disgracing objects which they must venerate, and by destroying or confounding the subjects of their study. Thus, if ~~they~~, if ~~possible~~,

if William of Wykeham, or if Richard Poore himself, the architect of the cathedral, and the founder of the city of New Sarum, had survived until the present time, and stood forward at the present day as a candidate at Somerset-house, would it be proved against him that he had been in the habit of destroying former monuments of Antiquity, whether Pagan or Christian, whether British, Roman, or Saxon; for example, if he had emptied all the barrows on the adjoining plains, and huddled together cartloads of the remains of British heroes, who had slept in peace in their own sepulchres for 2000 years, into new-fashioned barrows of his own construction; or, had any one of the aforesaid illustrious personages presumptuously undertaken to improve the architecture of Stonehenge, by making and opening of one end of the temple and disposing the stones of the interior circle in two parallel lines beyond it, so as to add as much as possible to the length of the structure, at the same time carrying the altar-stone to the extremity of it; or, had he been convicted of destroying all the Roman intrenchments that fell in his way, or altering their figure; I declare, for my own part, that I should think myself bound to give him my black ball, though I should see the white one in the hand of every other member; and in that of the Patron himself, his Sacred Majesty.

With respect to my minor proposition, namely, that the eminent Architect alluded to (for whom I entertain an unfeigned respect, and to whom I would cheerfully vote, if it were in my power, every other palm except that of an Antiquary) has dishonoured the tombs, to an extent that is not generally known, of those personages who claim a peculiar veneration from the students of Antiquity, such as that of the abovementioned Richard Poore; that he has demolished, mutilated, confounded or altered, innumerable of the most beautiful and instructive monuments which this country has to boast of, and that without obtaining any one advantage, which was expected from these destructive measures; this proposition, I say, which seems to be tacitly admitted by F. S. A. has been proved by the learned D. H. in your Miscellany some years back, and has been more amply and invincibly demonstrated in a certain dissertation "*On the modern Style of altering an-*

cient Cathedrals;" which, in the beginning of last November, was delivered to an Officer of the Society to be read to the members of it, but which he declared should not be read until after the ballot upon Mr. W. had taken place, as he said it was calculated to injure his election. That dissertation, Sir, may perhaps still be laid before the publick; in which case the Learned of the present and of succeeding ages will be more fully enabled to judge of the present question, as likewise to determine whether F. S. A. or myself is more anxious for the true honour and interest of the Society of Antiquaries.

I cannot finish the letter without a few words in answer to your correspondent, who denies that my comparison of the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*" with the cowardly Arus is just; and who maintains, that "the attack which he has made" upon innumerable individuals "is honorable, and in the face of day, as the opponents may shoot their dart, and each feel the point of the weapon," vol. LXVII. p. 1005.—So might the heroine Camilla, when she was tugging at the fatal shaft which her lurking assassin had lodged in her breast, have shot a random arrow and wounded him by accident; but will any one say that they fought upon equal terms? If I am not justified in despising anonymous censure and abuse, I have the satisfaction to observe, that all men of sense and reputation are in the same error with me. Again, if the character of a Satirist does not require that he should openly avow himself; then Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, then Dryden, Boileau, and Pope, did not understand what belongs to that character. Finally, if an attempt to deprive any man of his good name or opinion in the estimation of the publick is not to be scouted, unless the accuser stand forward to avow his charge, and to give the defendant an opportunity of examining a character, his motives, and his consistency; then the jurisprudence of this and of every free country is founded upon a wrong basis, which essentially requires this condition, where objects, that many persons esteem to be comparatively trifling, namely fortune and personal safety, are at stake. Your correspondent cannot conceive what advantage it can be of to any one, who is attacked by satire, in making his defence, to know who his opponent is; I will mention to him

him two or three of these advantages. If the satirist is a notorious bad character, the person attacked will not attempt to vindicate himself, but will rather glory in the abuse, because *the bad man's censure is extorted praise*. If the writer be a wrong-headed or otherwise contemptible character, a man of reputation will rather submit to his injustice than contend with an unworthy foe. Lastly, if the lampooner proves to be an inconsistent character, one who acts in opposition to his own professions and principles, and who injures his own cause, as I believe to be the case in the present instance, the defendant has a short and secure means of repelling and reuniting the charge of his adversary. I defended the French Clergy in your pages from one false and malicious charge of this anonymous libeller, as a respectable writer has also done in your present volume, p. 303, because that falsehood was calculated to do mischief amongst a class of people who are apt to take up such assertions upon credit, and whose opinions were of consequence in that particular case; but, with respect to my own character, as a writer of common abilities, and as a Christian of common humanity, I shall leave it to the mercy of the publick, until this literary Arons has the courage to shew his face; at which time I pledge myself to prove at least that he is the persecutor, and not I. I will not rhyme with him; but I shall not be afraid to reason with him, at least upon that subject.

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*
HAVING often remarked the difference that many astronomical observers make in regard to the distance of the North star from the Pole: in White's *Cœlestial Atlas*, he makes the delineation $88^{\circ} 11'$, or its distance $1^{\circ} 49'$; others make it much more, as far as $2^{\circ} 10'$, which must be owing to some defect in the method of observing: it occurred to me to take the angle on a large scale, by observing the star when it came to its due East and West point, by its bearings at those times on the horizon, and by supposing a plumb-line dropped perpendicular from the star's place at those times. Therefore, with my eye at a due distance from a perpendicular pillar, I observed, on a wall that was at the distance of about 80 yards from it,

the place where the star cut when it came due East, and the same where it cut on the wall when it was due West. I then fixed marks on those parts of the wall; so that at those times I saw the pillar, star, and mark, on the wall in one line. I have repeated those experiments many times on different nights for more than a year, as convenient, when the star came due-East or West, choosing moonlight nights for the greater certainty of seeing my marks on the wall, and measuring the angle in the day time contained between those marks, coinciding with the greatest East or West appearance of the star; and I found that angle full $5^{\circ} 33'$; therefore, the star's variation from the Pole must be $2^{\circ} 46\frac{1}{2}'$, and the delineation upwards of $87^{\circ} 13'$.

Any observer, that wishes to repeat the experiment, may do it very well by looking at the side of a door, if it is truly perpendicular. And it may be tried on dark nights by means of a lantern nearly covered up, shewing to the observer only a small spot of light, and placed in a field, or any open space, at a distance from the door, moving the light so as to be in a plumb line under the star when it is due East or West, a mark being left in the spot where the light was, so as the angle may be measured in the day-time.

I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for a description of Storer's *Delineator*, which is an improved *camera obscura*, together with an account of the lenses and mirror used therein, by which the objects are thrown so beautiful and sharp on the rough glass, and in such a superior manner to the common *camera*. F. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 13.*
IPERUSED with peculiar pleasure the very sensible, elegantly composed, and modest, address of Miss Watts, on her proposed translation of *Tasso*. It gives me peculiar satisfaction, in this frivolous age, to find another of our fair countrywomen devoting her talents to useful literary avocations. And a fairer field to display them to the greatest advantage she could not possibly have found than that which she has chosen. Much as I esteem Mr. Hoojer's translation, and much as I respect his talents, yet I think that another version of *Tasso* will in no one respect be unpleasing to the publick.

I sincerely

I sincerely wish her translation may meet with every encouragement; and I flatter myself the work will be duly patronized by her own sex.

Yours, &c. PHILAETHES.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

I N answer to your correspondent, p. 392, who is desirous of knowing a remedy for the bite of that dangerous reptile the viper, I beg to acquaint him that the fat of the animal, or viper-oil, which may always be had at Covent-garden of the viper-catchers, is said to be the only specific used by them, and considered as infallible. A gentleman of my acquaintance says, that he has known goose-grease applied to the limb bitten, and well rubbed-in, cure dogs: and I was told by another that, in the Highlands of Scotland, where they are said to be very numerous in the extensive heaths of that country, the people apply a common oatmeal poultice, which soon disperses the swelling. In the East Indies, where serpents of every species, and of the most deadly nature, abound, they have their conjurers, who pretend to cure the bite of the Gomunda, or hood-snake, by charms; but there is nothing they rely so much upon as an immediate application of the actual cautery, where it can be done with safety; and I have myself witnessed its beneficial effects in more than one instance. But that neither of these remedies can be depended upon as specifics to the venom of the viper, and to prevent its spreading itself into the habit, the following relation will shew.

I had the misfortune to be bitten last summer by a viper on the outside of my right leg, a little above the ankle. I did not see the reptile, as I was among some shrubs at the time, which concealed it from my view. I imagine I must have trod upon it, as it was basking in the sun. I felt a smart burning sensation, accompanied at first with an intense itching, which soon went off, but the burning continued, which I could only compare to the action of a caustick. I looked for the animal, but it was gone. There was a spot of blood upon my stocking, the size of half a crown. As I was not far from my house, I immediately went home, and, on taking off my stocking, I perceived the part swelled and livid to the circumference of two inches, with two punctures made by

the teeth of the reptile; and there was a degree of numbness to the touch. I ordered a large case-knife to be made red hot, and immediately cauterized the entire surface of the part swelled with my own hand; and, to make sure, applied the knife a second time. I think that this operation was performed within less than a quarter of an hour from receiving the bite. I then anointed that foot and leg well with viper-oil, and the whole surface of my body with common olive-oil, both which I repeated that evening, and applied a poultice of bread and milk and oil to the wound. I continued the same applications, and repeated the oil universally three times the next day. My ankle and the lower part of my leg swelled considerably, became very painful; and, the second morning, I found the joint so stiff that I could not move it, and it was with the utmost difficulty I could get down stairs; and the burning heat in it was so great that I could not bear it under the bed-cloaths. I now began to be rather alarmed, and sent for my surgeon, who seemed to think the precautions I had taken sufficient, and that the pain and swelling might be occasioned by the cautery, and dressed it as a common burn. I felt from the first a degree of irritability and quickness of pulse, and want of rest, and a sinking in the bed as if my head wanted support, although sustained by two pillows and a bolster. The third evening I felt my extremities unusually cold, although the weather was uncommonly warm, the thermometer, in a Northern aspect, having been that day above 80. On going to-bed, I had the same sinking sensation, and soon after was attacked with a violent burning pain and contraction of the stomach and *præcordia*, as if the whole region was compressed with a hot iron ligature, attended with palpitations of the heart, great difficulty of breathing bordering on suffocation, spasms, cramps, and numbness, darting from the centre to the extremities of my hands like electrical shocks, with a disposition to contract, which I exerted my utmost muscular force to counteract. I was in such torture that I did not expect to survive till the morning. I took 40 drops of juniper peppermint, and repeated the dose, without relief. My wife would have sent for my doctor, but, as he lived at the distance of eight miles,

miles, I told her that it was needless, for that I should be either dead or well before he could come. She then fomented my stomach with flannels wrung out of hot water; and at the end of an hour I felt some ease, and the above symptoms gradually went off. I then took a large wine-glass full of Clarke's gout cordial, and immediately felt the blood run warm to my extremities, which till now had remained cold. When I related my sufferings to my doctor next morning, he said that, if an absorption of the poison had taken place, I should feel it in the lymphatics; and, on feeling the inguinal gland, I found it hard, sore, and swelled to the size of a nutmeg. I had likewise a slight numbness from my chin extending up to my right ear, accompanied by a slight degree of puffiness. This soon subsided; but the gland in my groin continued sore and enlarged for several weeks. At first the wound had only a gloety waterish sanious discharge; but, in about ten days it began to mend, but continued uncommonly irritable and sore till nearly healed, which did not take place till full seven weeks from the accident. The skin remained of a yellowish jaundice-like hue, wherever the swelling had extended, for a considerable time after, with a purplish spot and soreness about the angle; and I felt a considerable degree of weakness in that angle, with a slight numbness in my heel, till January last, full six months from the accident. I had several blind boils and blotches come out upon that leg and thigh, and one on the opposite angle, in the course of my cure. I felt a great degree of languor and lassitude for above a month, with a loss of appetite.

You will see from the above narrative, Mr. Urban, that no precautions can be considered as an effectual security against the bite of these dangerous reptiles. I took nothing internally. No doubt, the viper-oil and unctious wares of service; but I attribute my recovery principally to the cautery, which, I am persuaded, must have destroyed great part of the poison; and I have the fullest conviction in my own mind, that my life was preserved by that application, which I would strongly recommend to all persons who may be so unhappy as to experience the like misfortune; and I have no doubt that it would be equally effectual with sni-

WM. YOUNG.

* * V. and B. says, "A solution of common salt in warm water, applied early, and continued some time to the wound, is the best application."

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

AS it may perhaps be suggested, that the best key to Bishop Hofssey's Charge, p. 371, is the absence of his name from the publication by the Roman Catholics in the Gazette of June's; it will be but candid to state, that his usual residence is in London, and not at Dublin.

Mr. Quinston does not seem to be acquainted with the views and account of Cowdray-house, published by the Society of Antiquaries in their *Vestige Monuments*, III. 33—37.

Martin Hill, p. 372, does not appear to have published any Sermon; which, considering the state of printing at the time, and the zeal for promoting the Reformation by the press, is rather extraordinary.

Your travelling correspondent, p. 382, mistakes greatly in calling the considerable market-town of Hensley a peasant village; and again, in saying, p. 383, that a few of the Pomfret marbles were found in the ruins of *Herulanum*. That subterranean treasure of Antiquities was not discovered when Lord Pomfret formed his collection; to which, I believe, they were hardly added after his death, which happened 1753.

P. 385, col. 1, l. 14, r. lapidem.

P. 394, col. 2, l. 27, r. seroteria.

Compare S. B.'s serpent, p. 373, with one in St. Leonard's forest, Suffex, 1614; one at Saffron-Walden, 1669; and one much later on Lexden heath, Suffex. Brit. Top. I. 355; II. 291, 2.

P. 397. The story of Sir James Douglas carrying the heart of Robert Bruce to the Holy Land, at the dying request of that prince, and being slain on his passage by the Moors, whom he joined the Spaniards in attacking, is fully attested by Barbaour, P. 018art, and Fordun, as cited by Lord Hailes, in the Annals of Scotland, II. 134—6. But what puts it beyond doubt is the passport granted to him by our Edward III. Sept. 1, 1329, in his journey "*versus terram sanctam in auxilium Christianorum contra Saracenos cum corde domini R. regis Scotie imper defuncti*," in Rymer's *Fœd.* IV. p. 400. Add to this also the heart in the Douglas arms. It should, however, be observed, that David Hume, in his History

History

History of the House of Douglas, p. 51, says, that Douglas carried the heart in a gold box to Jerusalem, and "solemnly buried it before the high altar there, and was slain by the Moors *in his return*." Some other motive must, therefore, be found for the borrowing to large a sum of money by one of the Lockharts, 1323. Might it not be to assist his sovereign in the defence of his rights against Edward?

Being lately in company with a clergyman, whose duty it is to preach in a camp, he expressed his surprize that he could not meet with any sermons published relative to such duty. Be so good as to acquaint him, that William Agar, chaplain to the 20th regiment of foot, and rector of South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, published 14 sermons in 1790, 1799, on military devotion, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, May 13.
IN the Life of Sir Henry Wotton, by Isaac Walton, I think I have discovered what might occasion Gray's writing his beautiful and affecting Ode on a distant View of Eton College; and, as many purchasers of the Gentleman's Magazine may not have a ready access to that book, and the paragraph alluded to is not long, and will certainly not be deemed tedious, I have the less scruple in desiring you to insert it in your Miscellany. The reason of the application is, that I wish to submit to the judgement of your readers the plausibility of my surmise.

Sir Henry, though provost of Eton, was not educated in that seminary, but trained a Wykamist. And, on the summer before his death, when he was returning to Eton from a journey he had made to Winchester college, we are informed by his biographer, that he suggested to his friend and companion the underwritten reflexions:

"How useful was that advice of a holy monk, who persuaded his friend to perform his customary devotions in a constant place, because in that place we usually meet with those very thoughts which possessed us at our last being there; and I find it thus far experimentally true, that at now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sate when I was a boy, occasioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me; sweet thoughts indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures without mixtures of cares; and these to be enjoyed when time (which I therefore thought *slow-paced*) had changed my youth into

manhood. But age and experience have taught me, that these were but empty hopes: for, I have always found it true, as my Saviour did foretell, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' Nevertheless, I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreation, and questionless possessed with the same thoughts that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death."

Needle's must it be to cite from Gray's Ode the lines in which there is, as I apprehend, a striking coincidence of ideas with those uttered to his friend by Sir Henry Wotton, though the thoughts are expanded and pleasingly embellished by the ingenious Bard. But, with your leave, I will subjoin an apparent inconsistency in Johnson's criticism on this Ode, and on the Elegy in a Country Church-yard.

"The prospect of Eton college," writes the Doctor, "suggests nothing to Gray which every beholder does not equally think and feel. His supplication to Father Thames, to tell him who drives the hoop or tosses the ball, is useless and puerile. Father Thames has no better means of knowing than himself." Lives of the Poets, IV. 477.

By which sarcastic remark it is plain that Johnson meant to depreciate what most others will deem an excellence, and what he himself applauds when reviewing the other poem, p. 485.

"In the character of his Elegy I rejoice to concur with the common reader; for, by the common sense of readers, uncorrupted with literary prejudices, after all the refinements of subtilty, and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetical honours. The Church-yard abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo."

Johnson probably gave way to this hypercriticism, from the prejudices, literary and personal, which he so notoriously indulged. W. & D.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER VIII.

AFTER Aristotle there were only three physiognomists who wrote in the Greek language, *viz.* Polemon, Adamantius, and Melampus. The only fragments remaining of these are very rare. I have perused them all with some attention, though I have neither of them by me at this time. Polemon was an Athenian; but, as

miles, I told her that it was needless, for that I should be either dead or well before he could come. — She then fomented my stomach with flannels wrung out of hot water; and at the end of an hour I felt some ease, and the above symptoms gradually went off. I then took a large wine-glass full of Clarke's gout cordial, and immediately felt the blood run warm to my extremities, which till now had remained cold. When I related my sufferings to my doctor next morning, he said that, if an absorption of the poison had taken place, I should feel it in the lymphatics; and, on feeling the inguinal gland, I found it hard, sore, and swelled to the size of a nutmeg. I had likewise a slight numbness from my chin extending up to my right ear, accompanied by a slight degree of puffiness. This soon subsided; but the gland in my groin continued sore and enlarged for several weeks. At first the wound had only a gloeity waterish sanious discharge; but, in about ten days it began to mend, but continued uncommonly irritable and sore till nearly healed, which did not take place till full seven weeks from the accident. The skin remained of a yellowish jaundice-like hue, wherever the swelling had extended, for a considerable time after, with a purplish spot and soreness about the ancle; and I felt a considerable degree of weakness in that ancle, with a slight numbness in my heel, till January last, full six months from the accident. I had several blind boils and blotches come out upon that leg and thigh, and one on the opposite ancle, in the course of my cure. I felt a great degree of languor and lassitude for above a month, with a loss of appetite.

You will see from the above narrative, Mr. Urban, that no precautions can be considered as an effectual security against the bite of these dangerous reptiles. I took nothing internally. No doubt, the viper-oil and unctions were of service; but I attribute my recovery principally to the cautery, which, I am persuaded, must have destroyed great part of the poison; and I have the fullest conviction in my own mind, that my life was preserved by that application, which I would strongly recommend to all persons who may be so unhappy as to experience the like misfortune; and I have no doubt that it would be equally effectual with animals.

WM. YOUNG.

* * V. and B. says, "A solution of common salt in warm water, applied early, and continued some time to the wound, is the best application."

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

AS it may perhaps be suggested, that the best key to Bishop Husey's Charge, p. 371, is the absence of his name from the publication by the Roman Catholics in the Gazette of June 1; it will be but candid to state, that his usual residence is in London, and not at Dublin.

Mr. Quinon does not seem to be acquainted with the views and account of Cowdray-house, published by the Society of Antiquaries in their *Vestige Monuments*, III. 33—37.

Martin Hill, p. 372, does not appear to have published any Serpents; which, considering the state of printing at the time, and the zeal for promoting the Reformation by the press, is rather extraordinary.

Your travelling correspondent, p. 382, mistakes greatly in calling the considerable market-town of Hensley a pleasant village; and again, in saying, p. 383, that a few of the Pomfret marbles were found in the ruins of *Herulanum*. That subterranean treasure of Antiquities was not discovered when Lord Pomfret formed his collection; to which, I believe, they were hardly added after his death, which happened 1753.

P. 385, col. 1, l. 14, r. lapidem.

P. 394, col. 2, l. 27, r. acroteris.

Compare S. B.'s serpent, p. 373, with one in St. Leonard's forest, Suffex, 1614; one at Saffron Walden, 1669; and one much later on Lexden heath, Essex. Brit. Top. I. 355; II. 291, 2.

P. 397. The story of Sir James Douglas carrying the heart of Robert Bruce to the Holy Land, at the dying request of that prince, and being slain on his passage by the Moors, whom he joined the Spaniards in attacking, is fully attested by Barbaour, P. 101 Mart, and Fordun, as cited by Lord Hailes, in the Annals of Scotland, II. 130—6. But what puts it beyond doubt is the passport granted to him by our Edward III. Sept. 1, 1329, in his journey "versus terram sanctam in auxilium Christianorum contra Saracenos cum corde domini R. regis Scotie nuper defuncti," in Rymer's Ford. IV. p. 400. Add to this also the heart in the Douglas arms. It should, however, be observed, that David Hume, in his History

History

History of the House of Douglas, p. 51, says, that Douglas carried the heart in a gold box to Jerusalem, and "solemnly buried it before the high altar there, and was slain by the Moors on his return." Some other motive must, therefore, be found for the borrowing so large a sum of money by one of the Lockharts, 1323. Might it not be to assist his sovereign in the defence of his rights against Edward?

Being lately in company with a clergyman, whose duty it is to preach in a camp, he expressed his surprize that he could not meet with any sermons published relative to such duty. Be so good as to acquaint him, that William Agar, chaplain to the 20th regiment of foot, and rector of South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, published 14 sermons in 1760, 1759, on military devotion, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May 13.*

IN the Life of Sir Henry Wotton, by Isaac Walton, I think I have discovered what might occasion Gray's writing his beautiful and affecting Ode on a distant View of Eton College; and, as many purchasers of the Gentleman's Magazine may not have a ready access to that book, and the paragraph alluded to is not long, and will certainly not be deemed tedious, I have the less scruple in desiring you to insert it in your Miscellany. The reason of the application is, that I wish to submit to the judgement of your readers the plausibility of my surmise.

Sir Henry, though provost of Eton, was not educated in that seminary, but trained a Wykamist. And, on the summer before his death, when he was returning to Eton from a journey he had made to Winchester college, we are informed by his biographer, that he suggested to his friend and companion the underwritten reflexions:

"How useful was that advice of a holy monk, who persuaded his friend to perform his customary devotions in a constant place, because in that place we usually meet with those very thoughts which possessed us at our last being there; and I find it thus far experimentally true, that at now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sat when I was a boy, occasioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me; sweet thoughts indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures without mixtures of cares; and these to be enjoyed when time (which I therefore thought *slow-paced*) had changed my youth into

manhood. But age and experience have taught me, that these were but empty hopes: for, I have always found it true, as my Saviour did foretell, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' Nevertheless, I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreation, and questionless possessed with the same thoughts that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death."

Needle's must it be to cite from Gray's Ode the lines in which there is, as I apprehend, a striking coincidence of ideas with those uttered to his friend by Sir Henry Wotton, though the thoughts are expanded and pleasingly embellished by the ingenious Bard. But, with your leave, I will subjoin an apparent inconsistency in Johnson's criticism on this Ode, and on the Elegy in a Country Church-yard.

"The prospect of Eton college," writes the Doctor, "suggests nothing to Gray which every beholder does not equally think and feel. His supplication to Father Thames, to tell him who drives the hoop or tosses the ball, is useless and puerile. Father Thames has no better means of knowing than himself." Lives of the Poets, IV. 477.

By which sarcastic remark it is plain that Johnson meant to depreciate what most others will deem an excellence, and what he himself applauds when reviewing the other poem, p. 485.

"In the character of his Elegy I rejoice to concur with the common reader; for, by the common sense of readers, uncorrupted with literary prejudices, after all the refinements of subtlety, and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetical honours. The Church-yard abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo."

Johnson probably gave way to this hypercriticism, from the prejudices, literary and personal, which he so notoriously indulged. W. & D.

PHYSIOGNOMICS OF ARISTOTLE.

LETTER VIII.

AFTER Aristotle there were only three physiognomists who wrote in the Greek language, viz. Polemon, Adamantius, and Melampus. The only fragments remaining of these are very rare. I have perused them all with some attention, though I have neither of them by me at this time. Polemon was an Achaean; but, as there

there were several of the same name, it is uncertain who he was, and when he lived. Adamantius was distinguished by the appellation of the Sophist. He must have lived at so late a period as that of Constantine the Great, since he dedicates his remarks to him. He appears to have been either a Jew or a Christian, since he speaks with abhorrence of things offered to idols in nearly the same words as the apostle Paul does. Both these physiognomists commented and enlarged on Aristotle much in the same manner that Vanswieten has upon the aphorisms of Boerhaave. There is nothing remarkable in the comments of the first of these: but the latter is very copious, and, at the same time, minutely descriptive of almost all kinds of eyes; and, if I remember rightly, he calls the eye "the gate of the mind;" and modern anatomists, who know how many pair of nerves are subservient to the organs of sight, will do honour to this man's observations. Adamantius likewise takes upon him to describe the true Grecian form or figure as well as countenance: and, if you will believe him (and I really do), the Grecians must have been the most perfectly formed men that ever trod on the globe of the earth. In describing the Grecian, or rather the Attic countenance, he uses the phrase of *sinu æthi, nasum rectum*, the straight nose. This kind of what is called now the Grecian nose, I do not believe, in a strict sense, to be in nature*. The late Dr. William Hunter (if I forget not) gave a sanction to this notion: but I have given the author's own words, and let the critics determine. Melampus, the last Grecian physiognomist, is little known; and it is no matter how little. He is said to have been a Jew: I believe he was little better than a Jew juggler, or Egyptian fortune-teller; since he talks of warts and moles, &c. as signs of good or ill luck; and was the first that brought the noble science of physiognomy into disgrace. More of this subject in my next. T—R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, May 29.

IT has become a custom of late among authors, whose designs can-

* This is asserted only of the perfectly-strait profile, which exists only in the Grecian statue.

not be good, to give a motley mixture of good and bad; to dress up a fictitious form, in whose composition the rays of virtue shine indeed, but dimmed and enfeebled by mists of impiety. To speak plainly, they scatter suggestions of blasphemy and anecdotes of vice here and there through narratives of a pathetic and interesting nature, to which the attention is readily and fatally invited. This is clearly and literally to gild poison.

The author of "The Pursuits of Literature," a poet indeed! has strongly and justly stigmatized a work of this nature, intituled, "The Monk." I must point out another of equally pernicious tendency, and set a brand of reprobation on the infamous production.

"Hic niger est: hunc tu, Romane, caveto."

The work I mean, is intituled, "Vaurien; or, Sketches of the Times." It is a mixture, composed of the most infamous profaneness with a sense of true religion; a medley of light and frothy dissertation, connected with an affecting and tender tale. If the dross could be separated, it should be annihilated with Voltaire and Hume; while the solid and valuable metal should be immortalized with Addison and Richardson.

But it is beyond a doubt with me, that the author never intended or wished such a separation to be made, as he has so artfully and so strongly twisted and intermixed the good and the bad together, that it is nearly impossible to part them; and their union, in consequence, is no less pernicious than improper.

As I have mentioned "The Pursuits of Literature," I must repeat, that I think the author "a poet indeed;" one truly worthy of the name; scarcely inferior to Pope in the harmony of his verse, and greatly superior to him in the morality of his satire.

He is called upon petulantly and impertinently to declare himself; but I think he is not to be blamed for his silence; he will do more good while he is unknown: neither is it advisable for him to subject himself to the insolence and malice of the unprincipled set whom he has branded in his strong satire. The unmanly revenge which Phillips took upon Pope in a public room is well known.

Duellists and Devils may call this cowardice, but men of sense and religion

gion will deem it wisdom. Junius judged well to keep his real name unknown, though attacked by the strong and undissolved ven of Sir William Draper. Had he then discover'd himself, what would have been the consequence? And this ingenious Author is not only right in his concealment, but also in his neglecting to answer the swarm of angry writers that attack him. I presume he looks down upon them with just and sovereign contempt: he is right eagles war not with wrens.

Yours, &c. A. F.

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*
COMMENTATORS have differed in opinion as to the surnames given to each of the Apostles whom the Church commemorates on the 28th of October. St. Jude is distinguished by the names of Lebbæus and Thadæus; "the one expressive of his prudence, the other of his piety*." St. Simon is at some times call'd the Canaanite, and at others Ze-lotes, or the zealot. The pious Mr. Nelson† allows that this surname has given occasion to several conjectures. "Some say he was so call'd from Cana, a town in Galilee; and for that reason they will have him born there. But St. Luke call'd him Simon Ze-lotes, or the zealot, which plainly shews that the word Canaanite descends from the Hebrew, which signifies to be zealous, and denotes his hot and spirited temper." Dr. Glasse takes up the same idea, and evidently leans to Mr. Nelson's interpretation. "We are led to conclude," he says (Lect. p. 405), "that the temper of this Apostle was warm and ardent, zealous and impassioned, in advancing the interests, and labouring to promote the success, of the Gospel."

With all possible deference to the joint authority of two most respectable writers, who have deserved well of their country, and of the Church of England, I cannot help thinking that, by a reference to the original of the New Testament, the question is at once decided in favour of the supposition, that the title of Canaanite neither indicates the Apostle to have been of a Gentile fa-

milv, nor is it allegoricly applied to him from his profession of mind; but merely refers to Cana in Galilee, the place of his birth. The only every reason to believe that both St. Simon and St. Jude were brothers, and probably children of Joseph (the husband of Mary) by a former wife. Not Cana in Galilee, the Virgin Mary was certainly born. Maundrell, in his Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, says, "On Tuesday, April 20, we took our leave of Nazareth, and directed our course for Acra, in order to which, going first Northward, we crossed the hills that encompassed the vale of Nazareth on that side. After which we turned to the Westward, and pass'd in view of *Cana of Galilee*; the place signalized with the beginning of Christ's miracles. In an hour and a half more we came to Sepharia, a place revered for being the reputed habitation of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Blessed Virgin. On the West side of the town stands good part of a large church, built on the same place where, they say, stood the house of Joachim and Anna. It is 50 paces long, and its breadth proportionable." Mary, then, before her marriage with Joseph, was an inhabitant of Sepharia, while Joseph most probably dwelt at the adjoining town of Cana, about five English miles and a half distant;—not taking up his residence at Nazareth till after he was espoused to Mary. There he had his abode, till the decree of Augustus sent him to Buthchem, the mother city of his family, and thence he returned after his flight into Egypt — *Ἐλθὼν κατέκλιον εἰς πόλιν λιγυμάτης Ναζορέτ* ὅπως πληρώσῃ τὸ βιβλ. δια τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶν, οἱ Ναζαρεῦσος κληθῆναι.* Mat. ii. 23.

At Cana then, I am of opinion, that the apostle Simon was born, and that from thence he was intituled *Καnaanίτης*, precisely as a person educated at Oxford or Winchester is called an Oxonian or a Wintonian. That the apostle Bartholomew (or Nathanael) was a native of that place we are certain. *Ἦταν οὖν Σίμων Πέτρος, καὶ Θωμάς, ὁ λιγυμάτης Δαυίδος, καὶ Ναθαναὴλ ὁ ἀπὸ Κανά τῆ Γαλιλαίας,* John xxi. 1. Nor only so, but vicinity to Nazareth, but probably to the local connexions and attachments which arose from the residence of his supposed father at Ca-

* See Dr. Glasse's Lectures on the Festivals, p. 408.

† Companion to Festivals and Fasts, p. 355.

na, we may trace the circumstance of its being the scene of our Saviour's early ministry. And much more improbable conjectures have been hazarded, than that it was at the nuptials of this very Simon that the celebrated *επιφάνεια* took place. The degree of authority which the mother of Christ appears to have assumed on the occasion; the humble circumstances and condition of the parties (John ii. 2, 5), and other incidental particulars, make this idea at least possible. At all events, from Galilee all the immediate followers of our Lord (and, among the rest, this Simon) were selected—*Οὐκ ἰδὲ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ἄπο τῶν τοῦ Αἰθιόπιος, Γαλιλαίου, Αἰθῶν* ii. 7.

That the accidental resemblance of the word *זֵלֹת* (which in Hebrew denotes fervent and ardent affections, of what nature soever) to the Greek *Καῖά*, should have led to the application of the word zealot to Canaanite, is, in my opinion, scarcely possible; still less, for the reason above-mentioned, do I think that the word *Καναίτης* had any reference to the Gentile nation known by the name of Canaanite. This seems to be demonstrable from the orthography of the word. The country of Canaan and its inhabitants, in the Greek Testament, are uniformly called *Χαναάν*, *Χαναανίος* (with a *Χ*), and should be written in English Chanaan, Chanaanites, to preserve the accuracy of version from one language to the other. *Ἰδὲ, γὰρ Χαναανία ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρίων ἱερύτων ἐξηλθῶσα*, Matt. xv. 22. *Ἦλθε λιμὸς ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Χαναάν, καὶ θλίψις μεγάλη*, Acts vii. 11. *Καθελὼν ἴβην ἰσὺα ἐν γῆ Χαναάν κατέχληροθησιν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν*, Ib. xii. 19, &c. It is impossible that any writer would indiscriminately use *Καναάν*, *Χαναάν*; *Καναίτης*; *Χαναανίτης*. The two letters *κ* and *χ* (though by our vicious pronunciation nearly similar in sound) were perfectly distinct among the Greeks, and those who used their language, probably more so than the *ד* and *פ* of the Hebrews. The authors, therefore, above alluded to, and with them the venerable Dean Stanhope, seem not to be fully justified in their interpretation of the title in question. "The name of Canaanite," says Dr. Stanhope, "by no means seems to refer to his country or kindred, but is the same in sense with

Zelotes, and derived from an Hebrew, as that from a Greek word, signifying zeal." I think the arguments on the contrary side are more cogent, and lead us to conclude *Σιμῶνα τὸν Καναίτην* (Mark iii. 18; see also Matt. x. 4) to be neither more nor less than Simon of Cana in Galilee.

Nothing that has been here urged, Mr. Urban, has the least tendency to set aside the opinions of the celebrated Divines and Commentators already cited as to their interpretation of the word *Zelotes*, as applicable to the apostle Simon. To these I implicitly and respectfully subscribe. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, Norwich, June 4

"An tu tibi

Verba blanda esse aurum rare? dicta docta pro datis?" PLAUT. *Afin.*

AUSONIUS, p. 290, has argued ingeniously, but, in my opinion, not altogether solidly. With all due submission to his judgement, Poetry is not the best criterion of pronunciation. Poetry either receives words in the common acceptation in which they are pronounced by the best speakers, or, by a *poetica licentia*, it establishes a rule of its own. If it use words in the common acceptation of pronunciation only, it teaches us nothing that we did not know before; if it use them according to a *poetica licentia*, it uses them according to some exception of established rules, and consequently can be no criterion of pronunciation. Mr. Locke, in his Essay on the Human Understanding, observes, "that it is difficult to explain abstract ideas of terms derived from sense;" and it is, perhaps, no less difficult to explain adequately ideas of sound by the aid of letters only. Every Scholar must have observed that there are many niceties of pronunciation, many shades of elegance and propriety, which nothing but an attentive ear, and a familiar intercourse with correct speakers, can enable him to discriminate. I agree with Ausonius, that analogy and fixed rules of pronunciation are desirable; but how are they to be attained? The rules of grammar, being founded in truth, are permanent and consistent, and, for the most part, of universal application; those of pronunciation depend much upon precedent and arbitrary decision, and cannot, therefore, be included within the same degrees of certainty. Who has yet decided that important question, whether

the substantive *knowledge* shall be pronounced long and full, as *know-ledge*, or contractedly (*knowledge*), as in familiar conversation? It is certain that grave and learned Divines pronounce it both ways; *et adhuc sub judice lis est*.

The greater number of elegant and poetical productions there are in any language, the more correctly will that language be pronounced. But this is no proof that Poetry is the best criterion of pronunciation; it is rather a proof that the language has been highly refined before such works could be produced. The Poets neither make the sense nor the sound of words; but, for the most part, take both as custom and authority have fixed them. With respect to sense, however, their power seems more arbitrary than with respect to sounds. They may alter the meaning of a word with more propriety than the sound; since it appears to be an established maxim, with those who read poetry correctly, that the customary pure pronunciation of a word is not to be altered in favour of rhyme. In deciding this question, let us be careful not to transfer to the art what belongs to the artist. As scholars and men of elegant taste, Poets may be allowed the merit of judicious selection; but our enquiry here is not about the judgement of individuals, but about the principles of the art. Poetry, as has been observed, can afford no criterion of pronunciation, upon a general scale, which Prose does not equally afford; since, whatever specimens it exhibits, it must first borrow them from Prose. It is of importance also to observe, that all rules, which undertake to regulate pronunciation, are chiefly profane. But, in fact, Grammarians can give but few rules on this subject which are entitled to the praise of much solidity. There is no language which has been more sedulously cultivated by writers, both ancient and modern, than the Latin; and yet how little do we know of the tone and cadence with which the Romans pronounced it! From its structure, the Latin is as capable of being reduced to precise rules; from its harmony, it is as capable of being modulated by just inflexions of the voice; from its general elegance, and universal reception, it is as much entitled to investigation, as any language existing. Accordingly, we find that Grammarians and Commentators, not satisfied with the portion of time allotted to such enquiries, have

spent their whole lives in developing its principles. They have given us rules for accents*. They have prescribed the law with respect to penultimas and antepenultimas, circumflexes and abbreviations. They have ascertained the rules of quantity with tolerable precision; but, I think, they have given us no directions by which we can determine the modes of pronunciation with certainty. Every word, every syllable, every letter almost, in that elegant language, had doubtless its just vibration and peculiar prolation; yet what critic will undertake, to decide absolutely what that prolation was? Has it ever yet been ascertained, whether the tone of Englishmen or foreigners, in reciting Latin, approaches nearest to the original pronunciation of the Romans? and, with respect to foreigners, whether the Italian, Frenchman, or Spaniard, have the best claim to accuracy? While Vossius and Lipsius contend for the double pronunciation of the Latin *u*, the author of the Port Royal, with no less ingenuity and criticism, maintains, vol. II. p. 366, that the pronunciation of it was uniform; and supports his argument by a strong example: the best Grammarians, however, seem to agree, that there is a double pronunciation in most living languages: the one, as Dr. Johnson observes, cursory and colloquial, accommodated to the convenience of conversation and rapid recitation; the other, grave and solemn, suited to important occasions. But, if pronunciation proceed upon those determinate principles of analogy and sound derived from Poetry, which Aulonius would insinuate, this double pronunciation must embarrass rather than elucidate the judgement. It is pretty generally admitted, I think, that quantity and pronunciation are different. Among the Ancients, poetical compositions were regulated by metre, not rhyme. Poetry could here afford but little assistance as a criterion to determine the niceties of pronunciation. It must, therefore, be amongst those who adopt the modern use of rhyme (if any where) that Poetry can be of any authority upon this question. This

* See the Port Royal Grammar on this subject: an effort of criticism, deep, comprehensive, and judicious. I would recommend it to every one who wishes to become acquainted with the Latin tongue in its purity.

being admitted, as I think it must be, let us now see how our proof stand.

Of two poetic lines, consisting of about 17 words together, the following of Pope, for instance, though perhaps not most in point, are most obvious to my recollection, and sufficiently applicable:

"Now, now, I seize, I clasp thy charms,
And now you burst, ah cruel from my arms."

Two only of these 17 words can rhyme to each other. If the pronunciation of the one is known and acknowledged, that of the other, which we will suppose unknown, may be ascertained by the jingle of rhyme. But, besides this one word, whose pronunciation we have learned by this rule, there remain 16, whose pronunciation we must learn by some other rule. And, surely, 16 to 1 are formidable odds, Sir, and will never serve as a criterion of pronunciation! And, if this reasoning should be found to hold in heroic poetry, which, from its nature and dignity, is more capable of being reduced to precise rules than any other, what must we expect from the various species of satyric, comic, and Hudibrastic, in which the pronunciation, to make the pieces consistent, must often be conformable to the vulgar acception, since they also consist of rhyme and number as well as the more perfect works of genius? It cannot but be well known to Ausonius, that various efforts have been made at various periods of our language, to fix its orthography, and to ascertain its pronunciation; but with how little success the Grammar prefixed by Dr. Johnson to his Dictionary will abundantly testify. While some learned men have endeavored, as the Doctor peculiarly observes, to derive will of their own, by using *honor* and *lars* for *honor* and *labor*, others have been not less desirous to immortalize their names by exiling from the written syllables all superfluous letters. I dread the attempts of describing "sounds by words," or of establishing as a criterion of sound an art which proceeds upon a presumption that these sounds are familiar to the ear, before they can successfully employ them, is to my mind decisive of the question. There are a few literary acquaintances more or more and uncertain than an accurate pronunciation. Much depends, no doubt, upon consonants and vowels, and their judicious

arrangement; but not less, perhaps, depends upon fancy, and the example of others. And he, who hopes to restrain the fluctuating laws of literary caprice within the bounds prescribed by Poetry, would display no greater knowledge of the human mind than the clown in Horace did of the laws of Nature—

"Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis;
at ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum."

Considering you, Mr. Urban, as a friend to liberal and impartial investigation, I venture to offer the above remarks. I forbear to pursue the subject to those lengths to which it would lead me; but barely to touch upon it, and leave it open to some abler hand. You have favoured Ausonius with a hearing; I now request the same indulgence for myself. *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim of excellent use, no less valuable in the investigations of science than in the intercourse of common life. It is a maxim with which you are not, I am persuaded, unacquainted; and will at once be an inducement to you to admit these observations, and an apology from me for offering them.

Yours, &c. REPTONENSIS.

A TOUR THROUGH WALES and
the central Parts of ENGLAND.
By CHARLES SHEPHERD, junior.

(Continued from p. 392.)

THE descriptions of travellers may differ according to their various situations; not only the inclemency of the weather, and the unfavorable season of the year, but the fatigue of the mind, as well as of the body, may depreciate their observation, and render less pleasing the prospect before them. Certain objects are seen to greater advantage from certain positions. The effect of a landscape in itself depends on accidental circumstances, the perspective point of view, the coloring of nature, and the lights and shades that are marked by the sun.

Our tour was performed in the middle of summer, the most judicious for the weather, and the most favorable for nature. The summer, in our journey from Herefordshire to the center of the county of Glamorgan, was remarkable for the continued clearness of the air; and our observation was consequently more favorable to the principality.

The weather, during our residence

at Oxford, was uniformly bad and disagreeable; but, when the clouds retired to their original obscurity, and the sun again illumined our sphere, we proceeded on our journey through a rich and well cultivated country, until we arrived at Woodstock, a market and borough town, famous for the magnificent mansion of the duke of Marlborough.

The architecture of Blenheim castle was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh; it is a heavy*, but, at the same time, a grand and stately building, presenting a front of three hundred and forty-eight feet. The most noble view of the whole is from the porch of the Corinthian order; from this place, also, the various objects that embellish the park appear to the greatest advantage; the monument, the bridge, the water, the woods, and fine swelling lawns.—The interior ornaments are not, perhaps, less costly than the exterior; the paintings contained in the separate apartments form an agreeable collection, and the rapidity is executed with great skill and judgement. The subject of the latter is a complete display of the victories and military transactions of John, the great duke of Marlborough; who, by his superior excellence in the art of war, has procured for his posterity, an edifice unparalleled by any other in these kingdoms.

"— Blenheim, in whose stately rooms
Rise glowing trophies, that lure the eye
With Marlborough's wars: here Schellenberg exults,
Behind surrounding hills of ramparts steep,
And vales of trenches dark; each huculose pass
Armies defend; yet on the hero leads
His Britons, like a torrent, o'er the grounds.
Another scene's Blenheim's glorious field,
And the red Danube. Here, the rescued
States [millies'
Crowding beneath his shield: there, Ra-
Important battle: next, the tented chain
Of Arleux burst, and th' adamantine gates
Of Gaul flung open to the tyrant's throne."
Dyer's Fleece.

It is, however, a general and a reasonable complaint, that the rooms, though many in number, are far too small for the vast extent of the build-

* The heavy appearance of this edifice very naturally reminds us of the epitaph made on its architect;

"Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many heavy loads on thee!"

ing; this is certainly a great defect, but it is one that might be remedied at no great expence, by forming two rooms into one.—The grounds were laid out by Lancelot Brown, and are very beautiful.—The history of Blenheim, and its celebrated park, does not require any delineation in this place; but not any of the circumstances are so interesting as those that relate to the fair and unfortunate Rosamond. Her example is a powerful warning to the infatuation of her sex.

We pursued our route through Kidlington, E. stone, and Chapel-house, without observing any thing remarkable; but, when we had ascended Compton hill, upon which there are some druidical stones of nearly the same magnitude as those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, we beheld a most delightful prospect of the adjacent country, with the village of Long Compton situated at the bottom of the declivity.

We passed through this village, and through Burmington, and afterwards through the turnpike near Barcheston, that place lying on our sight. Shipston upon the first approach appears to be extensive, but, upon a closer examination, we found that it was confined within very narrow limits, being not much larger than Tredington, Newbold, or Alderminster, which lay next in our passage to Stratford upon the Avon, which river divides the county of Warwick into two unequal portions.

"Hail, beauteous Avon, hail on whose fair banks

The smiling daisies, and their sister tribes,
Violets, and cuckow-buds, and lady-smocks,
A brighter dye disclose, and proudly tell
That Shakerpeare, as he stray'd these meads
along, [verse
Their simple charms admir'd, and in his
Preserv'd, in never fading bloom to live."

Jago's Edge-hill

Stratford is a moderately large town; it contains a bridge remarkable for its antiquity, being built in the reign of Henry the seventh by Hugh Clopton, mayor of London; in the neighborhood is a handsome building, called Clopton-house, at present the seat of Charles Boothby Clopton, commonly known by the name of Prince Boothby.

We were here entertained at the house of a friend, who was so obliging as to show us the church, and the most remarkable

remarkable places at Stratford. The church itself is worthy of examination, the entrance into it is through a shady avenue, and the interior part is neat and elegant; the chancel is spacious, and in an excellent condition. The body of the celebrated Shakespeare is deposited in this place; from the nature of his epitaph it seems probable that it was not written by the poet himself.

In a cell, near Shakespeare's monument, is a curious collection of bones, which, as we were informed, has not received any addition for a whole century: they are so numerous that they fill six feet in depth, and it is now unaccountable in what manner or at what time they were collected; the place is sufficiently airy to prevent the effusion of obnoxious exhalations.

Our curiosity being sufficiently satisfied, with respect to the church, we proceeded to the old habitation where Shakespeare is said to have dwelt, but a confutation of this is expected from the pen of the ingenious Mr. Malone. The house is now converted into a butcher's shop; but a board, indicating it to have been formerly the abode of the poet, is placed with great reverence on a bench within.

It was mentioned to us, that there was a poor laborer in the town who was a great admirer of Shakespeare, but from various circumstances we omitted to pay him a visit; as well as the famous mulberry-tree, which has been of such pecuniary advantage to its present owner.

Our friend also showed us the Well-combe hills, which lay in our way to Warwick; at the bottom of these hills are the remains of a British intrenchment, called the Dingles. I have ventured to term it a British intrenchment, from the manner in which it is laid out. We were informed that it was a Roman one, but it is a generally received opinion that the Romans always inclosed their camp with a square intrenchment, and that the British always formed their incampment in an oval manner; this is a serpentine trench, but it much more resembles an oval than a square form.

Now Warwick claims the song, supremely fair
[to view]

In this fair realm; conspicuous rais'd
On the firm rock, a heautecus eminence,
For health and pleasure form'd. Full to the
South

A stately range of high-embattled walls,
And lofty tower's, and precipices vast,
Its guardian worth, and ancient pomp
confess."

Warwick stands on a small rocky eminence, and the approach to it presents you with an extensive perspective view. Upon the whole, it is a handsome well built town, and, what is certainly convenient, all the streets meet in the center; it contains a noble church, Saint Mary's, and one of the largest castles in the kingdom.

The former is remarkable for the height of its steeple, and the lady's chapel, which is finely ornamented with gilded images of angels and saints wrought in Warwick sand-stone. The *Salutation in basso relievo* is nobly executed, but perhaps its beauty is diminished in consequence of the marble being covered with white paint. In the center of the chapel is the monument of the famous Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, the founder, who was governor of Calais, and lieutenant-general of France, during the reigns of Henry the fourth, the fifth, and the sixth.

Warwick castle is in a condition as good as can be expected from the length of time it has been standing; probably the first of the ancient castles in this respect. It is reported, on the authority of tradition alone, that Cæsar's tower was erected by Cæsar himself, and, indeed, it appears much more ancient than Guy's tower, which is in a parallel line with it; the main body, or more properly the keep of the castle, is detached from these towers; it is a massy building, and a hollow passage has been cut through the thick walls so as to form a convenient communication with the other apartments. —The principal rooms contain several good paintings, particularly those of Vandyck and Rubens; his present lordship is a great admirer of these artists, and has expended a considerable sum of money in purchasing their works. —Here is a noble assemblage of rooms, in this advantage Warwick castle greatly exceeds Blesheim. Queen Anne's bed of state is in one of these apartments, there are also several excellent pieces of furniture, and comparatively a good collection of armor. —The views are beautiful, and the grounds are very extensive; but our curiosity was particularly gratified in seeing the immense vale which was
found

found in the Tiber; it is so nicely poised that it may be turned round by a single touch.

The new stone bridge, consisting of one broad arch, is executed with great taste and elegance; and the county gaol is a neat and commodious building after Mr. Howard's plan.

At Hatton, in the road to Birmingham, we had the satisfaction to hear Doctor Parr preach. His discourse was accompanied with animation, and by a powerful address he impressed it on the minds of his audience.

From this village, the sun being in its meridian splendor, we saw the glittering spires of Coventry, and the magnificent ruins of Kenelworth castle; where Queen Elizabeth, in a more glorious æra of its existence, was entertained with great sumptuousness and grandeur by her favorite, Dudley, earl of Leicester.

“What art thou grandeur! with thy flattering train

Of pompous lies, and boastful promises?
Where are they now, and what's their mighty sum?”

All, all are vanish'd like the fleeting forms
Drawn in an evening cloud. Nought now remains

Save these sad relics of departed pomp,
These spoils of time, a monumental pile!
Which to the vain its mournful tale relates,
And warns them not to trust to fleeting dreams.”
Jago.

Doctor Samuel Parr was educated at the school at Harrow, where he early distinguished himself for his uncommon application to the study of the Grecian and Roman languages; but it is greatly to be regretted, that a man of such extensive learning should bury himself in obscurity at a small country village, in the precarious hope of a change of administration; he has, however, signalized himself by his preface to Bellendenus, which “launched him forth as one of the most daring adventurers upon the ocean of political controversy.” It published his literary fame to the world, and was long an object of attention, but, however excellent the composition, the opinions of men upon a political subject are always divided; yet the merits and the profound erudition of Doctor Parr were universally allowed.—“As a Greek scholar (says an ingenious and intelligent writer) he stands unrivalled: and those who have had the pleasure of sharing in his conversation, must ac-

knowledge, that he is gifted with an eloquence clear and captivating; it is the unhappy subject of politics that has cramped his faculties, and proved a torpedo to his genius. We regret to find a pen that can discourse sweet language, cloath wisdom in her fairest attire, give morality a charm to make instruction lovely, can elevate the humblest subject, and adorn the sublimest, profited to the worst of services, the service of a faction; we are grieved to behold a man, pure in his own morals, the advocate of a profligate crew sunk in vice and sensuality; and instead of aspiring by the open road of learning to the highest dignities of the profession he has entered into, treading the dark and intricate paths of party, to attain to the degrading station of chaplain of the Whig club.”

Having passed our time very agreeably in the company and conversation of the Doctor, we proceeded on horseback to Solihul, where we alighted, and walked to Birmingham the same evening.

This famous place is politically no more than a village, having no corporation; but next to London it is estimated as the largest group of buildings in the island. An illustrious orator, the metaphorical Burke, has justly esteemed it the grand *toy-shop* of Europe, there being almost an universal demand for the various articles which are here manufactured.

“Tis noise and hurry all! The thronged street,

The close-pil'd warehouse, and the busy
With nimble stroke the tinkling hammer
move,

While slow and weighty the vast sledge
In solemn base responsive, or apart,
Or socially conjoin'd in tuneful peal.”

Jago.

Commerce flourishes in all its branches, and the increase of trade is greatly facilitated by several navigable canals which have been cut for that purpose. Industry is the source of content, and happiness will characterize the people of Birmingham as long as they make it the sole object of their pursuit.

The manufactory in the Soho, the property of Mr. Bolton, is the most worthy of examination, for here you see several of the manufactories at once, only on a smaller scale. Next this place also are the works of Mr. Eggington,

eggington, the celebrated painter on glass, but these we omitted to see through inattention.

Saint Philip's, the new church, is agreeably situated, it is spacious, and a fine piece of architecture.—The charity-school over against it, is a plain handsome building, one hundred and sixty-nine feet in length; the rooms are very extensive, and always clean and comfortable.—The free-school in New Street, founded by Edward the sixth, is an excellent institution. It is a red-brick building, ornamented with a stone cornice and pilasters.—Saint Paul's chapel is a beautiful edifice, built after the manner of Saint Paul's, near Covent-garden, in London; but it wants the much admired portico.—The theatre is an elegant piece of architecture, faced with stone, and supported by pillars of the Ionic order.—The barracks mark a rival with the most excellent in the kingdom.

The houses are chiefly built with red brick, and the streets, like those of Warwick, are paved with pebble stones. In various parts are the ruins of some of the principal edifices, which have been occasioned by the destructive rage of the populace at the time of the riots, in the year 1790.

Amidst the noise and confusion, which generally prevails, and which, from the nature of the manufactories, must naturally prevail, the genteel inhabitants of Birmingham are far from being negligent in contributing to the advancement of literature and the polite arts. There is a library, supported by subscription, which contains several thousand volumes, and an handsome edifice has been lately erected for the purpose of keeping them more commodiously.

The members of the established church, and many of those who dissent from their doctrines, subscribe to this library; so that when it is proposed to introduce a new political book into the collection, a consultation takes place. The debate is sometimes warm; but the former have a decided superiority, and the proposals of the dissenters for purchasing political pamphlets are generally, if not always, rejected.

P. 390 for *manison* has *r. grounds have.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Year 6.

A PORTRAIT of D. GIRDNER, bishop of Lincoln 1594. is in the vestry at Lambeth (Lyttons, l. 263). A print by White, after Dahl. Another, half-length, in the gallery at Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Bishop Willmots, lord keeper, with the great seal, three quarters, is at Trinity-hall lodge.

Three prints of Tenison, 1691, by Cooper, White, and Vertue.

The depositions in council at Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1688, re-printed by Crofts (see p. 407), were printed in folio, 1688, with a plan of St. James's palace, and the apartments the Pretender was carried through, prefixed; See Brit. Top. l. 778. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, P.—P., May 21.

THE extreme candour of the Gentleman's Magazine, in admitting essays from persons of various and clashing principles, so long as they have not directly militated against civil subordination and the purity of our holy religion, is one cause, amongst many, of its great and permanent celebrity. Would you take care to reject whatever directly tends to promote blasphemy, impiety, laxity of morals, and dissatisfaction to Government, you will not, surely, object to an old correspondent pointing out what, through the means of your widely-extensive circulation, hath an indirect tendency to promote any of these diabolical purposes. As the Yorkshire Archdeacon, of Socinian memory, endeavoured to promote his antichristian purpose by the seductive means of a novel, "John Bunce;" so the modern opposers of Government and genuine Christianity are contented to enrol themselves amongst the Tourists and Trippists of the present day. *Latet anguis in herba.*

Without farther preface, I shall proceed to lay before your readers my remarks upon "Remarks on Dinias Moudy, by W. Hutton, F. A. S." See p. 104.

I have lately read much in your valuable Miscellany under the above signature; and, without thinking of being acquainted with the author, was much struck and much disgusted with several remarks and indirect licks, rather call them stabs, at the Religion and Government of the country. These have as much to do with topical descriptions

as the history of the curl in potatoes with that of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. I come forth, therefore, without the least personal animosity, merely as a friend to social order, good government, and the religion of the Gospel, and as the warm friend and admirer of Old Cambria.

Methinks I now recognize the author as being some years ago at Blackpool, a celebrated sea bathing place in Lancashire, between Lancaster and Preston, whose religious and political conversation was there so obnoxious; and as the publisher of a small pamphlet, termed, "A Description of Blackpool." One sentiment I cannot forget: speaking of those buzzing biped animals, who flit about at all places of dissipation, to the great discomfiture of quiet orderly persons, and to the misery of those that are sick, he chooses to designate them as "*flushed with folly and SHOE-STRINGS*." Now, Sir, one has heard of a man being flush of money, flushed with wine, a pam-flush, &c.; and I should not object to the term of being "flushed with folly;" but how one is to be "flushed with shoe-strings" remains inexplicable with me. I hate the term; for, I am frequently so flushed myself. As a man suffering severely from what the ancients denominated *agritudo pedibus*, I prefer those light and easy bandages to the more rigid and ponderous manufactures of Birmingham. But, perhaps, it was natural for a Birmingham man to be flushed with indignation at a competition of the wares of Coventry with his own; and to argue with him upon the subject may be as dangerous as to cry down knives and scissars at Sheffield, printed cottons and fustians at Manchester, or silk-twist buttons at Macclesfield.

Whether I am right in the above identification or not, I am certain of being so in the following reflexion. The ill-fated circumstances of a ruined corporation-town would, in some minds, have produced sensations widely different from triumph over its beggarly property; a jocosity about its former "magnificent insignia and ornamental trappings;" an enumeration of its "45 houses;" and an exultation over its "butcher-alderman and turnpike-man mayor." Had that great and illustrious moralist, Dr. S. Johnson, been of this unhappy turn of mind,

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that most sublime passage, in his Tour to the Hebrides, upon a desolated cathedral, would have been lost to the world. Some people, I am aware, would rather have rejoiced at the devastation; and, grudging that even one stone should be left standing upon another, would have exclaimed, in the Babylonish cant, "Down with it, down with it, even to the ground!" or, in the anarchical and blasphemous rage of that arch-philosophist Voltaire against the kingdom and doctrines of the blessed Jesus, *Ecraser l'insane!*

No man can be more sincerely sorry than myself for any misfortunes that have befallen Mr. H. and his friends, whether provoked by their own misguided zeal, or wantonly inflicted by the equally misguided zeal of others. The religion of the Gospel, fearing neither the enmity of the one, nor standing in any need of the friendship or support of the other, holds such friends and such enemies in equal detestation. But he cannot forget who was that Hemithristical Arch-heretick that first boasted of *having lit up the torch.*

"One of these, [45 houses], by far the best, is worth, at a fair rent, perhaps 50s. a year. This, I concluded, must be the parsonage; for, who would deny the best to the priest?"

Had I any hopes of Mr. H's reclamation and recovery, I would recommend him to read Mr. Addison's excellent remarks on the enemies of Religion wantonly and perversely confounding the term *priest*, by applying it indiscriminately to Paganism, Mahometanism, Popery, and all Religions. His piety and abhorrence of Infidelity and Atheism were such, that the cultivators of Philosophism of that day denominated him *priest in every thing but uniform.* Would to God that we had many such uncowed priests at the present day! Mr. H, on the contrary, cannot pass by a church, its minister, the remains of regulated civil society, nor write a bit of a trip into Wales, without an aggression upon them. The cloven foot will appear even upon the mountain of Dinas Mouldy. Pray, Sir, recommend all authors of this stamp, when they write Trips, to trip on: when they write against the Religion and Government of their country, to do it sturdily, honestly, and in the face of day. Let them dislate to Lord Malmesbury

bury to see the godless dictators of France with 50,000l.; grant them a loan of 2,000,000l. as we now find they have required of America; and then all the great and glorious circumstances of dethroning, derision, unchurching, and unhousing, will follow!

Of Dinas Mouddy, the whole property of the place "does not exceed 240l." *Credat Judæus A-silla!* "The dress of the softer sex, I was told, is a flannel shift; but this I did not examine." What a gross attempt at wit! Surely, Sir, nobody could have thought that a man of Mr. H's years would have "left his wine, and the conversation of his company," to go out a wenching, and to examine the contexture of the girls' smocks! From his "not seeing the smallest degree of smartness" in them, he says, "when a man chooses a wife, it must be for the kernel more than the shell." Now, Sir, all men every where ought to prefer the kernel of the mind to the shell of the body, if they wish solid and permanent felicity. But, *eccò iterum Crispianus!* the old gentleman is at his young merry tricks again. The shell is the flannel jerkin, and the kernel is—something else; or, as Butler expresses it, "are sweetmeats which that crust contains." What idea for an old man to entertain and to publish! The young dogs amongst your readers who are in the high fever of the blood, and in quest of such fruit, will just entertain the same ideas of matrimony, and cordially acquiesce with him in preferring the kernel to the shell.

Again, still speaking "of the softer sex:" "I have reason to think their style of living is as plain as their dress; for, *prominence in front* is rarely seen." Now, Sir, w men that live upon plain and simple diet are as frequently "prominent in front" as those that feed more luxuriously; much more so, indeed, than those that feed upon ragouts, rich wines, and high-seasoned dishes. Witness the lovely, chaste, and temperate, young married women in Switzerland, and in the mountainous countries of the North of England, not to mention the prolific progeny of many parts of Wales. When the *men* of Wales are "prominent in belly," they are beautifully, elegantly, and very intelligibly, described as "*having raised a front.*"

Then corporations are again attacked. "We all know the idea of *alderman carries* with it something plump."

The wits and play-wrights a century ago. I know, made very free with aldermen and their wives. But this wit is quite stale even amongst many of the mountains of Wales, and would not here have found a place but for answering certain purposes. I know several aldermen who are by no means prominent before, and who have as clear heads, and much sounder hearts, than any canting whining disaffectionist in the country. Your friend, Sir, the late Alderman Wilkes, had, when I knew him, little more prominence in belly than the back of my hand. And, though he could occasionally be crested, and erect a front against whom he deemed the enemies of his country; yet, in Mr. H's phraseology, he had no more pretensions to having "*raised a front*" than the lankest curate upon the barrenest soil in Wales.

"Dinas Mouddy is distant only a mile and a half from Malloy," where English was talked, and we'll understand; and yet some young mountaineers of the intermediate distance "had, perhaps, never heard an English voice before." This *perhaps* shews they never went to fairs and markets, and never travelled from their own hearthstones. "The people eyed me as a phenomenon, *with countenances mixed with fear and enquiry.*" So their countrymen eyed citizen Tate and his *gens d'armes*. The cause of this similarity let the sages determine. "Perhaps they mistook me for an inspector of taxes;" another indirect look at the necessary appendages of Government. If men will be protected by Government, they must pay their *quota* for it. The blessed effects of the French Government, which our Witleings and Philosopherists take so much pains to introduce, are, the Swits declare themselves unable to pay *its officers alone*. Robert Lindet tells us, p. 202—213, "that the 20,000 revolutionary committees cost the republic of France annually 26 000,000l.; a sum greater than the whole royal, naval, and military, establishment under the old Government, by some millions." Present State of France.

I must now take my leave of you and Mr. Hutton. I am no enemy to humour and pleasantry when properly applied. Men of business and laborious study must have their light reading and recreation. Matthew Pole had his game at draughts; and Dr. S. Clarke, his

his innocent mirth with his friends. There is a time to laugh, and a proper object for it. But let us not mistake for this the civil and religious Constitution of our country; nor what may raise improper ideas, or cherish vanity and impure desire in others.

HEB DDUW HEB DDIM.

"To the memory of
THOMAS ADDERLEY, esq.
who died April 1, 1774,
in the 67th year of his age,
and his wife, in a vault in middle aisle
opposite this monument.
He was equally zealous to serve his friends

[and
promote the public utility: upon that
principle he first suggested the idea of
[making
the river Stort navigable up to this town,
[in which
he had resided more than 45 years; and was
principally concerned in obtaining the laws
[necessary
for that purpose. He lived to see the good
[effect of
these services in respect to the publick;
[and the
proprietors of the navigation were so sen-
[sible of
the benefit of his advice throughout the
[course of
that arduous undertaking,
that they were never

wanting, as well before as since the com-
[pletion of it,
to pay him the respect due to his zeal, and to
express their thankful acknowledgements.
Absent or dead still let a friend be dear;
A sigh the absent claim, the dead a tear."

Arms, A. on a bend G. 3 crosses
passée A. between 3 talbots heads S.
Crest, a crane.

Thus, Mr. Urban, is commemorated in the parish church of *Bishops Stortford* a man who, while he shewed himself a public benefactor in one instance, bears the whole reproach of having defeated the benevolent intentions of others, by destroying "the famous grammar-school" of the same town; of which see your vol. LV. 892, 1069, 1085; LXVI. 403; so that not a trace or drawing of it remains to gratify any of its grateful alumni.

Let me add another epitaph on a benefactor to navigations, without being a destroyer of schools, which I copied from Yaxley church, near Peterborough:

"Here lies the body of
THOMAS SQUIBE, merchant, native, and

once inhabitant, of this town, who, at his own expence, undertook to make the river Nene navigable from the city of Peterborough to Illop, near Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, where he afterwards lived upwards of 20 years, to see it answer his own wishes, as well as the expectation of the publick. He married Elizabeth, the [daughter of John Wright, of Godmanchester, in this county, merchant, by whom he had 12 children, 3 of whom [only survived; and he died Feb. 20, 1759, aged 77."

Arms, S. a chevron engrailed between 3 swan's heads erased Arg. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

SINCE it has been known that the Astronomer Royal and Dr. Herschel, the two greatest living authorities, are of opinion that the next century will commence with the year 1800. the generality of the advocates for 1801 have, I find, given up the cause. But, as there must be all sorts of people to make up the world, there are some, whether of a common and ordinary, or uncommon and extraordinary, understanding, I will not pretend to say, who will positively persist in the opinion first imbibed, spite of all authority, and of all argument by which it is supported. Such must be your "*Constant Reader*," p. 401, if he be not convinced by N. G.'s excellent reply.

But, when N. G. was mentioning the table for finding Easter, he might have taken notice, and he rather as some gentlemen have affected to say that no argument can be drawn from it, that Lord Macclesfield and the then Astronomer Royal, Dr. Bradley, the immortal author of "The Theory of the Aberration of the Fixed Stars" the greatest authorities of their day (and equal to those of any day), who framed the act for the reformation of the Calendar, from which that table is taken, give us in exact words their opinion of the precise years through which the 19th century will be extended, viz. "from the year 1800 till the year 1899, inclusive."

The puzzle upon this question has arisen, as it is properly observed by N. G. from confounding cardinal with ordinal numbers. Had we stuck to the latter, as we do in many instances, the years of the king, &c. no difficulty could have existed. When we use cardinal

dinal numbers, it seems, if we would arrive at purity of grammar, there is an ellipsis to be supplied; as indeed there is in almost all our commonest locutions: for what, without an ellipsis understood, can be more barbarous than "how do you do?" or, "what's o'clock?" or, the direction of a letter? To supply the ellipsis to this term, "*The year 1798*," I apprehend we should say, the year [after] 1798 [*have elapsed*.] So the year 1 is the year after the first, or the year year, has elapsed; as it is in the hours of the day; the hour 1 is the hour after the first, or one, hour has elapsed; and it is always 1 till it is 2; it is the running title of it; and, when the hour 2 arrives, it is the hour after two hours have elapsed, &c. I throw this out to two sorts of your correspondents; to the one, to make it ridiculous if they can; and to the other, to help me, if they can, to a better ellipsis.

Yours, &c.

C. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Feb. 12.*
H A V I N G just now read Josiah Pratt's "Prospectus of a new Polyglot Bible, the following arguments have occurred to the mind of

A CHRISTIAN.

The Bible is the only book of any considerable antiquity that relates things as they really happened without exaggeration or extenuation. There is not a single fact or story recorded in it, whether *miraculous* or in the *ordinary course of nature*, the miracle of the creation alone excepted, that does not appeal to the testimony of man's corporeal senses for its truth and reality. Nothing short of an absolute controul over, and suspension of, the ordinary and regular *phenomena* of Nature ought to be called a *miracle*. The widow's cruse of oil was a *miracle*, not wrought by a *new creation*, but by *real conversion or transmutation* of some other fluid, perhaps *common air*, into *oil*; of which change they who bought and they who sold the oil could infallibly judge by the testimony of their senses. Were the elements of bread and wine and water, in celebrating the Eucharist, converted or substantially changed into *real flesh and blood*, it would indeed be a *miracle*; but then man's senses would be convinced of such a transmutation, or faith would not be required to believe it.

Were men to study the Bible in its

original language in which it was written, and not trust to faulty translations, they would soon be convinced that the greatest miracle of all was the ACT OF CREATION, and that it is the only one to which our implicit faith is required, where our corporeal senses could bear no witness to the mighty act while doing. But that the universe did not create, machine, or systematize itself, is as certain as that a house never built itself, nor the parts of a watch arrange themselves in order, or put themselves into motion, by any fortuitous concurrence of the atoms of which it is composed.

There never was, nor ever can be, a *speculative* ATHEIST who was well learned in the Sacred Scriptures in the original languages in which they were written. Neither has there ever been a man, in the *actual exercise* of the rational faculty, who has not received some information or instruction *ab extra*; that is, by communication to some one or more of his corporeal senses. Therefore, Godwin and others, together with the French Philosophists of the present day, are Atheists only because they possess a wicked heart of *unbelief*.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

A T the last and the last preceding election of members to represent the city of Westminster in parliament, I remember many objections were started in the public papers to the eligibility of Mr. Horne Tooke as a representative, on the ground of his having been in priests orders, and being thereby rendered incapable of a lay employment. Some of those objections, I think, were made in your Miscellany; but I do not pretend to determine how far they were well-founded. Permit me only to say that, having heard a clergyman in priests orders is now mayor of the borough of Derby, I am desirous to know, for my own satisfaction and that of your readers, on what grounds a person, who was once in priests orders but has since to the utmost of his power laid aside the clerical profession, is less capable of being a member of the British parliament than a person in priests orders, continuing the exercise of his clerical functions, is capable of being the mayor of a town corporate, and, in respect of his mayoralty, a magistrate and a bailiff.

P. Q.
PRO.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1797-8.

H. OF LORDS.

December 8.

HEARD counsel farther in the case of Dalrymple against Fullarton.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the new assessed tax bill; which was read the first time; and, on the motion that it be read a second time,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird said, that, should the present bill be permitted to pass into a law, it was the opinion of a great number of reputable manufacturers that it was wholly out of their power to pay such a tax, especially in money; and that, if enforced, it would completely ruin them. This tax, he feared, would spread disturbance and ruin throughout the country. To a measure so pregnant with evil he must give his direct opposition.

Mr. Ryder said, that the Hon. Gentleman could not have attended to the provisions of the bill; otherwise he would see that they carried with them the most marked indulgence towards that very class of persons, the indigent manufacturers, whom, according to the Hon. Gentleman, they would grievously oppress; to other classes of manufacturers he confessed the bill would be somewhat burthenfome.

Mr. Tierney reprobated the ruinous tendency of the bill; and very warmly inveighed against the indecent precipitation with which it was attempted to be hurried through the House. He concluded with moving, that the bill be read a second time on Thursday next; which amendment was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. Burges and Alderman *Lusington* made a few observations; after which the House divided on the amendment, Ayes 5, Noes 58.

Mr. Yorke expressed a desire, that the Committee of the new assessed tax bill should be deferred till Thursday, as it was full of matter that called for very minute and serious examination.

Mr. Carwen observed, that the new increase of taxes was, he feared, a scheme altogether impracticable, if not from any other obstacle, at least from the inability of the lower classes to pay it. There was one fact in proof of this which he could state to the House,

namely, that, in the parish of St. Andrew below the bars, there had been summoned 185 persons for not having paid the taxes, 97 of whom had paid them, and 31 were excused. They were chiefly persons paying from 2 to 3*l.* to the assessed taxes.

Col. Strutt expressed some doubt concerning the nature of the fact; and hinted, that it was probable it was for the non-payment of the poor's-rate those persons had been summoned, and not for the non-payment of the assessed taxes.

Mr. Carwen assented that it might be so; but that still the fact would shew the inability of such persons to pay the new assessed taxes.

After a few words in explanation, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed that the second reading of that bill should be deferred till Tuesday.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that, towards raising the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, three millions be raised by way of loan on Exchequer bills, in order to make good the advances to be made by the Bank.

Mr. Nicholls next rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, in order to make a motion for compelling persons holding offices under Government to resign part of their emolument towards the expences of the war. The Hon. Gentleman, after a few observations, moved, "That the amounts of all places, perquisites, fees, &c. held under the Crown, should, as far as they exceed 200*l. per annum*, be converted towards the expence of the war; excepting the salaries paid to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the judges, the officers of the army and navy, and foreign envoys," &c.

After a short debate between the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *Mr. Tierney*, *Mr. Wyndham*, &c. the motion was withdrawn by consent of *Mr. Nicholls*.

The Scotch distillery bill and the corn exportation bill went through a Committee, and the reports were ordered to be received on Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

December 14.

Mr. Henry Esikine having finished his

his reply in the cause between Dalrymple and Fullarton, judgement was deferred till Monday next.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the bill for increasing the assessed taxes be read a second time.

After a considerable pause, Mr. *Wigley* observed, that he felt it incumbent on him to oppose the progress of a bill which was decisively inimical to the interests of his constituents. It appeared undeniable, that the proposed plan of increasing the assessed taxes would affect in a disproportionate manner all ranks of the community; but it struck him that it would bear peculiarly hard upon the middle classes of the nation. Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the present system of taxation, with respect to the principle of it, at the outset of the war, he most unquestionably should not have objected to it at first; but the circumstances of the country had been so materially altered since that period, that he could not think it at present feasible. After some farther remarks on the probable operation of the bill, Mr. *Wigley* concluded with observing, that it would fall heaviest on the trading part of the community.

Mr. *Henry Thornton* said, he had received the unanimous instructions of his constituents to oppose the present bill; who objected not only to the measure in detail, but in principle. He was ever willing to give every assistance to Administration, who, he was firmly persuaded, were actuated by the most honourable and best motives for the good of the country. He was, however, afraid that, even if the bill was suffered to go into a Committee, no modifications could be introduced to remove the objections against the measure. He deplored the situation of a large class of individuals, who, he was concerned to say, were unable to pay the existing taxes, much less any addition to their burdens.

Mr. *Yorke* rose in support of the measure. Since his first introduction into parliament, he always considered it as a primary object to follow the good advice of a celebrated patriot during the reign of Charles II.; whose maxim was, that it was the bounden duty of every British subject "to assuage the malice, and confound the devices, of the enemy." Such was the

crisis at which we were arrived, that, in his opinion, the maxim could not be too much enforced; the times were critical, and our situation called upon us to make great and unexampled sacrifices. He felt for the burdens of the people as far as that feeling was consistent with the safety of the country; but he insisted that every man who had property was called upon to make liberal sacrifices for the preservation of all that was dear to man.

Mr. *Nichols* opposed the tax as unjust, because it did not apply to property, but would press hard upon the lower and middling orders of the community.

Mr. *Sheridan* entered into a copious view of the late negotiation; and gave it as his decided opinion, that any nine men which his Majesty may select in his ride from Windsor to St. James's could have concluded a Peace with the enemy; and that no good could ever occur to the country as long as the present Minister remained in place. They had artfully, he said, made the people believe that they would suffer themselves to be dictated to by France, by calling on the Sovereign for their removal; and thus they raised a war of pride against interest in the bosom of the people. After exposing the impracticability of the measure, and fully answering all the arguments in its favour, Mr. *Sheridan* concluded an animated speech in giving his decided negative to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. *Burdon* defended the bill on the ground of imperious necessity, which called for the united efforts of every man in the country.

Mr. *Dundas* enforced the arguments used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a former night.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and in a speech of great length, and considerable animation, exposed the impracticability of the measure, and its oppression on the middling order in its various relations. There was something, he observed, extremely absurd in the Minister wishing to abandon the funding system at a time that the greater part of the supply for the year was to be raised by way of loan. The fact was, the measure was fraught with every thing that was mischievous and dangerous: and he had done his duty in advising the Minister to abandon the measure, and for once to hearken to the unanimous voice of the

the nation. Mr. Fox did not enter into any modification of the measure, a business which rested entirely with the Chancellor of the Exchequer: he had done his duty to his constituents in opposing it, and shewing its impracticability.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* combated every argument adduced against him with great ability. He proceeded regularly through the discussion of each principle which he had laid down in the commencement of his reply, satisfactorily proving the necessity of all, and concluded a speech of an hour and forty minutes, by convincing the House that no better criterion could be offered, that no tax could be more comprehensive in its effects, or embrace a greater variety of abatements and relief; and that, unless the House had completely changed its resolutions, and was disposed to relinquish every means of defence, it ought to provide for the expences of such a defence; or, by giving way to the general arguments against the bill, they must humble themselves at the feet of the enemy, and ask pardon for their past behaviour.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan explained.

Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Mainwaring, then made a few observations; after which, the House divided, for the second reading of the bill 175; against it 50.

The bill was then read a second time.

H. OF LORDS.

December 18.

After a few words from the *Lord Chancellor* and Lord Thurlow, the cause of Dalrymple against Fullarton was ordered back to the Court of Session.

Heard counsel in the appeal Arbuthnot against Gillies. Affirmed the decree, with 100*l.* costs.

Read bills on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Mainwaring presented two petitions from the watchmakers of the Parishes of St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke, Middlesex; praying a repeal of the watch and clock duty bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he would then move, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the assessed taxes bill; when

he should simply state the modifications which he intended should be made in the bill. These would chiefly have for their object the relief of house-holders of certain descriptions, and shopkeepers. He would also propose an augmentation in the taxes that were to be levied on others of a higher rank; such as those who kept carriages and servants. But as, from the early attendance necessary the next day, he did not wish to keep the House long sitting that night, he would move to have the bill recommitted for Wednesday next; after which, he would propose, that it be printed for the perusal of Members, who might turn it over in their minds till the day of receiving the report, for which he would propose Wednesday se'nnight. He then moved, that the Speaker leave the chair.

After a desultory conversation, in which several members took a part, the House divided upon the question of the Speaker's leaving the chair; when the numbers appeared, for the motion 174, against it 19.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to state the heads of the modifications which he meant to propose. His intention was to divide the several objects of assessment into different classes, to place each under a separate head, and to alter some of the gradations of taxation from the manner in which they at present stood. With respect to houses and windows in general, he should propose, instead of the scale which he at first submitted to their consideration, to substitute the following rates, *viz.* Houses paying under 1*l.* a year assessed taxes to be totally exempt from the new duties; upon those paying from 1*l.* to 2*l.* he proposed to add only one-fourth of the sum which they now paid; from 2*l.* to 3*l.* one-half; from 3*l.* to 5*l.* three-fourths; from 5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* a single rate; from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* one and a half rate; from 10*l.* to 12*l.* two rates; from 12*l.* to 15*l.* two and a half; from 15*l.* to 20*l.* three rates; from 20*l.* to 30*l.* three and a half; from 30*l.* to 40*l.* four rates; from 40*l.* to 50*l.* four and a half; and from 50*l.* upwards, five rates. He next came to two descriptions of houses, which formed a great majority of the dwellings of the metropo-

lia, and which, he thought, deserved to be treated as favourably as possible; he meant those of shop-keepers and lodging-houses. His intention was, that these houses should pay one-third less than houses of any other description; and that those which now paid under 3*l.* should be totally exempted from the additional duties. (See vol. LXVII. p. 1124.)

The scale of proportions, as far as related to shops and lodging-houses, would then stand as follows:

Under 1*l.* nothing.

From 3*l.* to 5*l.*—1-10th, or from 6*s.* to 10*s.*

From 5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*—1-5th, or from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

From 7*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.*—1-4th, or from 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*

From 10*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*—1-half, or from 5*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*

From 12*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.*—3-4ths, or from 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 5*s.*

From 15*l.* to 20*l.*—1, or from 15*l.* to 20*l.*

From 20*l.* to 25*l.*—1½, or from 25*l.* to 37*l.* 10*s.*

From 25*l.* to 30*l.*—1½, or from 37*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.*

From 30*l.* to 35*l.* and upwards—2, or from 60*l.* to 72*l.*

These modifications, with many others that might on justifiable grounds be deemed necessary, he meant to propose in a future stage of the business for the approbation of the House. He also intended to make provision for the relief of innkeepers, publicans, stable-keepers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, the masters of boarding schools, and several other descriptions of people. Those who let part of the house which they inhabited themselves to lodgers, and who have built houses of speculation, were also to have satisfactorily remedies applied to their respective cases. With regard to the retrospective operation of the bill, it was his intention that it should not be of a general nature. He did not, for instance, mean that any person should be charged in proportion to the assessments of a house that he might have formerly inhabited, or which he might have quitted previous to the discussion of the present subject; nor was it his intention that any retrenchments which might have been made before the month of October should govern the proportions to be levied under the act. So far it was to have no retrospective operation whatever. From the sketch of his plan, it would be seen that the higher orders of

people would have a great proportion to pay, as all those keeping servants and horses would have to contribute thus:—Persons who at present paid from 25*l.* to 30*l.* would have to pay three rates and a half; from 30*l.* to 40*l.* four rates; from 40*l.* to 50*l.* four rates and a half; and from 50*l.* and upwards, five rates. The rich would of course have more than an equal proportion to pay compared with what would be required of the poorer classes; and any thing beyond what he had stated, he thought, would be unreasonable. He proposed that horses employed in husbandry should not come under the head of either of the regulations of payment which he had stated. He thought that a separate proposal might be made with respect to them, and that their rate of assessment might be fixed in such a manner as not to bear too hard upon the proprietors of those horses; double the present assessments, he hoped, would not be considered as a hardship upon that class of people. In a future stage of the business, these particulars might be more fully discussed; and therefore, having stated thus much to the Committee, his intention was that progress should for the present be reported; that the House should then resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and pass the two first resolutions which he should submit; that the Committee should sit again on Wednesday for the purpose of going through the several clauses of the bill, and filling up the blanks; and that the merits of the whole should be taken into consideration on Thursday, or as soon after Christmas-day as should hereafter be deemed convenient: Thursday he thought would be a proper day for that purpose.

Mr. *Munwaring* suggested the propriety of excepting watches from the increased assessments, the trade of watch-making being already considerable injured by the tax.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he could not agree to the Hon. Member's suggestion, but allowed that, if the complaint of the watchmakers should prove to be just, the repeal of the tax altogether might hereafter become a matter of consideration.

The House being resumed, Mr. *Hobart* reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

(To be continued.)

100. *The Dignity of the Ministerial Office, and the relative Duties of Ministers and People: A Sermon, delivered in the Parish-church of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, on the Sunday next after Institution, November 26, 1797. By George Gaskin, D. D. Rector of that Parish, and of St. Bene't Gracechurch, in the City of London.*

THAT the Christian Ministry is of Divine institution, as well as that Religion which it is intended to inculcate and diffuse, no Christian can deny. That the dignity, consequence, and usefulness, of the Christian Ministry is best supported by a practice conformable to its doctrines, is another truism. But, as we have never read, in any History of the Christian Church, that it was either an apostolic practice, or a rite of the primitive times, that the institution of a Christian Minister should be announced by a hand-bill*; we are very apprehensive that the arguments in this sermon, however specious, will not contribute, in times like the present, to conciliate the affection or support of the Parishioners. A rigid adherence to rites and externals; a wish to see the Church attended on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays; an invitation to afford a competent maintenance to the Ministers of Christ; nor even an advance on the sources of their revenues; will not secure, in the heterogeneous mixture of which every parish, and more particularly the populous and wealthy parishes in or near the metropolis, is composed, that respect or prayer for their "rector and affectionate servant in Christ" which he may entertain a wish or hope for. We are led to these observations by the introductory text and note to the sermon abovementioned; which, though it does not appear to have been published for general circulation, yet, as a copy has fallen into our hands, we do not consider ourselves as precluded from reviewing as a rather extraordinary composition. The text is 1 Cor. iv. 1; and the sermon opens thus: "It will probably be recollected, that, when

* "STOKE NEWINGTON.

"Dr. GASKIN takes leave respectfully to inform his PARISHIONERS, that to-morrow, the 26th instant, he purposes, with the divine permission, to read the articles of religion, and to preach his introductory sermon as rector of this parish.

"Nov. 25, 1797."

GENT. MAG. June, 1798.

I communicated to you the circumstance of the death of the late venerable rector of this parish, I took occasion to say, 'Whom the Providence of God may lead to be his successor here, I know not. I trust it will be one with whom you will be happy; and by whose ministry and deportment you may be edified.' Within the course of a few days from that time, I received information from the respectable and worthy Patron*, with whom I have had very little personal acquaintance, that it was his intention to present me for institution to the rectory. The manner of conferring this favour, as well as the favour itself conferred, are beyond what any merits of mine could have led me to expect. The gracious interposition of Him whose providence ordaineth all things, both in heaven and earth, hath placed me in this interesting situation; and it is my fervent prayer to the Giver of every good gift, that the close and important union which now subsists between you and me may be productive of happiness to each of us; and that, in the awful day when I shall be called upon to render an account of my ministry, and you of your profiting under it, we may receive the plaudit of our Judge and Saviour. After the long connexion which has already subsisted between us; with my sentiments you cannot be unacquainted; and of my manner of life you must know something. My sentiments and views in all matters of religion are strictly such as the Church of England teaches, and consonant to the subscriptions I have been recently called upon to make; and my politics are those of steady loyalty to the King, and the firmest attachment to our happy Constitution in Church and State; which I pray God evermore to protect from the restless innovations that assault it. My manner of life—would to God it were more pure, more holy, more worthy of your imitation!—whereinsoever it is wrong, may God pardon, and his grace correct it! And it, in any particular, it be right, may you all be led to follow me, as I follow Christ!"

So much for the present, now for the late, Rector:

* The Rev. Charles Weston, M. A., prebendary of the prebend of Newington, founded in the cathedral-church of St. Paul, London.

"In a sermon preached October 29. 1797, from Eccl. xii. 5, I introduced what follows; viz. The text is particularly suited to the moment wherein it becomes my duty to inform the inhabitants of Stoke Newington of the death of my much-revered friend, the Dean of Ely, our venerable rector of this parish, whom it hath pleased God to receive, at the very advanced age of 86 years, from the honours and blessings of this world, to those higher honours and superior blessings which, in a far better world, are the portion of the righteous. After a long life, spent in the pursuit and dissemination of literature, the constant discharge of duty in the Church and the University, the faithful and judicious transaction of much business connected with the important stations he held, and the ordinary concerns of an affectionate parent of a numerous offspring, he is gone, we confidently trust, into that world and glorious scene of things where knowledge is not partial but complete, the Church is not militant but triumphant, and the sole business of every one will be to chaunt Hallelujah! for, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! in exhilarating and harmonious notes. My inclination does not lead me, on any occasion, to a funeral panegyrick. I may, however, in perfect consistency with this declaration, produce a fact or two, concerning our deceased friend, which may be considered as highly creditable to any man. Too often it happens in this world, that preferment is sought by undue means, and bestowed for improper considerations; but it may confidently be affirmed, with respect to Dean Cooke, that, to the several stations which, in the College, the University, and in the Church, he held, talents and personal worth ever led the way; and in that collegiate society (King's College, Cambridge), where he was the provost, and where, for the last 25 years of his life, he chiefly resided, the most unequivocal respect was uniformly entertained for him; and the loss of his wisdom and judgement, in the various concerns before them, will be sensibly felt. He was a learned, a pious, and a wise man; and yet I am fully aware, that, since the period of his election to more dignified stations, his personal service among you has been very little; but this I can assure you, on the experi-

ence, as you know, of many years, that he was ever anxious to hear of your welfare, and solicitous to provide that the pastoral office in this parish should be conscientiously, faithfully, and punctually discharged. The considerable share I have had in it, during the last 18 years, prohibits me from saying how far his wish has been accomplished. The great truths of Christianity have, I trust, however, been faithfully preached; the various obligations of the Christian life earnestly enforced; and the offices of the Church, in the main, regularly and punctually discharged. In all these particulars, I can safely say that I have faithfully endeavoured to supply the lack of personal service in him, and, at the same time, to deliver my own soul. Of my deficiencies I am well aware; but I hope that God and you will pardon them. *Whom the Providence of God may lead to be his successor here, I know not. I trust it will be one with whom you will be happy, and by whose ministry and department you may be edified.* The long connexion I have had with you will ever be remembered by me with pleasure and gratitude; and my prayers for your temporal and spiritual well-being will not cease with my ministry here."

101. Paul Hentzner's *Travels in England during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*. Translated by Horace late Earl of Oxford, and first printed by him at Strawberry-hill. To which is now added, Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*; or, *Observations on Queen Elizabeth's Times and Favourites*. With *Portraits and Views*.

IN this re-publication two ancient fragments are rendered unnecessarily expensive by splendid typography and slight tinted engravings of portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Cardinal Wolsey, the Earl of Southampton, Lord Howard, Lord Leicester, the Marquis of Winchester, Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Herbert of Cheshire; and views of Windsor castle and Nonfuch; none of them *new*.

102. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year 1797. Part II.*

ARTICLE XI. On the Action of Nitre on Gold and Platina. By Smithson Tennant, Esq.—This chemist, having calcined diamonds (see vol. LXXVII.

p. 945), has next, by nitre, precipitated gold in the form of a black powder, destroyed platina; and corroded silver.

XII. Experiments to determine the Force of fired Gun-powder. By Benjamin Count of Rumford.—Shewing that the force of fired gun-powder, instead of being 1000 times, is at least 50,000 times, greater than the mean pressure of the atmosphere. We learn, from this memoir, that the Count, on his return from Germany, October, 1795, after an absence of 11 years, was stopped, in his post-chaise, in St. Paul's church-yard, at six in the evening, and robbed of a trunk which was behind it, and contained all his private papers, and original notes and observations on philosophical subjects. By this cruel accident he has been deprived of the fruits of the labours of his whole life, and lost all that he held most valuable. This most severe blow has left an impression on his mind which he fears nothing will be able entirely to remove.

XIII. A third Catalogue of the comparative Brightness of Stars, with an introductory Account of an Index to Mr. Flamsted's Observations of the fixed Stars contained in the second Volume of the *Historia Cælestis*. To which are added, several useful Results derived from that Index. By William Herschel, LL. D.—The index was made in 20 months, by Miss Herschel, to ascertain more exactly, the stars in Flamsted's work, 5 or 600 stars observed by Flamsted having been overlooked when the British catalogue of comparative brightnesses was framed. These additional stars will make a considerable catalogue, which is already drawn up, and nearly finished, by Miss Herschel.

XIV. Account of the Means employed to obtain an overflowing Well, Four Feet Diameter. In a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Vulliamy.—At Mr. L. V's house at Norland, by clearing out the sand of which the soil is composed.

XV. Observations on the changeable Brightness of the Satellites of Jupiter, and of the Variation in their apparent Magnitude, a Determination of the Time of their Rotatory Motions on their Axes. To which is added, a Measure of the Diameter of the second Satellite, and an Estimate of the comparative Size of all the Four. By William Herschel, LL. D.

XVI. Farther Experiments and Observations on the Affections and Properties of Light. By Henry Brougham, jun. Esq.

XVII. On gouty and urinary Concretions. By William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.—The fusible, the mulberry, the bone-earth calculus, and that of Schelle, and that from the prostrate gland, are here analyzed.

XVIII. Experiments on carbonated hydrogenous Gas, with a View to determine whether Carbon be a simple or a compound Substance. By Mr. William Henry.

XIX. Experiments and Observations on the Colour of Blood. By William Charles Wells, M. D.—Dr. Priestley deduces it from the air depriving the blood of its phlogiston. Dr. W. is of opinion, that blood derives its colour from the peculiar organization of the animal matter of one of its parts; for, wherever this is destroyed, the colour disappears, and can never be made to return. This is done by the co-operation of air and neutral salts. Dr. W. is of opinion, that Zucchi, probably in 1616, discovered the reflecting telescope, his *Optica Philosophica* being printed 1652, 11 years before the *Optica Promota* of Gregory.

XX. An Account of the Trigonometrical Survey carried on in the Years 1795 and 1796, by Order of the Marquis Cornwallis, Master-general of the Ordnance. By Col. Edward Williams, Capt. William Mudge, and Mr. Isaac Dalby.—Including all the South-east part of Kent, from Beachy-head to the North Foreland and Dungeness.

203. *The Welsh Indians; or, A Collection of Papers respecting a People whose Ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in the Year 1170, with Prince Madoc (300 Years before the first Voyage of Columbus), and who are said now to inhabit a beautiful Country on the West Side of the Mississippi. Dedicated to the Missionary Society.* By George Burder.

THIS discovery of Welshmen in America is as old as Purchas and Hakluyt, and was circulated in the reigns of James and Charles I. It was canvassed in *Genl. Mag.* LXI. 329, 397, 613; LXII. 597; LXVIII. 369. A missionary, named Jones, first met with his countrymen in America, 1660; Mr. Richard Burnell, 1768; Capt. Stewart, 1782. Mr. Crochon's account of them to the late Governor Dinwiddie, 1755.

was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries 30 years ago, and is now first published here. These people, adjoining the Padouca and Karzes of the map, in the beginning of this century produced o'd Welsh Bibles, and had a curious MS. wrapt up in skin, which none of them could read, nor does it appear any of their visitors could; and no wonder that traders, military men, or even missionaries, should not be able to read a Greek or Hebrew MS.; for, it may be a copy of the Bible in either language; and Captain Stewart describes it as rolls of parchment, written in large characters, in blue ink. Baron Lahontan, having traced the river Missouri 800 miles due West, found a vast lake, on which inhabited two or three great nations, much more civilized than other Indians. Charlevoix mentions a great lake very far to the West of the Mississippi, having on its banks people resembling the French, with buttons on their cloaths, living in cities, and using horses to hunt buffaloes; and Bossu concurs with him. The *Matocatas* of Charlevoix, and the *Matocantes* of Coxe, seem to retain something of *Madec* in their names. Others call them *Madawags*, *Madagurd*, *Madagram*, and *Madogran*; and Morgan Jones, 1685. Dorg. John Evans, 1793, under the protection of Judge Turner and the Spanish Governor on the Mississippi, is on a voyage of discovery of these people, or the course of the Missouri, supposed the Oregon, to the spring-head; and, on bringing proof that he has touched on the Pacific Ocean, he is to receive 2000 dollars from the Spanish Government. Here the matter rests at present; and Mr. Burder, who is a Baptist minister at Coventry, is ready to communicate all farther information he receives.

104. *Democratic Principles illustrated by Example.* By Peter Porcupine. In Two Parts.

PETER PORCUPINE is a sharp thorn in the sides of the admirers of revolutionary principles. Kicks are stubborn thing, and he has made the best application of them, by making them speak for themselves. These two parts cannot be too much read; and are sure at a cheap price, for quicker cir-

cu'ation.

By *The Crisis, and its Alternative*, offered

to the free Choice of Englishmen; being an Abridgement of "Earnest and serious Reflections on the Urgency of the present Crisis."

THIS is a pious exhortation to national reformation.

106. *The British Lion; or, Britain's Value asserted at the present juncture.*

A CALL on Britons to exert their true character, and resist the haughty claims of France, written before the termination of the last negotiation at Lisle; after which, a postscript was added, to conjure the reader, "by active and unremitting exertions to give overt effect and form to the secret aspirations of Patriotism, the abstract deductions of Reason, and the silent and solemn inculcations of Wisdom and of Honour."

107. *The Christian Sabbath vindicated, in Opposition to sceptical Indifference and sceptical Practice.* By the Rev. R. P. Finch, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. John the Evangelist, in that City.

IF the arguments adduced on this occasion are not altogether novel, they are at least well arranged and suitably enforced.

108. *The System of Nature; or, The Laws of the Moral and Physical World.* Translated from the French of M. Mirabaud, one of the Forty Members of, and perpetual Secretary to, the French Academy. In Four Volumes. 12mo.

THE authors of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, art. *Mirabaud*, expressly assert, "After the death of this author, a course of Atheism was published in his name, under the title of *Systeme de la Nature*. It is superfluous to remark, that this insolent philippic against God (which has also, but perhaps rashly, been attributed to an academician at Berlin) is not the work of Mirabaud." Whoever be its author, the best character of it may be derived from an avowed partizan of the same doctrine, comparing with it another similar fabrication. "This production," says d'Alembert, writing to Voltaire, "is a book much more terrible than *The System of Nature*." "It is so in fact," adds Barruel, tom. I. p. 156, "because, with more art and more coolness, it equally preaches the completest Atheism." It has been combated by Dr. Priestley, in his *Letters to a Philosophical Ubeliever*; and yet this system of

the most pernicious principles is attempted to be circulated in an English translation. But it is unheard-of, or monstrous, after the encouragement given to the opinions of Mary Wollstonecraft, who, in asserting *The Rights of Women*, asserts the rights of promiscuous intrigue, and the privileges of capricious divorce? What she d States in precept, she sanctions by example; Passion transports her to desire the man she could not obtain; Interest, to connect herself with the man with whom she could not be happy, and therefore took the alternative of suicide; and Love, to unite herself to a third man, with whom pregnancy induced her to commit matrimony. Yet the life, adventures, and opinions, of this more than inconsistent, this immoral woman, are read with admiration by the advocates of MORALITY. We will, for argument's sake with them, separate Morality from Religion. We will, for a moment, leave mankind to follow their own feelings, or, if our readers prefer the term, *instinct*; but we will cease to wonder at the consequences of such extravagant departure from all that Reason and Duty, we had almost added Self-interest, dictates; or that the followers of Nature and Reason are completely unhappy in their choice and their connexions. Let the doctrines of a Wollstonecraft, like those of a Rousseau, be held up, as worthy imitation, by parents and riper age; and who can blame the youth, of either sex, who fix their affections on improper objects, or on the first object they cast their eyes on? and, if they do not find objects prepared to their hands, spare no pains to debauch them to their principles, and, finding them reluctant, wonder at their perversity? Their own reflections will finally concur with us in exclaiming, Mary Wollstonecraft, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, to what brink of precipice have you brought us!

109. *Sanskroet Fragments; or, Interesting Extracts from the Sacred Books of the Brahmins, on Subjects important to the British Isles. In Two Parts. By the Author of "Indian Antiquities."*

THE object of this little essay, which is book II. c. II. of Mr. Maurice's History of Hindostan, is to demonstrate, on undeniable evidence, that the Indian records, which Bailli and other infidels have endeavoured to set in opposition to the Scripture History, do,

in fact, confirm it in the most complete and surprizing manner; that the ancient Hindostan records, which have been supposed, in many points, to militate against the Mosaic accounts, contain only the disfigured representations of the same facts, preserved by tradition, and interwoven with the fanciful mythology of a superstitious people; and that it has not been from predilection to any particular system, but from conviction, that he has, through the whole of the Indian History, contended for the palm of originality in favour of the Hebrew History. The story of Noah and his three sons, after they quitted the ark, is preserved in the Padma Pooraun, and given here in a translation by the late Sir Wm. Jones. In a second part we have Mr. Wilford's illustration of the History of *Brotasthan*, and the *Sacred Islands in the West*, meaning the British isles, which were antiently visited by a Brahmia colony, by extracts from the Puranas, or sacred books of India, by which it appears that St. Patric and his purgatory in Lough Derg were anticipated. We have frequently declared our want of faith in etymological disquisitions, where sounds, and even orthography, are such fallacious guides. As to Mr. M's reference of the *Sing Aultra*, representing the Deity under the form of a man-lion bursting from a pillar to destroy a blaspheming monarch, to the calamity of Babel, we are free to say, *Valent quantum valere potest.*

110. *The Testimony of Truth to exalted Merit; or, A Biographical Sketch of the Right Honourable the Countess of Derby, in refutation of a false and scandalous Libel, 2d edition.*

THE Countess of Derby was the daughter of a Mr. Farren, an apothecary of the city of Cork, who happened to die in indigent circumstances. Miss Farren, who was born in 1759, made her first appearance, in 1773, on the Liverpool stage, in the character of Rosetta, in "Love in a Village;" Mr. Younger was at that time the manager. "He admitted Miss F. into his particular care, and undertook the culture of a mind which he had the pleasure of seeing deserved his regard, by its attention and sensibility. When it is considered that motives of filial duty alone led her to this early trial of her abilities, where is the heart that will be backward in withholding the glowing sentiment of applause?" In the *Sung-*
ment

mer of 1777 Miss F. came to town, and, on the 10th of June, made her first appearance at the Little Theatre, in the character of Miss Hardcastle, in Dr. Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Soon after this, she accepted offers of a liberal nature from the managers of Covent Garden, and finally removed to Drury Lane, where she obtained a permanent establishment. On April 8, 1797, she appeared for the last time as a performer, in her favourite character of Lady Teazle, in "The School for Scandal;" and, on the 1st of May following, she was married to the Earl of Derby. It is asserted, as "an undisputed fact, that she never admitted his Lordship to an interview unless Mrs. Farica (her mother) was present."

111. *A Voyage to St. Domingo, in the Years 1788, 1789, and 1790.* By Francis-Alexander-Staniflaus Baron De Wirtemberg. Translated from the original MS. which has never been published. By J. Wright.

THE Baron resided in this island in the above years. "The variety of the aspects, the novelty of the forms under which a rapid vegetation develops beneath a burning atmosphere, productions unknown to the temperate zones, the line of country of which no human voice interrupts the silence, no traces of cultivation, the solitude, gave," says he, "full employment, for some hours, to my eyes and to my thoughts." The principal object of this desultory work seems to be to represent the state of the country since it fell into the hands of the Europeans, and the present condition of the Negroes. The Baron is of opinion, the West India islands might be cultivated without the assistance of the latter, if the former would only abstain from the excesses to which they are too apt to abandon themselves on their first arrival. He is firmly persuaded of the mischief the French Revolutionists have prepared for this colony as well as their own country, by their absurd doctrine of absolute equality. "Who of us," says he, p. 224, "is not convinced that the French Revolution has violated more laws, usurped more property, cost more tears, shed more blood, excited more animosity, and committed more crimes, in the short space of five years, than the most unbridled and savage Despotism ever committed in as many

centuries? May this terrible example and abuse of the most sacred principles serve for a lesson to all succeeding times, and to every people who shall be tempted to imitate the French!"

The Baron dedicates his work, which is in the epistolary form, to the Hereditary Duke of Wirtemberg, from London; and before he was called to St. Domingo, he proposed printing a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, part of which, under the title of *Letters of a Traveller*, appeared in 1788, but which was left in a *dépot* whence it may never be possible for him to remove them.

112. *A History or Description, general and circumstantial, of Burghley House, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter.*

HAD the writer contented himself with giving a *catalogue raisonné* of the contents of this venerable mansion, and connected those at Hatfield, the seat and work of another branch of the Cecil family, within 40 years of each other, readers of every description would have been better pleased than with this injudicious arrangement of the different objects which attract the notice of the visitors, in an affected, inaccurate style, interspersed with puerile remarks; and would, at the same time, have done more credit to his patron and himself. We have heard this work ascribed to Mr. Horn, a Shropshire clergyman.

113. *Observations on the Increase of Infidelity.* By Joseph Priestley. The Third Edition. To which are added, Animadversions on the Writings of several modern Unbelievers, and especially the "Ruins" of M. Volney.

IF it were worth while seriously to confute such a flippant half-thinker as M. Volney, and if the absurd levities of Voltaire had not received sufficient confutation, we might recommend these Observations of Dr. Priestley, who, vindicating the priesthood from Volney's indiscriminate, unfounded charges of *every where* living in celibacy, and, under the cloak of poverty, receiving greater revenues than those of princes, has these words: "The Established Clergy in England, as a body, are but slenderly provided for; those in Scotland still worse, and they do not profess celibacy. To the Dissenting-ministers in that country, to say nothing of the persecutions they have suffered, it applies still less: Of this I am some judge."

judge, having been one of them more than forty years; and I can say, without fear of being contradicted, that, in the most favourable situations, the profession never yielded me half a maintenance; and yet, in this respect, my success greatly exceeded my original expectations. And what does it do for me here, except, perhaps, expose me to the contempt of such men as Mr. Volney, which, however, I feel myself pretty well able to bear?"

Mr. V. however, thinks the Doctor worthy of a reply, if personal abuse and declining the Doctor's theological challenge deserve the name of a reply, which the Doctor, perhaps to solace himself in the neglect he experiences where he expected respect, has deigned to honour with a counter-reply.

114. *The Speeches at Length of the Hon. T. Erskine and S. Kyd, Esq. at the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, June 14, 1797; on the Trial of Thomas Williams, for publishing Paine's "Age of Reason." With Lord Kenyon's Charge to the Jury.*

THAT Mr. Erskine's defence, even of the Christian Religion against the *Freedom of the Press*, like Mr. Wilberforce's defence of true Christianity against modern, reformed Christianity, should displease their respective admirers, is not surprizing. Men are partial to their own opinions; and, in this versatile age, we had almost said *unprincipled*, were we sure this term would have been understood as we mean it, of *unsettled principles*, nothing seems to changeable as public opinion. But, if we are to be reproached with undertaking the defence of our dearest interests against men who have nothing better to substitute, the corruption and the boldness of writers must be arrived at their height.

115. *Mr. Grattan's Address to his Constituents, the Citizens of Dublin, on his Determination to retire from the Parliament of Ireland.*

116. *A Letter to the Seceders.*

ONE observation applies in common to both these — that Opposition in both kingdoms have wearied themselves out.

117. *Dispersion of the present gloomy Apprehensions, of late repeatedly suggested, from the Decline of our Coin Trade, and Conclusions of a directly opposite Tenacity, &c. &c. upon well-authenticated Facts. To which are added, Observations upon the first Report of the Committee on Waste Lands. By the Rev. John Howlett.*

MR. DIROM had told us, that our exports of corn had declined greatly from 1750 to 1784, at which time our imports greatly exceeded our exports; and he ascribes this reverse to the corollaries introduced about the beginning of this period. Mr. H. admits the fact of the decrease of exports, but denies that the laws had any effect towards producing it, or that our agriculture had been declining for the last 40 years, as Mr. D. concluded; and asserts, that we have, in the last 40 years, raised more corn than in the 40 years preceding. The question then is, what is become of it? Some will answer, pleasure-horses consume it. This can, however, apply only to one species of grain. Mr. H. is of opinion, the trade in corn may be safely left to the natural course of things, and that a free, unrestrained trade would be attended with no permanent evil. "Are we sure, then, that Interest and Avarice, under various disguises, would not avail themselves of a free trade to send away too much of the necessaries of life from its own country?" Mr. H. argues for a general inclosure bill. Our representatives have thought otherwise; and some of our brethren charge "the members of the Board of Agriculture with fattening upon the country they are disposed to insult rather than improve*."

118. *Observations on the high Price of Provisions in general, the apparent Causes, and Mode of Redress.*

THE observer ascribes it to taxation; others ascribe it to luxury and increased wealth.

119. *Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropshire: with Observations in Mineralogy, and other Branches of Natural History. By Aith. Aikin. (See p. 304.)*

"THE tour, an account of which is now presented to the publick, was made during the Summer of the year 1796, partly for amusement, but principally as a supplement, to the mineralogical studies of the author. From the perusal of books, and the examination of cabinet-specimens, I wished to proceed to the investigations; not of minute, detached fragments, but of masses of rocks in their native beds; to observe, with mine own eyes, the position and extent of the several strata, the order observed by Nature in their arrangement; and the gradual or more abrupt transitions of one species of rock into another."

* See "ANALYTICAL REVIEW FOR AUGUST, 1797," p. 120.

See the whole process, also, of mining; of extracting the ore, reducing, refining, and manufacturing it, was one of my chief *agenda*.

"The greater part, however, of this little volume is taken up with a description of the principal of those scenes of beauty and grandeur which are scattered so profusely through North Wales. It would have been easy, by increasing the selection of scenes, to have enlarged the book; I am not certain, however, that by so doing I should not have rather wearied than gratified the reader. In the following pages the *characteristic* features of Welsh landscape are described in a great variety of combinations; and in these their intrinsic excellence will, I doubt not, atone for the occasional errors of the pencil with which they have been traced. A mere outline of an interesting object is itself interesting; but it requires the *creative* hand of a professed artist, by the skilful combination and contrast of light and shadow, to convert a cottage or rude stone-quarry into a beautiful landscape."

As a specimen of Mr. A's style and observation, take his account of Cader Idris:

"The day being promising, we set off, after breakfast, to examine Cader Idris. A small lake, called Llyn-y-gader, lies about a mile and a half on the high road to Towyn, which having arrived at, we quitted the road, and began our ascent up the first steps of this lofty mountain. When we had surmounted the exterior ridge, we descended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept constantly full by the numerous tributary torrents that fall down the surrounding rocks. Hence we climbed a second and still higher chain up a steep but not difficult track, over numerous fragments of rock detached from the higher parts: we now came to a second and more elevated lake, clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano, of which a most accurate representation is to be seen in Wilson's excellent View of Cader Idris. Some travellers have mentioned the finding lava and other volcanic productions here; upon a strict examination, however, we were unable to discover anything of the kind, nor did the water of the lake appear to differ, in any respect, from the purest rock-water, though it was tried repeatedly with the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct echo repeats every shout that is made near the lake. We now began our last and most difficult ascent up the summit of Cader Idris itself, which when we had surmounted, we came to a small plain with two rocky *heads* of nearly equal height, one looking

to the North, the other to the South. We made choice of that which appeared to us the most elevated, and seated ourselves on its highest pinnacle, to rest after a laborious ascent of three hours. We were now high above all the eminences within this vast expanse, and, as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks, which we before looked up to with astonishment, were now far below at our feet, and many a small lake appeared in the valleys between them. To the North, Snowdon with its dependencies shut up the scene; on the West we saw the whole curve of the bay of Cardigan, bounded, at a vast distance, by the Cagnarvon mountains, and, nearer, dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The Southern horizon was bounded by Plinlimmon; and, on the East, the eye glanced over the lake of Bala, the two Arennig mountains, the two Arraes, the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains, to the Breiddin hills on the confines of Shropshire; and dimly, in the distant horizon, was beheld the Wrekin rising alone from the plain of Salop. Having, at last, satisfied our curiosity, and being thoroughly chilled by the keen air of these elevated regions, we began to descend down the side opposite to that which we had come up. The first stage led us to another beautiful mountain-lake, whose cold clear waters discharge their superabundance in a full stream down the side of the mountain; all these waters abound with trout, and in some is found the Gwyniad, a fish peculiar to rocky alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, we came on the edge of the craggy cliffs that overlook Tallylyn lake; a long and difficult descent conducted us, at last, on the borders of Tallylyn, where we entered the Dolgelle road.

"The mountain of Cader Idris, in height the second in all Wales, rises on the sea-shore, close upon the Northern side of the estuary of the small river Dysynwy, about a mile above Towyn. It proceeds with almost a constant ascent, first Northwards for about three miles, then, for ten miles farther, runs E. N. E. giving out for its summit a branch nearly three miles long, in a South-westerly direction, parallel to the main ridge. It is very steep and craggy on every side; but the Southern descent, especially to the border of Tallylyn lake, is the most precipitous, being nearly perpendicular. Its breadth bears but a small proportion to its length; a line passing along its base, and intersecting the summit, would scarcely equal four miles and a half; and in the other parts it is a mere ridge, whose base hardly ever exceeds one mile in breadth. The peak is said to be 2850 feet above
Dolgelle.

Dolgele*. *Cader Idris* is the beginning of a chain of primitive mountains, extending in a N. N. Easterly direction, and including the *Arens* and the *Arennige*. It is much loftier and more craggy than the *Slates* and secondary mountains which surround it."

The composition of this celebrated mountain and the plants found on it are then enumerated. The naturalist will derive much information from this little tour, which has no parade of picturesque beauty in minute description.

120. *Imitations of original Drawings by Hans Holbein, in His Majesty's Collection, for the Portraits of illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII. Published by John Chamberlain, &c. No IV.*

WE gave an account of the contents of No III. of this beautiful work in our vol. LXIII. p. 1021.

No IV. contains portraits of

Sir *Thomas More*.

Sir *Thomas Wyatt*.

The Lady *Parker* (Elizabeth daughter of Sir Philip Calneorpe, and wife, first, of Sir Henry Parker, son of Henry fifth Lord Morley; 2. of Sir William Wodehouse; 3. of Sir Drue Drury).

Sir *Charles Wingfield*.

No V. contains portraits of
Bishop *Fisher*.

Lord Chancellor *Rich*.

His lady, daughter and heiress of William Jenkes a grocer in London.

Sir *Thomas Eior*, a Suffolk gentleman, who stood first among the literary Englishmen of his time.

Sir *William Sberington*, one of the creatures of the Admiral Seymour, and involved in his prosecution; which is all we know of him.

The Lady Marchioness of *Dorset*, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and second wife of Henry Lord Marquis of Dorset, afterwards created Duke of Suffolk, and by him mother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

No VI.

Queen *Jane Seymour*.

John More, son of Sir Thomas, who has, on the authority of a *how not* of his father, been branded as a fool. This portrait represents him looking, with great attention, on a book which he holds in his hands; what is the character and expression of his face, let those judge who look on it:

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, beheaded 1572, for an assumed partiality to his mistress's rival, the Queen of Scots.

Sir *Nicholas Poinz*, of Gloucestershire, of whom little is known.

Sir *Richard Sea Howell*, master of the ordnance to Queen Elizabeth.

The *Lady of Richmond*. "This sweet portrait represents Mary only daughter of Thomas Howard third Duke of Norfolk, and wife of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. who died very soon after his marriage, at the age of 17. . . Would that the only remaining circumstance of her story had died with her, and that we might have been left at liberty to fancy the character of so fair a creature, as fair as her countenance! But the truth must be told. At the inquisitorial trial of her celebrated brother, Henry Earl of Surrey, who was the most intimate friend of the young Duke, in 1546, this lady was called as a witness, and brought forward a body of evidence against him to keenly pointed, and so full of secrets which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that we cannot but suspect her conduct of a degree of rancour unparalleled in any case, and, in this, unnatural."

No VII.

William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury; a truly venerable figure of "one of the best public men of the age in which he flourished."

John Cole, Dean of St. Paul's.

The *Lady Berkeley*, second wife of Lord Thomas; a countenance full of pleasing expression.

Sir *George Carrow*, a naval officer, who sunk, with 600 men, in the *Mary Rose*, one of our largest ships, by the overweight of her own guns, on the attack of four French galleys off Spithead, 1545, as represented in the painting at Cowdray, now itself destroyed: See *Archæologia*, III. 265.

Nicholas Brobenius, a Latin poet, of middling fame, native of Troyes, patronized by Margaret Queen of Navarre, to whose daughter Joan, mother of Henry IV. of France, he was preceptor. Four lines on his collection of poems, intitled *Nigie*, printed 1533 and 1723, compliment the painter of this portrait.

The *Lady Meutis*, wife of Sir Peter Meutis, or Meautis, French Secretary and

* "Vide Pennant's *Snowdonia*, p. 89." *GENT. MAG.* 1798, 1798.

and clerk of the council to Henry VII. Her sons, Henry married Anne, daughter of Sir John Jermy; Hercules, Philippa, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea-hall; and her daughter Frances became the wife of Henry Howard, Viscount Bindon. We may add to this account, that Thomas, eldest son of Henry, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Conyngsby, of Potterells, in North Mimms, co. Herts, and erected the monument of Lord Bacon, now to be seen in the church of St. Michael at St. Alban's, with this concluding line of epitaph, *Tanti viri mem.* Thomas Meautys, *superfluis cultor desunbi admirator*; the Latinity of which is not, perhaps, equal to the sentiment.

N^o VIII.

John Russell, Lord Privy Seal, "first Earl of Bedford, founder of that immense fortune, and the first bearer of most of those dignities, which still distinguish his posterity."

Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, his son.

Sir *John Gage*, of West Fittle, in Suffex, one of the executors to Henry the VIIIth's will.

The Lady *Hensham*; Mary daughter of Sir John Shelton, of Norfolk, by Anne daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and aunt to the Queen of that name, and second wife of Sir Anthony Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and re-married to Philip Appleyard, Esq.

George Brook, third Lord Cobham.

The Lady *Catharine Borough*, second daughter of Edward Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln, and wife of William second Lord Borough.

N^o IX.

Queen *Anne of Cleve*. "This drawing was bought at Dr. Meao's sale, 1755, by William Chetwynd, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and delivered by his executors to Benjamin Way, Esq. of Dedham, in Bucks, who lately had the honour of his Majesty's permission to add it to the Royal Collection."

Sir *John Godsalor*, of a Norfolk family, one of Henry VIII's suite in his voyage to Boulogne, and made a knight of the Carpet by Edward VI.

"*Simon George*, of Quocoute, co. Cornwall, son of a private gentleman of the same names, who acquired property at that place, and lived there, and whose father came from Gloucestershire into Dorset, and settled at Ol-

mondton, in that county. His mother was descended from a good family of the name of Hussey. He married Thomasine, daughter of Richard Lanyon, a gentleman of an ancient Cornish house, and had by her two sons, Simon, who died without issue, and Salathiel, who settled at Trenewth, and was living there 1620, having three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Thomasine."

The Lady *Butts*. "Margaret daughter of John Bacon, a gentleman of good family in Cambridgeshire, and wife of Sir William Butts, of Fulham, principal physician to Henry VIII. who died 1545; and of whom there is an excellent portrait, by Holbein, in the remarkable picture to well preserved in Bridewell hospital."

Sir *Philip Hobby*, brother of Sir Thomas, whose widow (of whom there is a portrait in N^o III) erected monuments with epitaphs to both in Bisham church.

Sir *Garwen Carrow*, Sheriff of Cornwall 1547, and imprisoned in Exeter goal in the Devonshire insurrection on Mary's accession, but escaped. The picture by Holbein, after this drawing, is in the collection of Lord De Clifford, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

N^o X.

The Lady *Mary*, afterwards Queen. *William Parr*, Marquis of Northampton, brother of Queen Catharine, imprisoned by Mary, restored by Elizabeth.

Francis Countess of Surrey, wife of Henry Howard, the celebrated Earl, and youngest daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (miswritten, by the painter, *Thomas*). This celebrated and accomplished man was beheaded 1546.

Sir *Nicholas Poyns*, father of Sir Nicholas before-mentioned, N^o VI.

The Lady *Monteagle*; whether first or second wife of Thomas Stanley, second lord of that name, is not determined.

221. *An Account of the Commencement and Progress of sinking Wells at Sheerness, Harwich, and Landguard Fort, for supplying those Dock-yards and Garrisons with fresh Water. To which is annexed, the Correspondence between the Master-general of the Ordnance, and the commanding Engineer of those Places (Sir Thomas Hyde Page) upon the Subject, in the Years 1778, 1781, and 1783.*

THE first attempt to sink a well, on the

the parade at Sheerness, failed, in consequence of the double frames employed on that occasion. The second, which was made soon after, in Fort Town-Head, luckily succeeded. The process commenced June 4, 1781; and the whole was finished July 4, 1782. At the depth of 300 feet from the top of the well, a piece of a tree was found; at 328 feet, sand and clay, with some water, were discovered; and at 330 feet deep, upon boring, the whole bottom of the well blew up, it being with great difficulty the workmen escaped the torrents of water, which was mixed with a quicksand, that rose 40 feet from the bottom of the well. The water rose, in six hours, 189 feet, and, in a few days, within 8 feet of the top of the well. It has since been carefully analyzed by a chemist, and found perfectly good for every purpose; and, it is presumed, the quantity will be equal to every demand of public and private use at that place; there having been, ever since it was discovered, a constant drawing, and the water has not been lowered more than 200 feet. It is proper to remark, that the water is of a very soft quality, and, upon being drawn, has a degree of warmth unusual in common well-water. It remains yet to be determined whence this warmth proceeds; but as it is proved wholesome, the circumstance is fortunate for the troops of the garrison; and they will not be so liable to the complaints that are frequent among troops (as often happens at Dover castle), arising from the use of very cold well-water.

The wells at Landguard Fort were begun and finished in the year 1782.

The wells at Harwich were begun on the 6th of May, 1781, and finished on the 29th of September the same year.

122. *The Reign of Liberty, a Poetical Sketch.*
By Joseph Jackson.

A BOY, under the age of 17, takes upon him to say, "Britain's enslaved I and Fancy's flights are o'er!" He dedicates to S. F. Waddington, Esq. *the defender of the city liberties, the opposer of ministerial influence, and the champion of the rights of man*; and dates from Rotherhithe. If he is a ship-builder, he had better mind his business; if a sailor, let him plough the ocean, instead of "tuning his *seral* recds to mirth," or follow "the sweet *maid* created at the birth of man,"

by whom, we suppose, Liberty is intended.

"To court whose smiles he left the Paphian grove,
Heard Clio's tales, view'd Legislation's plan,
And trac'd the varied map around;
Still fondly pleas'd, when thee I found,
To whom this turf-built altar stands,
Unstain'd with blood, untouch'd with ruffian-hands.
Blest star," &c. &c.

Invoked by *Gerald's* ghost, and, on a ray of light,

"Sublime o'er Gallia's mountains steering,
Thy mournful sword, great Junius, rearing."

Now, reader, you are to know that Master Joey Jackson has done writing *Odes to Beauty* in *The Monthly Fighter*; and that the sword of great Junius does not belong to the writer of the celebrated Letters, but to *Junius Brutus*, and is *emblematical of immutable justice*, which, if put into the hand of Criticism, will lop off the head of this ranting poetaster, as the rod of Sextus Tarquinius did the upstart poppies in his garden.

We turn from Master Jackson to a more pleasing theme:

123. *Christ's Hospital. A Poem.*
By T. S. Surr.

THE effusions of gratitude to a beneficial public institution. If the poetry be not equal to the subject, we readily pardon the poet in his first attempt, and heartily join with him in deprecating every diminution or invasion of the royal bounty of one of the most amiable of our sovereigns.

124. *A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Right Noble William Duke of Devonshire, in the Church of All-Hallows, in Derby, on Friday, September 5, 1707: with some Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish.*
By White Kennett, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. The Second Edition; with Additions by the Author, and by the Editor.

THIS is a re-publication of the funeral sermon from a copy corrected and improved by the preacher, which was, "in 1755, the property of Mrs. Sarah Kennett, a lineal descendant of its author; from whom it came into the possession of the Rev. Henry Freeman, who politely permitted the unreserved use of it to the editor." The political reputation of the peer, and the literary and political character of the preacher, demanded this attention. Many other of Bishop Kennett's publications, with
improvements

improvements by himself, are preserved in different libraries. But we have to regret that a most valuable interleaved copy of Le Neve's *Faeti* is missing from the library of a friend to literature, just at the moment when it is most wanted.

Dr. K. had not lived in habits of intimacy with the noble subject of his sermon without improving his knowledge of his ancestry. His Grace's ancestor had shown himself a firm supporter of the English Constitution, and of that Prince who restored it at the Revolution. Some occasional notes are interspersed by the editor.

125. *The Impolicy of Partial Taxation demonstrated, particularly as respects the Exemption of the Highlands of Scotland from a great Part of the Licence Duty chargeable on the Distillation of Corn Spirits.* Edinb.

THIS is a political competition between the Highlands and the Lowlands; but, as *non nostrum tantas est componere lites*, we beg leave to refer it to the consideration of the Legislature.

126. *Papers relative to the Agreement made by Government with Mr. Palmer, for the Reform and Improvement of the Posts.*

127. *Mr. Palmer's Case explained by Mr. Bonnor.*

IF this were not among the controversies which, as the vulgar phrase is, are laid on the shelf, we should consider them as an appeal to Cæsar; and to Cæsar let it go.

128. *A Proposal for supplying London with Bread, at an uniform Price, from one Year to another, according to an Annual Auction, by a Plan that may be applied to every Corporation in the Kingdom; would give Encouragement to Agriculture, and would prevent an extravagant Rise of Prices in Case of future scanty Harvests.*

MR. GRAY, the deputy auditor of the land-revenue, land tax, and window-tax, for the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Chester, and Derby (whose "Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, illustrated in Opposition to some false Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and others," which pointed to the direct means of promoting the wealth and strength of the nation, was reviewed vol. LXVII. p. 838). in this tract, which relates to the consentment of the people, recommends public granaries on a principle applied by Mr. Pitt, who, in the parliamentary debates on the late scarcity, observed, that, "if

was in the kingdom, the price of wheat would not have risen to such a pitch."

In order to ascertain the stock of grain in the kingdom, the number of acres annually sown with grain over the kingdom must be obtained. The law of tithes supposes this knowledge familiar to the Clergy. If there be only a full supply, and no surplus, the farmers may be induced to increase the supply one-eighth, which, stored up in the granaries, will leave the remainder at the same market-price as though no additional eighth had been sown. In a succession of eight harvests, a full supply of corn, of our own growth, for a whole year, may be placed in the granaries, and the consumption of every year not at all abridged. Bounty to be given for producing this additional eighth, the same as the exporters of corn. All the acres sown with wheat, barley, and oats, to be annually registered.

"I shall now proceed to consider the capital that would be required to furnish London with one year's spare supply of wheat, who would be the capitalists or proprietors of that supply, what profits they ought to receive on their capital, and how those profits would arise.

"The yearly supply of London, stated at 800,000 quarters of wheat, would, at 40s. per quarter, cost 1,600,000l.; at 30s. per quarter (the market-price in the year 1750) would cost 1,200,000l.; and at 55s. per quarter (as it was sold in London, in October last) would cost 2,000,000l. Taking even the highest of these sums, and adding to it the expense of building the granaries, which may be estimated at 120,000l. we shall have 2,120,000l. as the capital that would be required, in order to secure the metropolis against the inconveniencies of a scarcity or dearth; and, allowing 10 per cent. to the capitalists, for expenses of management and profit, this expenditure, when compared to the great public benefit thereby procured, could not but be esteemed very inconsiderable. The City of London, for example, would tax itself annually 212,000l. in order that every family in it might be sure of having bread nearly at the price which a harvest of medium plenty would afford, without the risk of ever being obliged to pay nearly double that price.

"Now let us consider how much the City of London taxes itself annually for its diversions. The newly-erected play-house in Drury-lane is computed, when full, to contain a receipt of 750l. and that of Covent-garden nearly the same; or, both together, 1500l. If, therefore, they are open 200 nights each season, and only half filled

each

each night, that will amount to 150,000*l.* To this must be added one quarter as much more for the Opera-house, or 37,500*l.*; and for the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, supposing it open 100 nights, at 10*l.* per night, 10,000*l.*; for public concerts as much; for Sadler's Wells as much; for Vaux-hall as much; for Ranelagh 6000*l.*; for Astley's 6000*l.*; and the Circus 6000*l.*; the amount of the whole will be 245,500*l.* Were this estimate to be made with greater accuracy, it would probably amount to a much higher sum than is here stated; but, supposing it even less than I have computed it to be, it gives a plain proof that the inhabitants of London may, if they please, insure themselves against any extraordinary rise in the price of bread, for less money than what they now pay yearly for their public amusements and public diversions.

“To procure the great benefit of a reasonable and uniform price of the article of first necessity to man, the capital to be employed for the City of London is 2,125,000*l.*; for which capital the proprietors would be justly entitled to a reasonable profit. This profit, like other mercantile profits, must arise from the consumers, and, including therein the expenses of management, might be regulated by raising the present affize-taxes 10 per cent. higher than the actual rate. If the publick would be greatly benefited in having bread always at an uniform price, those who procure them that benefit would certainly be most justly entitled to a recompence. Shall it be said that the inhabitants of London expend annually, in diversions, above 245,000*l.* and would scruple to expend annually 212,000*l.* in affuring to themselves a constant supply of bread, without the risk of its ever rising to an exorbitant price? The different insurance-offices in London would not be continued, if the proprietors of them did not draw some profits from them; but what else would the granaries be but insurance-offices against famine, or at least against a dearth? And late experience has given us but too strong proofs that the nation has paid very dear for not having had such insurance-offices. Do the immense breweries in London yield no profits to their proprietors? or would it be at all reasonable to expect that the brewers should supply the metropolis with good porter, at a steady price, from year to year, without any calculation of profit to themselves, in return for the money laid out by them in their expensive buildings and utensils, and for the time and labour they bestow on the business? If the proprietors of the granaries would furnish bread for the consumption of London, at as uniform and steady a price as the London brewers furnish malt-liquor, would not the general

benefit be as great in the one case as in the other? and would they not have just as good a claim to a reasonable profit as the brewers, more especially as they might be the instruments of preventing many others from making exorbitant profit? Of this, the late Albion mills afford a striking example; for, during the few years they existed, they are said to have saved to the metropolis 800,000*l.* In like manner the directors of the granaries, by the correspondence they would establish over the whole kingdom, would remove many obstructions that the London markets are now liable to, and would thereby bring the annual prices upon an average lower than they now are, or otherwise would be; so that, notwithstanding the proposed addition to the affize, bread would in general not rise in price, but would actually come cheaper, if not cheaper, to the consumer than at present. It would only be a transfer of profits from those who advantage the publick nothing, to those who would advantage the publick a great deal. Thus those who transport goods by canals, transfer to themselves the profits of those persons who before transported such goods by land-carriage. It is inherent to the consumers who receives the profits, provided they be as well served in the one case as in the other. But, if they be better served, it is no longer indifferent to them who receives the profits. They will give every encouragement to those whose system promises to be accompanied with the greatest advantage. If this circumstance is made the test in regard to the establishment of granaries, it will most effectually operate in favour of them; more especially when it is considered who should be the proprietors of them, to whom the profits would accrue.

“The proprietors ought to be the inhabitants of London themselves; and so of every town and city throughout the kingdom, where granaries shall be established; by which means the management and the profits would always remain concentrated in each place respectively. It can, I think, hardly be doubted, but the full conviction of the private as well as public benefits arising from the granaries would quickly procure a capital by an open subscription, which should be rendered as comprehensive as possible. In London, therefore, no particular subscription should exceed 10,000*l.*; but subscriptions should be admitted for householders as 1*l.* or 2*l.*; and for servants and servant-maids as low as 1*l.* Should the Corporation of London, or any of its public companies, be inclined to become subscribers, they should be admitted to subscribe for more than 10,000*l.* The subscribers, or stockholders, should manage their own concerns by governors annually chosen by themselves, which

which, for the metropolis, might be 24 in number, with a salary not exceeding 200*l.* each; and the dividends on the capitals should be paid half-yearly.

"Though I have restricted my calculations chiefly to the city of London, they may most easily be extended to the whole kingdom; and I mean that they should be so extended. My reasoning equally applies to every large city, to every town and every parish, throughout Great Britain and Ireland. If the proverb which says, *Store is no force*, contains an acknowledged solid axiom, the storing of such a supply of corn as would prevent a future scarcity ought not to be confined to one city or one town, but ought equally to be the concern of every town in these islands. That such a supply would, in the beginning, cost something, can no more be an objection to it, than that a stock of household furniture cannot be procured without costing something. The capital for the city of London, we have seen, would amount to about 2,120,000*l.*; and reckoning seven times as much for the whole island of Great Britain, it would make in all 17 millions.

"This sum of 17 millions (hardly exceeding two pounds a head for all the inhabitants) would form the spare supply of the whole nation in corn; and when we compare it with the reserved stock of the nation in household furniture, it will be found to be altogether inconsiderable. This last, which is a capital yielding no income, would probably be much under estimated, when valued at 200 millions. Nevertheless it is so far from being deemed a burthen, that there is, perhaps, not a master or mistress of a family in the kingdom that do not think themselves happy when they have it in their power to augment it. What family thinks itself poorer by purchasing a new bed, additional table-linen, a new set of chairs, a looking-glass, &c.? All the return expected for the capital sunk on such an occasion is convenience. The convenience, in most cases, more than counterbalancing the cost, the buyer with satisfaction concludes that the money is well laid out.".....

"The price of flour, when compared to the price of wheat, is very generally complained of as exorbitant; and certainly the manner in which the London market is at present supplied with wheat and other grain indicates that the sources of supply are not so efficiently explored throughout the kingdom as they might be, or as they would be, were such a regular correspondence established with every county as would bring the farmers into immediate contact with the great purchaser in the capital.

"On the supposition that there is a Vermont's spare supply of wheat or

flour lodged in the granaries, the bakers in the metropolis, and the millers in the vicinity, might, at their option, be supplied with flour and wheat from the granaries, at such a price as should be agreed upon between them and the directors, who, in return, should be entitled to be the first bidders for all wheat or flour brought by individuals to the London market. Thus the directors of the granaries would be continual sellers and continual buyers, without any monopoly existing; for, if the bakers and millers did not like the price of the director, they might buy elsewhere; and if those who brought wheat or flour to the London market did not like the offer of the directors, they might sell elsewhere.".....

"I shall now add a few observations relative to the construction of the granaries, particularly in the metropolis, and on the best and safest method of preserving the grain or flour in the granaries.

"The average yearly consumption of London has been stated at 800,000 quarters of wheat; consequently, to store such a quantity properly, would require 16 millions of cubic feet, or about 24 buildings of the size or capacity of the late Albion mills, which building indeed might very properly serve for one of them. Supposing each of these buildings to cost 500*l.* the whole would then, as before stated, occasion an expence of 120,000*l.* The East India Company, for merchandizes of mere luxury, have not scrupled a larger expence in warehouses, which, in a manner, fill whole streets in London. Now a full supply of bread, or of the material of bread, is certainly of much greater importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis than a full supply of tea or of pepper; consequently, granaries for the former may not unjustly be deemed as requisite as warehouses for the latter. That London, long before this time, has not had to boast of its elegant granaries, as well as of its sumptuous warehouses, and sumptuous brewhouses, is to be attributed rather to the total neglect of system in the corn-trade, than to any deficiency in point of capital, or of spirit and enterprize in its inhabitants. We learn from Mr. Yarranton, a skilful engineer and public-spirited man, who, in the last century, was employed for several years in visiting Germany and other states on the Continent, for political and manufacturing purposes, that the single city of Magdebourg could boast of 300 granaries.

"Holland, every one knows, is distinguished for its granaries; but so is Geneva, Berne, Genoa, Rome, Naples, and many other cities. Among Mr. Hastings's meritorious services in Bengal is reckoned the establishment of granaries; and the granaries in China are mentioned by Sir George Staunton

Stanton. In the Statistical Account of Scotland, published by Sir John Sinclair, vol. XIV. p. 375, we have the following account of a granary in the borough of Linlithgow: "Besides the funds which the Corporation (or Trades) have for the poor, with whom they are severally connected, they have adopted a plan, of which the good effects are sensibly felt. They have a repository capable of containing 600 bolls of meal. This they fell at a proper time; and, if application be made, the town advances 100l. without interest. Thus they have always a quantity to answer demands, are enabled to regulate the price of the markets, and prevent private retailers from taking an improper advantage of circumstances."

127. William and Henry; a Dialogue for the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, 1798.

THIS Dialogue (which we have already given at large in p. 328) is inscribed to Dr. Gregory, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, by the ingenious author, John G. Ector, Esq.

130. Malvern, a descriptive and historical Poem, by Luke Booker, LL. D. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Julia Viscountess Dudley and Ward.

A HANDSOME subscription has rewarded this amusement of the writer's leisure hours. His subject is divided into three books; the first, treating of the hills round Malvern, and the view from them; the second, of Worcester and its cathedral; the third, of Malvern, its holy well and church.

The whole is illustrated with appropriate notes, in one of which Dr. B. pays the following compliment to one of his and our friends: "The Rev. Siebbing Shaw, whose Tour will be read with pleasure, though the performance of a young man. In his present elaborate undertaking, a comprehensive History of Staffordshire, it will be seen that *vires acquirit eundo*. His ardent and indefatigable mind (encouraged by presents of superb engravings from many of the nobility, &c. in the county, and assisted by the valuable collections of several persons who were formerly engaged in the same pursuit) is preparing for his subscribers a work very likely to meet their entire approbation." Dr. Booker has ready for the press "The Hop garden, a didactic Poem, intended as a Counterpart to Phillips's Cyder," and to be pag'd so as to bind up with Malvern. We wish

him, in this also, success equal to his merit.

131. *The Danger of Lukewarmness in Religion considered, and applied to the present State of this Country: A Sermon, delivered at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, Sunday, April 29, 1798.* By J. Gardiner, D. D. Rector of Bradford, and Vicar of Shirley, in the County of Derby.

FROM Rev. iii. 14, 15, 16, this preacher, whom we have already met with, vol. LXIII. 922, LXIV. 1116, LXV. 140, LXVI. 677, calls, in emphatic language, on lukewarm professors of the Christian Religion, and on others who disgrace and counteract their profession by various sins. Among others, he particularly notices, with condemnation, the unworthy conduct of many who, "to save a paltry sum, or gain a transient earthly advantage," forswear themselves in the return of their income before the commissioners for assessed taxes.

132. *Reflections in this Season of Danger: A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of Clapham, in the County of Surrey, Sunday, April 15, 1798. Published at the Request of the Auditors.* By John Venn, M. A. Rector of Clapham, and Chaplain to the Dowager-viscountess Hereford.

FROM Eccles. vii. 14, union in the common danger is inculcated and enforced.

133. *Opposition dangerous.*

By Thomas Lister, B. A.

THIS writer, who, we believe, is of Sidney-college, Cambridge, has the same object with Mr. V.—urging unanimity in contributing to the support and defence of the common cause.

134. *A Farewell Warning to my Country, before the Hour of Danger.* By the Author of "The Crisis," &c.

CALLING on Britons to unite and persevere in measures against the French Government and Armies, and those who, in our own country, incline to favour both. He concludes with the well-known observation of Dumouriez on the folly of the French attempt at invasion.

135. *The Speech of R. Goodloe Harper, Esq. on the Foreign Intercourse Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, Friday, March 2, 1798.*

THIS patriotic warning against the designs of France, now but too openly avowed.

avowed, deserves to be read by all true lovers of their country, whether in America or Great Britain.

236. *Some Account of the early Years of Buonaparte at the Military School of Brienne, and of his Conduct at the Commencement of the French Revolution.* By Mr. C. H. one of his School-fellows.

THESE anecdotes of a General now only 28 are addressed to Andrew Douglas, July 10, 1797, by the writer, now in England.

237. *Copies of Original Letters recently written by Persons in Paris to Dr. Priestley in America. Taken on board of a Neutral Vessel.*

THESE letters were taken on board a Danish ship, lately brought into one of our ports by the Diamond frigate, and were inclosed in a cover directed to Dr. Priestley in America; and have been properly attested. They are written by J. H. Stone, brother of the person acquitted here on a charge of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France, in conjunction with Jackson, convicted at Dublin on a similar accusation. Mr. S. has been settled at Paris ever since the French Revolution; is the friend of Priestley and Talleyrand, and intimately connected with citizen Gallois, who was lately sent over here by the Directory on pretence of exchanging prisoners, but, as it proved, on business of a very different nature. Mr. S., on the faith of his own prophecy, invites Dr. P. to return and fix his residence in England, *such as England will then be.*

"If the animosity of these apostate Englishmen against their own country, their conviction that *no submission* will avert our danger, and their description of the engines employed by the Directory for our destruction, were impressed, as they ought to be, upon the minds of all our countrymen, we should certainly never again be told of the innocent designs of these traitors or their assassines; we should hear no more declaimers, or pamphleteers, calling out for peace, which even dishonour cannot purchase; we should no longer see men of any rank or description amongst us acting, in this hour of danger, as Mr. Stone describes the Directory to act, and *flattering every passion and every prejudice, in order to dissuade the people of England from their Government.*

"Nor is it to us alone that these instructive lessons are addressed. The picture which these letters exhibit of what has

already passed in Europe, and the prophetic statement of what is yet to come, are calculated (if any thing can yet do it) to rouse the apathy of those surrounding Governments whose ruin is fast approaching. They will find here every feature and lineament of the true Jacobin character. They will see the philosophical indifference with which Mr. Stone views the misfortunes of others, provided they contribute to support his system; his tranquil and contented acquiescence in the punishment of his friends and accomplices, condemned to an exile much worse than death, for crimes of which, he says, no man of common sense (even among their judges or their accusers) thought them guilty; his insulting display of all the pillage, proscription, and massacre, which his principles have produced within a few years; a *pretty decent progress*, as he calls it, *within so short a time!*—

'A world of woes dispatched in little
'space!'

his exultation in the overthrow of peaceful and unoffending Governments; his triumph over the devastation of free and happy countries; the delight with which he contemplates millions of his fellow-creatures reduced to the most degrading slavery, and groaning under the yoke of the lowest and the worst of mankind; and last, but most of all, the rapacious and sanguinary joy with which he enumerates the flesh kingdoms and empires devoted to the same destruction—closing the brilliant prospect with the view of his own great, glorious, and flourishing country, torn by intestine discord, desolated by the ravages of a relentless and savage enemy, and sinking under the utmost extremities of human misery!".....

Mr. Stone presumes that Dr. Priestley "will of course have heard that our old country is now the only one left to struggle against the French Republick, and left under every disadvantage that every friend to her real welfare would wish; namely, in a very fair way of accomplishing your prophetic discourses, delivered at various times and divers manners, of which, happily, they took no account.

"You will have heard of the vast armaments and preparations of every kind which have been making for some months past, and which are carrying forward with all that energy and activity which characterizes this nation when they have a purpose in hand which they must go through, cost what it will. Of its cost they are well aware; and I should make use of a term very insignificant in the expression if I said they were only enthusiastic to put their projects in execution; they are so earnest in it as if their existence here, and their eternal welfare, depended on the trial.

The

The invasion of England is a *dénée*, or merchandize of the first necessity for them; and I should doubt whether any concession on the part of England could now avert the experiment: whether it will be a fatal one to its Government, time only can determine. In the mean time, the Government here are putting in work every engine, attempting to engage every passion, to enlist every prejudice; nevertheless, always anxious to discriminate between the Government and the People, flattering the one as much as they profess to execrate the other*.

"While this last act of the French drama of this eventful struggle is taking place, the Republick has been playing a few interludes in various parts of Europe. You have heard of the destruction of the Government of Venice, of the regeneration of that of Genoa, of the constitutional fermentation of the Cisalpine Republick;—the news of the present period is the fall of the Papal power, the possession of Rome by the French troops on account of the late massacre †, and the formation of this country into a new government, under the name of The Roman Republick. In like manner as the French troops are now employed in pulling down the chief Spiritual power in one part, another portion is occupied in overturning the genius of Aristocracy in the Swiss Cantons, each of which, under the influence of the French Republick, are busied in destroying their present tyrannic Oligarchies, and melting the whole into an Helvetic Republick, founded on the basis of the Rights of Man, with

a representative government. Of the nature of their past governments, and the abuses which they contain, you will have a pretty just idea if two volumes in octavo, of a View of Switzerland, written by Miss H. M. Williams, and now publishing in London, shall happen to fall into your hands ‡. The Spirit of Equality, which has traversed the Alps, has also entered the Rhine. The province of Suavia is in insurrection in divers places, and, though troops are marching to endeavour to suppress it, we expect to hear that the contagion spreads more rapidly. The state of the empire is such, especially among the little provinces, as to encourage this spirit of revolt. France, at present, treats the whole with so much *de haut en bas*, that the people can prefer but few sentiments of respect when they see their governors treated with so much contempt §.

"The Congress assembled at Radstadt continues to object to the limits of the Rhine as the boundary of the French Republick; but, as there is so much force on the one side, and so little reason on the other, it is easy to decide how the matter will be arranged. At present the Rhine is the boundary; the Court of Vienna has consented to the cession, having no personal interest to the contrary; and the King of Prussia has actually given up the provinces of Cleves and Guelders, and whatever other territory he held on this side the river. If, therefore, the Princes do not yield, with a good grace, to the present secularization, they will be compelled to a still greater; and probably at

* "The preface points out this passage to the attention of all Englishmen. It contains the summary of all that we ever could have to fear in this country. But the game is no longer concealed—the disguise is gross and manifest. Venice, Genoa, and Switzerland, have taught us all to estimate the value of French fraternity. No artifices employed by France, no language used in this country, from whatever quarter it may come, will now divide the people from their government."

† "Nothing is more curious in the history of Jacobinism than its phraseology. Are not prisoners, women, priests, and children, butchered by thousands at a time, in cold blood, and with every aggravated circumstance of cruelty? These are called *revolutionary incidents*, ebullitions of popular zeal. But if, by the just resentment of a people whose religion he is insulting, and whose government he is labouring to overthrow, a Jacobin should perish in a riot of his own exciting, this becomes a *massacre*, for which no satisfaction will suffice, short of delivering over a whole nation to pillage and proscription, to anarchy and atheism."

‡ "This passage affords a curious commentary on the work here mentioned, which, in principle and sentiment, can only be illustrated by the conduct of the *female patriots*, who, after the massacre of the 10th of August, stripped and mutilated the carcasses of the Swiss troops, who had then (as their brethren have since) fallen, in the discharge of their duty, and in the defence of a just cause. It must here be observed, that the uncessing industry with which the English press is loaded with libels on every established government, and on the whole state of society in Europe, under the form of novels, voyages, letters, and anecdotes, is one of those signs of the times (as Mr. Stone calls them) which most deserve the attention of those who wish well to morality and public order."

§ "No sentiment can be more just. It would be well if every Government in Europe were impressed with this opinion. The late display of the tricolour flag at Vienna proves, among a thousand other instances, how attentive the Directory is to the principle on which the remark is grounded."

this moment it is finally and irrevocably determined that the whole ecclesiastical part of Germany shall be secularized.

"What compensation the King of Prussia receives is not yet decided on; it is probable he will have Hanover, if arrangement can be taken without hurting the interests of the neighbouring friendly powers; but nothing is yet finally settled in that quarter."

(To be continued.)

138. *The Step-mother: A Domestic Tale, from real Life. By a Lady. In Two Volumes.*

THIS first literary essay of a female writer was composed, we are told in her preface, at various intervals, to "beguile the tedious hours of solitude in a seclusion from the world after having partaken of its pleasures and its sorrows;" and one of the volumes, we understand, has been completed more than seven years.

A perusal of the narrative of Monsieur and Madame de F. affixed to Helen Maria Williams's "Lettres from France during 1790" (LXI. 62, 300), gave no very favourable idea of the morality of that fair Authoress's. In detailing the sufferings of the unfortunate couple, she took no notice of the breach of confidence on the part of the young person, who, after having been cherished as a daughter by a noble family, and received into the bosom of the mother, could form a clandestine engagement with the son, the consequence of which must have been easily foreseen. To point out the mode of conduct which ought to be adopted by a woman of principle in such circumstances, appears to have been the present Writer's aim in sketching the Life of her Miss Williams; in which the necessity of an early acquaintance with the Scriptures is properly inculcated; as well as the danger of trusting too implicitly to others in points of importance; which not infrequently leads to the sacrifice of permanent advantages for the chance of obtaining trifling qualifications, the possession of which are found to confer no real happiness, however ardently desired in prospect.

The moral sentiments diffused through these pages must entitle them to that commendation which their barrenness of incident might fail to excite. Contrary to the generality of publications of this nature, it might safely be submitted to the perusal of young persons, without any danger of their imbibing from it those prejudices and romantic

ideas which are frequently the result of indulging too freely in such amusements as are to be met with at circulating libraries. As the object of the narrative seems to be that of shewing the utility of sacrificing our inclinations at the shrine of Reason, it is to be regretted that the disinterested conduct and rigid sense of honour depicted in Miss Williams did not secure greater felicity to herself and friends. The character, though well designed, is hardly consistent throughout; so prudent a step-mother should not have withdrawn her protection from two thoughtless girls at the instigation of an almost stranger, and of whom she had no very high opinion. The following remarks on the friendship of young women are well worthy of attention:

"Mrs. Brummell and my relation both approved of our attachment; and my heart led me to be of their opinion: but I recollect that, till my beloved patroness had seen and approved of Emma, I could not consider myself at liberty to style her *ma chère amie*. It would be well, my dear Miss Middleton, if the young women of the present age would, in this point, deign to follow the example of so humble an individual as myself; I am confident, half the errors they fall into arise from an injudicious choice of intimate companions. It is so delightful to think there is a being who interests itself in all our little concerns, and takes no pleasure in which we have not a share—who spends every leisure moment, when absent from us, in expressing what *they* think the effusions of the heart—one cannot wonder that the heated imaginations of youth are captivated by such tokens of friendship. It is fortunate if these ties are broken without leaving the baleful effects of inconsiderate confidence. The loss of a lover is a trivial misfortune when compared to what sometimes happens; and *that*, to a young woman of sensibility, who has suffered an attachment to grow upon her, may be an irreparable injury: but the ruin extends much wider. What passes in conversation may be repeated, and we are at liberty to give what credibility to the report we please: but in an intercourse of letters there are proofs to shew the sentiments of the writer which cannot be disbelieved. While smarting under the effects of a temporary resentment, which perhaps may have been too justly excited, people are apt to treat characters with severity, and sometimes even ridicule, which should never be mentioned except as objects of respect and veneration."

139. *A Series of Letters, by the Rev. W. Tarker, A. B. The Second Edition. By Subscription.*

THIS publication (even in the first edition) has attracted so much more notice than was expected, that we are justified in indulging a more diffusive criticism. The chief and characteristic excellence of these letters consists in the novelty of the subject; and this novelty seems to have been pretty universally acknowledged by the critics. In fact, the author has (a little boldly!) undertaken to examine all the principal wounds and wounds of the several heroes in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, in the *Æneid* of Virgil, and the *Pharsalia* of Lucan; and to try them by the testimony of Anatomy and Physiology. And this very arduous undertaking he has executed with no small degree of accuracy, and with a copious display of classical as well as medical knowledge. But he has gone over such an immense tract of classical ground, that we have not leisure to follow him at a late period of this month.

(*To be continued.*)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Holmes's Tenth Report, for the year 1793, has just been delivered to us; and we have still to lament, that, though near 200*l.* of the deficiency for the last nine years (see p. 325) has come in, amounting to 758*l.* there is yet a deficit of near 600*l.* upon the total of the ten years. Genesis has been printed and reviewed (see p. 325), and the Doctor has stated to the Delegates of the Clarendon press his views and hopes on the success that will attend the whole subsequent impression of the work; but his letter remains yet under the consideration of the Board.

On the 16th of April, and 26 following days, Sunday excepted, were sold by auction, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Philip, at his rooms in Warwick Street, Golden Square, the superb and entire collection of prints, and books of prints, of John Barnard, Esq. of Berkeley Square, only son of Sir John Barnard, which he was above 50 years in forming; and which comprehended the choicest works of the greatest masters, from the earliest period to the present time; and almost entire works of the most esteemed artists, particularly, Rembrandt, Holler, Marc Antonio, Parmegiano, Vandyck, Rubens, &c.

And on June 7 and 8, were sold by Mr. White, at Storey's-gate, Westminster, the very choice and valuable musical library of the late Dr. Bever, of Doctors Commons, who bequeathed it to Mr. John Hindle, by order of whose administrators it was now

disposed of. It contained, among other curious articles, the complete works of Luca Marconio, Orlando de Lasso, Morley, Weelky, Wilbye, Bennett, Purcell; and other eminent composers of the 16th and 17th century; a very curious MS copy of Marcello's Psalms, in 32 cases; Stefani's duets, 4 vol. very scarce; a *Dixit Dominus*, by Pergolesi; the celebrated masses of Habermann, and Te Deum by Uria; the choice and favourite works of Palestrina, Stradella, Carissimi, Bernabei, Steffini, Colonna, Buononcini, Scarlatti, Leo, Caldara, Bigaglia, Fiocco, Bassani, &c. &c. a large collection of Italian madrigals, by Croce, Archadelt, Pevernage, Waelrant, Phillips, and other esteemed authors; the whole in fine preservation, obtained and purchased with great judgement, and indefatigable pains, at considerable expence, during a long course of years, by Dr. Bever. The several articles fetched very high prices.

Saturday, June 16, closed the 36 days sale of the library of the late Dr. Farmer, formed by very early application to such researches. Its owner observed of it, that "not many private collections contained a greater number of really curious and scarce books, and perhaps none were so rich in the ancient *Philological English* literature;" not to mention the many MS notes of the collector respecting the curiosities or value of his books; a day's sale of MSS, and another of old portraits. A very considerable number of the rarer tracts, we are assured, was purchased at Canterbury; where Dr. F. had the unreserved rummaging of a large stock of old Mr. Fleckton's books, which had lain for many years unexplored. The amount of the whole sale was near 3000*l.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BIBLICUS (whose botanic query in vol. LXIV. p. 296, still remains unanswered) wishes to know somewhat of the author, and of the work attributed to him, thus described by Koecher, in his "Index Auctorum & Librorum," prefixed to his "Analecta Philologica, &c. in IV Evangelia; Altenburgi, 1766," 4to: "LOCKE, JEAN. Petite Paraphrase de tous les Passages remarquables qui se trouvent dans les quatre Evangelies du Nouveau Testament. A Amsterdam, 1730," 12°. The celebrated English writer, of those names, most assuredly was not the author of this work.

Mr. C. CARPENTER'S information is duly forwarded to Mr. S.

SCRUTATOR, TEUTONICUS, and ACADEMICUS, in our next; with Mr. LOCKE's Letter to the Earl of LEICESTER; CH. C.'s ingenious Essay on the proposed (usual & Gravesend) the WAREHAM ANNALS; L. U. B. on Mr. POLWHELE; J. G.'s Remarks on *Hiberno-Cantab.*; &c. &c.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
By HENRY JAMES PYP, Esq.
POET-LAUREAT.

Set to Music by SIR WILLIAM PARSONS.

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's coasts,

The low'ring storm of battle roars,
In proud array while numerous hosts
Insulting threat her happy shores;

No strains with peaceful descant blown
Now float around Britannia's throne—
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,
The sword that manly Freedom draws,
In Freedom's Patriot Monarch's cause,
Shall with an Angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's sons their George's
fatal day.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,
While Britain's Navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow the stormy deep;
Will Gallia's vanquish'd squadrons dare
Again to try the wat'ry war,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific on the howling wave,
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her
rocky shore?

Or, should the Wind's uncertain gale
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid;
Shall Britain, on her native strand,
Shrink from a foe's inferior band?
She vows by Gallia, taught to yield
On Creci's and on Poitier's field;
By Agincourt's high trophied plain,
Pill'd with illustrious nobles slain;
By wondering Danube's distant flood,
And Blenheim's ramparts red with blood;
By chiefs on Minden's heaths who shone,
By recent fame at Lincelles won;
For laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,
Or shun the shock of fight, though nume-
rous hosts assail.

Th' electric flame of glory runs
Impetuous through her hardy sons.
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her swains in Glory's lists enroll'd:
Though o'er the Nations far and wide
Gallia may pour Oppression's tide,
And, like Rome's tyrant-*race* of yore,
O'er run each tributary shore; [meet
Yet, like the Julian Chief, their hosts shall
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
From Britain's fatal cliffs, the abode of
Liberty.

Behold on Windsor's oak-fring'd plain,
The pride of Albion's Sylvan reign,
Where o'ft the chearing hound and horn
Have pierc'd the listening ear of morn,
Purs'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
The heroes tread the tented ground;

Where chiefs, as brave as those of yore,
Who Chivalry's first honours wore,
What time fair knighthood's knee around
Th' embroider'd zone victorious Edward
bound, [stand,
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark
And guard in George's Crown the welfare
of the Land.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE VI.

*Delicta majorum immeritis laus,
Romane!*

BRITONS! In vain ye hope Heaven's
wrath to shun,

If ye too join the daring Atheist band;
And tho' your fanes still glitter in the Sun,
If they neglected thus and empty stand.

Erewhile ye bow'd to Heaven's eternal
power, [rose;

Then ye to Empire's loftiest summits
Now black misfortune's gathering tempests
lour, [foes.

And ripe for vengeance are your direst
Not daring yet to assail your rocky coast,
They spread their secret poison thro' the
land;

Irene's* love already wean'd their hoast,
Where fierce Rebellion dares erect to
stand.

Vice, odious Vice, hath wrought the deadly
change; [nuptial bed,
First stain'd the faith that guards the
Then o'er the Country, with extended range
Wide and more wide its venom'd influ-
ence shed.

Nurse of each monster, 'twas from impi-
ous France

In times now past the rank infection came;
E'en in the weavings of her sprightly dance
Lurk'd the first seeds of guilt's insidious
flame.

Her treacherous graces won the virgin's
eye, [pleas'd,

Sapp'd all that virtuous culture had im-
Tore from her brow thy veil, fair Modesty,
And chae'd each lovelier virtue from her
breast.

Hence when a wife, a mother, dead to shame,
E'en now a matron, the unfaithful proves,
Nor asks of Night to veil her tarnish'd name,
But boasts and glories in her lawless loves.

E'en to the Sun her daring crimes are
known; [works;

And, while her distant Lord observes, us
True to th' appointed signal, lo! she's flown,
And in a Prince's arms the adulterous links,

Not from such lineage sprung in earlier
time [from Africa

The race whom Creff's banner'd legions
Not such who dar'd Conspicuous heights to
climb, [Wolfe who led.

Who fought with Monkton, or with

* Ireland.

But, train'd to rustic toils, their hardy fires
Taught them the heavy axe or spade to
wield,

To rive the knotty root for winter fire,
Or delve the clay clod in the stubborn
field.

O progress dire of Vice! our father's crimes
Rose on our granfires with increas'd dis-
grace;

We in our sons shall give to later times
Examples, still more foul, of man's de-
generate race.

THE HERMIT OF THE GROTTO,

Written by W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

And Spoken by him at Mrs.

CRESPIGNY'S Fête.

WHAT boist'rous noise, what rude
intrusive feet,
Disturb the silence of my calm retreat?
Hence, Mortals, hence! to Camberwell
repair,

For jocund Pleasure waits her vot'ries there,
And to the lip presents the cup of joy—
Taste it with prudence, or the draught will
cloy!

But if with frantic Mirth you quaff too deep,
Wisdom will frown, and pitying Virtue
weep;

For oh! believe me, joys are tasted best
When Reason sits at Pleasure's board as
guest;

And calm Reflection can the scene survey,
Nor blush to recollect the festive day.

(Upon seeing Lord DUNCAN approach the
Grotto, the hermit address'd him thus:)

A flood of glory bursts upon my view!
A hero—to his King and Country true!
"Long as the Sea shall fence our envied
land,

Long as our Navy shall that Sea command,
So long shall Howe's, St. Vincent's, Dun-
can's name,

Be grav'd by Mem'ry on the rock of Fame!
The page of Hist'ry shall their deeds repeat,
With Britain's glory, and the foe's defeat!"

LINES ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

OF manners gentle, and affecting kind,
Form'd to delight, and captivate the
mind,

Adorn'd with matchless elegance and grace,
The faultless virtues, and the sweetest face,
What tongue, O Laura, can thy worth
display? [tray?

What pencil can thy lovely form pour—
None other of thy sex can rival thee,
For thou art meekness, love, and sensibility.
Thrice happy he! whom kindest stars or-
dain [to the fan;

T' unloose thy virgin zone, and lead thee
In thee he'll find the truest joys of life,
A prudent mother, and a tender wife.
Accept this tribute from an humble bard,
Thy smiles alone will prove a rich reward.

PHILADELPHIA.

ANACREON, ODE XXV.

THE circling glass, the smiling bowl,
Spread sunshine o'er my raptur'd soul;
For why should Thought or wrinkled Care
Intrude like *sullen despots* there?
I'll pluck, tho' Fate prepare my tomb,
The present flow'rs that round me bloom.

Come bring the *Key*; O let it flow,
It gives my frame its vital glow;
I'll drink till all my cares have flown,
And life's declining beams go down:
The circling glass, the smiling bowl,
Spread sunshine o'er my raptur'd soul.
Cumberland. CRITO.

A PRIZE POEM,

By MRS. KING.

"Whether Sensibility be conducive to
Happiness."

THE heart can ne'er a transport know,
That never felt a pain;
The point thus settled long ago,
The present question's vain.

Who'd wish to travel life's dull round
Unmov'd by pain or pleasure!
'Tis Reason's task to set the bound,
And keep them both in measure.

The Stoic, who with false pretence
Each soft emotion stifles,
Thinks want of feeling proves his sense,
Yet fumes and frots at trifles.

And he, who vainly boasts the heart
Touch'd by each tale of woe,
Forbears to act the friendly part,
That tender heart to shew.

Th' unfeeling heart can never know,
By cold indiff'rence guard'd,
The joy, the transport, that will flow
From love and truth rewarded.

True Sensibility, we find,
Shares in another's grief;
And Pity yields the gen'rous mind,
From Sympathy, relief.

Yet there are ills the feeling heart
Can never, never bear;
Unable to support the smart,
'Tis driven to despair.

The point discuss'd, we find this rule,
A rule both true and sad,
Who feels too little is a fool,
Who feels too much runs mad.

A FRAGMENT.

SOFT was the whispering breeze, and
soft the brook [bed,
Pour'd its smooth current o'er the pebbly
(Apt melody for poets' ear), while little
birds, [of love
From green-rob'd bowers, sweet roundelay
Sung tenderly. Around was silence all;
Yet all around was music meet to prompt
Each

Each harmonizing thought, grey-mantled
E'en

Advanc'd deliberate, and Phoebus's rays
Beam'd with pale lustre on the beautiful
scene. [deck'd,

On a green bank, which flowers fair be-
The passive bard fate musing: near him
lay [saw'd,

His unstrung lyre, which erst, whilst Delia
Liv'd kind and constant, many a blissful
strain

Play'd desfil — But alas! no more he sung!
Delia was now no more: sorrowing lie
fate;

The big round tear fell from his manly face;
And sad Reflection harrow'd up his soul.
A graceful nymph approach'd. And fair
she was

As Dian's self; when, as the poet's song,
Hapless Adonis to the woodlands went,
And met his cruel fate. Slow she ap-
proach'd, [dressed:

And thus with accent mild the bard ad-
Sitt'st thou sorrow, against? is this thy lyre
Unstrung, that erst at early dawn was
wont

To pierce the dark recesses of the grove
With sounds of sweetest harmony? all pale
Thy face of sorrow, dim thine eye of grief?
Does Love no more, does Delia now no more,
Thy song inspire? or, like me, dost mourn
Love unreturn'd, and passion unassung'd?
Not so, he cried: no passion unreturn'd
I mourn; my love was ever kind.

In the dark tomb she lies; and Colin sings
no more. [return'd;

Thou art Woe's child, indeed, the nymph
My youth yet lives; he lives, but not to me.
Give me the lyre, she cried, I'll sing my
love.

Lovely and fair he is, what youth like mine?
The lyre in haste she took, and plaintive
thus she sung.

THE HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XV.

Pajis quam traheret per freta navibus.

WHEN Troy's Paris, the false shep-
herd's swain, [ing bride,
Tore from the Spar in prince his blossom-
Calm'd was the surface of the foaming
main,

All hush'd the torrent of the watery tide.

Whilst thus old Nereus sang: " Ill fat'd
boy, [charms;

Thou shalt not long enjoy fair Helen's
The wrath of Greece shalt thwart thy short-
liv'd joy, [arms.

And vengeful heroes tear her from thine

I see thy father totter on his throne, [war;
The pointing steeds, and horrid rage of
Around I hear the dying chieftains groan,
And angry Pallas mount her thundering
car.

See where she shakes her terror-striking
shield; [gave;

Vengeance and fury from her eyelids

High o'er the rest she treads th' en-
guin'd field, [tial care.

Whilst Greece, victorious, owns her par-

Nought in that fatal day shall thee avail
The aid of Venus, laughing queen of
love, [shall;

When warring hosts the feeble troops
And legions unshudd' around thee
move.

Thou'rt form'd alone to boast of female
charms, [strains;

And to thine harp sing soft effeminate
Think'st thou with this, to avoid the Cre-
tan arms, [plains]

Or fly from Ajax on the embattled

Those curling locks, that now thy shoulders
grace, [grove]

Shall soon their beauty lose in dust and
Around the field thee Ithacus shall chase,
And the dread hero from the Pylion shore.

Teucer and Merion, matchless in the field,
With Sthen'us threaten'ing from his pur-
ple car, [wield,

Against thy form their furious arms shall
And drive thee trembling from the clang
of war.

See where Tydides, as his father great,
Roves round the plain thy tim'rous self
to find; [treat;

But him thou fleest, as, in some green re-
From the fierce wolf retires the fearful
hind.

Pan'ing and daunted thou shalt fly to Troy.
Not this the promise once to Helen given;
But such the end of every guilty joy, [ven.
And such the vengeance of offenders: Hea-

For, by the fleet of Peleus' mighty son,
That fleet so dreaded by the Phrygian
dames,

The long laborious contest shall be won,
And Troy's great towers consume in
Grecian flames.

SONNET.

NORWICH, with thee my sojourn
long I clofe: [saves

Thy proud Cathedral, with its numerous
Encircled, as a hen amidst her brood;

Thy castled cliff with conscious terror view'd.
By close eye from thy meandering lanes;

Thy Tragic belles, and Metaphyfic beaux,
Humerts, Berkleyans, and I know not
what; [mart;

And O! o'er all, thy Turkey-crowded
Mother of feasts prolific sad at heart;

And with slow step, I leave. My uncouth lot
Calls to a different scene, and distant far;

There, while Trent glides by my sequet-
tered spot,

Fancy full oft shall haunt the banks of Yar,
Or wait my absent friend to bless my cot.

Jan. 20, 1791.

W. B. S.

THE

THE DRYAD'S WARNING,

By MR. LEYDEN, of EDINBURGH.

To ROBERT ANDERSON, M. D. on an
Excursion in the Country.

HARK! from the hills a solemn moan
Breathes in the wind's expiring tone!
While sweeps the breeze on circling wings,
Forlorn and sad, some spirit sings!
Down yonder vale, abrupt and low;
Recedes the murmur dull and slow.

What omens, mighty Oak! can make
Thy knotted stubborn heart to quake?
No gale thy rustling foliage heaves;
Then why these fearful, shivering leaves?

The leaves were hush'd, the winds
were calm—

A Dryad ris'd her slender palm—
With mistletoe her locks were wreath'd,—
And these prophetic accents breath'd:

“What can the oak's firm strength avail,
When ev'n the radiant Sun grows pale?
I'll magic chains behold him bound,
Faint yellow circles wreathing round,—
The wan Moon, glimmering thro' her tears,
At midnight still confess'd her fears.
I feel mine iron nerves revolt
At the deep-rending thunderbolt,
Whose fiery force my frame will rack,
And scorch my fair green foliage black—
Hence, Mortal, like the light'ning, fly
Ere the deluge pour from high,
Ere the blasts impetuous breath
Sweep you to the realms of death.”—

Then died the Dryad's voice away—
Because she had no more to say—
While I the proper time embrace
To seize the story, in her place;
And ask, Dear Doctor! what could tempt
Your placid soul, from cares exempt,
When mystic tones no longer rite
With magic rhymes to dazzle your eyes*,
To leave your books, your letter'd ease,
Your power of trifling when you please,
To trace the marsh, the desert moors,
To converse with unlettered boors,
To pore on the bleak morning sky,
And count each cloud that waggles by,
To view the green moon thro' the trees
Swing like a huge suspended cheese,
Or fairy landscapes in the mist,
Like some poetic fabulist?
For sure, as anglers never search
Old Helicon for Trout or Perch,
The pouth'd Muses ever shun
The echo of the Sportsman's gun.
No poets in these climes of ours
Have seen your fam'd Arcadian bowers;—
Its fragrance sweet no moss-rose spreads,
The numerous blue-bells paint our meads,—

* Dr. Anderson had lately finished the collection of “The Works of the British Poets, with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical,” in 13 vol. 8vo; a work which reflects honour on Scotland, and which was undertaken solely from public considerations; to vindicate the claims of many too much neglected poets, and to secure a correct and uniform edition of their writings.

Tho' high our royal thistle rears
His head begirt with bristling spears—
The linnet warbles faint and low,
But sharp and shrill the jangling crow;
The wintry winds in summer howl,
“While nightly sings the staring owl;”
For swain, you find the surly clown,—
Dear Doctor, haste, return to town.
Where shines the sun on platter'd walls,
Carts, cabbages, and coblers' stalls;
Now, only think how sweet he smiles,—
His beams reflected from the tiles.

Yet, Doctor, bear my boiling voice,
While still you have the power of choice,
Quick fly impending floods of rain,
Nor deem the Dryad's warning vain.

What omens cease—you warn too late:
Impell'd by stern resistless fate,
He goes! while sure as I'm a finner,
It rains before the hour of dinner.

Now having seiz'd (by way of trope)
Imagination's telescope,
I see as well thro' stone and timber,
As through the window of my chamber;
Nor highest hills impede my vision,
Nay, mark—and smile not in derision—
Lo! by a stream I see you stray
Where chime the waves in wanton play;
Along with quicken'd pace you go,
And now with steps revers'd and slow,
Still listening to the buzzing crowd
Of idle guests that murmur loud;
Where high the gushing waters spout,
And frequent springs the speckled trout;
While constant in your raptur'd ear
The river's d'istant hum you hear.

But heard you not at twilight's break
The wrangling hen's harsh-twitting peck?
And see these crows—in airy rings
They wheel on glossy oil-smooth'd wings,
Alot they dart, oblique they range
In hieroglyphic circles strange,
And now their mazy folds combine
To form one long continuous line.
That living hillock heaves its head
With crumbling earth so fresh and red,
Where, floundering blindfold from his hole,
Springs forth to light the darkling mole.

Fly, Doctor, fly, nor longer stay
Till twining earth-worms bar your way;
Till crawling snails their antlers rear,
And Anne and Margaret* cry “O dear!
How hard yon path-way steep to climb,
And slide o'er slippery tracks of slime!”

The rains descend, the thunders roar—
'Tis well you reach'd that cottage door.
The roads are floods—on such a day
Would Homer's well-soal'd boots † give
way.

With hopeless foot the traveller views
His path who, luckless! trusts in shoes;
But you, perhaps, (ah vain pretence!)
In coaches place your confidence!

* Two young Ladies, daughters of Dr. Anderson, who accompanied him on this rural excursion.

† *Esquadré*; *à l'eau*.

Homer's

Each harmonizing thought, grey-mantled
E'en

Advanc'd deliberate, and Phoebus's rays
Beam'd with pale lustre on the beauteous
scene. [deck'd,

On a green bank, which flowrets fair be-
The peevish bard fate musing: near him
lay [liv'd,

His unstrung lyre, which erst, whilst Delia
Liv'd kind and constant, many a blissful
strain

Play'd softly — But alas! no more he sung!
Delia was now no more: forsowing he
fate;

The big round tear fell from his manly face;
And sad Reflection harrow'd up his soul.
A graceful nymph approach'd. And fair
she was

As Dian's self; when, as the poet's song,
Hapless Adonis to the woodlands went,
And met his cruel fate. Slow she ap-
proach'd, [dress'd:

And thus with accent mild the bard ad-
dit' thou solemn, aginst? is this thy lyre
Unstrung, that erst at early dawn was
wont.

To pierce the dark recesses of the grove
With sounds of sweetest harmony? all pale
Thy face of sorrow, dim thine eye of grief?
Does Love no more, does Delia now no more,
Thy song inspire? or, like me, dost mourn
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Vide HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XV.

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WHEN Trojan Paris, that false shep-
herd swain, [ing br de,
Tore from the Spartan prince his bloom-
Calm'd was the surface of the foaming
main,

All hush'd the torrent of the watery tide.

Whilst thus old Nereus sang: " Ill fat'd
boy, [charms;

Thou shalt not long enjoy, fair Helen's
The wrath of Greece that thwart thy short-
liv'd joy, [arms.

And vengeful heroes tear her from thine

I see thy father totter on his throne, [war;
The panting steeds, and horrid rage of
Around I hear the dying chieftains groan,
And angry Pallas mount her thundering
car.

See where she shakes her terror-striking
shield; [glare;

Vengeance and fury from her eyes

High o'er the rest she treads th' ensan-
guin'd field, [tial care.

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Nought in that fatal day shall thee avail
The aid of Venus, laughing queen of
love, [stail,

When warring hosts the feeble troops
And legions unsubst'd around thee
move.

Thou'rt form'd alone to boast of female
charms, [strains;

And to thine harp sing soft effeminate
Think'st thou with this, to avoid the Cre-
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Or fly from Ajax on the embattled

Those curling locks, that now thy shoulders
grace, [sgore;

Shall soon their beauty lose in dust and
Around the field thee Ithacus shall chase,
And the dread hero from the Pylian shores.

Teucer and Merion, matchless in the field,
With Sthen'us threaten'ing from his pur-
ple car, [swield,

Against thy form their furious arms shall
And drive thee trembling from the clang
of war.

See where Tydides, as his father great,
Roves round the plain thy tim'rous self
to find; [trear,

But him thou fleest, as, in some green re-
From the fierce wolf retires the fearful
hind.

Pan'ing and daunted thou shalt fly to Troy.
Not this the promise once to Helen given;
But such the end of every guilty joy, [ven.
And such the vengeance of offended Hea-

For, by the fleet of Peleus' mighty son,
That fleet so dreaded by the Phrygian
dames,

The long laborious contest shall be won,
And Troy's great towers consume in
Grecian flames.

SONNET.

NORWICH, with thee my sojourn
long I clofe: [fanes

Thy proud Cathedral, with its numerous
Encircled, as a hen amidst her brood;

Thy castled cliff with conscious terror view'd.
By Child's eye from thy meandering lanes;

Thy Tragic belles, and Metaphysic beaux;
Humect's, Berkleyans, and I-know not
what; [mart,

And O'er all, thy Turkey-crowded
Mother of seats prolific sad at heart;

And with slow step, I leave. My uncouth lot
Calls to a different scene, and distant far;

There, while Trent glides by my seques-
tered spot,

Fancy full of shall haunt the banks of Yar,
Or wait my absent friend to dress my cot.

Jan. 20, 1792.

W. B. S.

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THE DRYAD'S WARNING,

By Mr. LEYDEN, of EDINBURGH.
To ROBERT ANDERSON, M. D. on an
Excursion in the Country.

HARK! from the hills a solemn moan
Breathes in the wind's expiring tone!
While sweeps the breeze on circling wings,
Forslorn and sad, some spirit sings!
Down yonder vale, abrupt and low;
Recedes the murmur dull and slow.

What omens, mighty Oak! can make
Thy knotted stubborn heart to quake?
No gale thy rustling foliage heaves;
Then why these fearful, shivering leaves?
The leaves were hush'd, the winds
were calm—

A Dryad ris'd her slender palm—
With mistletoe her locks were wreath'd,—
And these prophetic accents breath'd:
"What can the oak's firm strength avail,
When ev'n the radiant Sun grows pale?
In magic chains behold him bound,
Faint yellow circles wreathing round,—
The wan Moon, glimmering thro' her ears,
At midnight still confess'd her fears.
I feel mine iron nerves revolt
At the deep-rending thunderbolt,
Whose fiery force my frame will rack,
And scorch my fair green foliage black—
Hence, Mortal, like the lightning, fly
Ere the deluge pour from high,
Ere the blasts impetuous breath
Sweep you to the realms of death."—

Then died the Dryad's voice away—
Because she had no more to say—
While I the proper time embrace
To seize the story, in her place;
And ask, Dear Doctor! what could tempt
Your placid soul, from cares exempt,
When mystic tones no longer rite
With magic rhymes to daze your eyes*,
To leave your books, your letter'd ease,
Your power of trifling when you please,
To trace the marsh, the desert moors,
To converse with unlettered boors,
To pore on the bleak morning sky,
And count each cloud that waggles by,
To view the green moon thro' the trees
Swing like a huge suspended cheese,
Or fairy landscapes in the mist,
Like some poetic fabulist?
For sure, as anglers never search
Old Helicon for Trout or Perch,
The path'd Moses ever shun
The echo of the Sportsman's gun.
No poets in these climes of que
Have seen your fam'd Arcadian bowers;—
Its fragrance sweet no moss-rose spreads,
Thy numerous blue-bell paint our meads,—

* Dr. Anderson had lately finished his collection of "The Works of the British Poets, with Preface, Biographical and Critical," in 13 vol 8vo; a work which reflects honour on Scotland, and which was undertaken solely from public considerations; to vindicate the claims of many too much neglected poets, and to secure a correct and uniform edition of their writings.

Tho' high our royal thistle rears
His head begirt with bristling spears—
The linnet warbles faint and low,
But sharp and shrill the jangling crow;
The wintry winds in summer howl,
"While nightly sings the staring owl;"
For swains, you find the fury clown,—
Dear Doctor, haste, return to town.
Where shines the sun on plaster'd walls,
Cart, cabbages, and colbers' stalls;
Now, only think how sweet he smiles,—
His beams reflected from the tiles.
Yet, Doctor, hear my boding voice,
While still you have the power of choice,
Quick fly impending floods of rain,
Nor deem the Dryad's warning vain.

Valu' omens cease—you warn too late;
Impell'd by stern resistless fate,
He goes! while sure as I'm a sinner,
It rains before the hour of dinner.
Now having seiz'd (by way of trope)
Imagination's telescope,
I see as well thro' stone and timber,
As through the window of my chamber;
Nor highest hills impede my vision,
Nay, mark—and smile not in derision—
Lo! by a stream I see you stray
Where chime the waves in wanton play;
Along with quicken'd pace you go,
And now with steps revers'd and slow,
Still listening to the buzzing crowd
Of idle guests that murmur loud;
Where high the gushing waters spout,
And frequent springs the speckled trout;
While constant in your raptur'd ear
The river's distant hum you hear.

But heard you not at twilight's break
The wrangling hen's harsh-tittering peck?
And see these crows—in airy rings
They wheel on glossy oil-smooth'd wings,
Aloft they dart, oblique they range
In hieroglyphic circles strange,
And now their mazy folds combine
To form one long continuous line.
That living hillock heaves its head
With crumbling earth to fresh and red,
Where, floundering blindfold from his hole,
Springs forth to light the darkling mole.

Fly, Doctor, fly, nor longer stay
Till twining earth-worms bar your way;
Till crawling snails their antlers rear,
And Anne and Margaret* cry "O dear!
How hard yon path-way steep to climb,
And slide o'er slippery tracks of slime!"
The rains descend, the thunders roar—
'Tis well you reach'd that cottage door.
The roads are floods—on such a day
Would Homer's well-soal'd boots † give
way.

With hopeless foot the traveller views
His path, who, luckless! trusts in shoes;
But you, perhaps, (ah vain pretence!)
In coaches place your confidence!

* Two young ladies, daughters of Dr. Anderson, who accompanied him on this rural excursion.

† Erasmus's axiom.

In vain in chariots and in horse
 You trust to speed you on your course.
 That tempest, fit for turning mills,
 The coachman's heart with horror fill—
 It goes—as well might seamen try
 To steer straight in the North-wind's eye—
 Beneath the blast it totering reels,
 And heaves aloft its ponderous wheels.
 Well, Doctor, since you must delay,
 Why, practise patience while you stay—
 When tempests shroud the stormy sky
 These lines its utmost power may try.

August 6, 1796.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE RIGHT
 HON. WILLIAM PITT, ON A
 RECENT EVENT.

BY A LADY.

WHAT envious demon, jealous of
 thy power, [sail]
 Could thus with frantic rage thy life as-
 A fiend, malicious in that direful hour,
 O'er all thy merits throw th' envenom'd
 veil.

Exalted, gen'rous mind, thy valour prov'd,
 (For e'en thy enemies must yield ap-
 plause.)

By all thy Country's real friends belov'd,
 Long at the helm maintain our rightful
 cause.

To King—to Country—Friends so justly
 dear, [ices,
 Triumphant shalt thou rise above thy
 Still guard our favour'd land, with zealous
 care, [oppote,
 From all that would its dearest rights

Hygeia, blooming nymph, his health re-
 store, [give:
 And let succeeding years new honours
 O may his future life be blest still more,
 That Chatham in his son again may live!
 So shall Britannia's sons exulting sing,
 Long live our Constitution, and our
 King.

F—g—l.

R. B.

VERSES ON A BUTTERFLY, WHICH CAME
 FORTH FROM ITS CHRYSALIS IN A
 LADY'S HAND.

By Dr. SHAW.

BORN in Aspasia's soft'ning hand,
 My finish'd form I first display'd;
 And felt my pluny wings expand,
 While gazing on the beauteous maid.

No sunshine glow'd upon the scene,
 With kindly warmth those wings to dry;
 Yet fair each painted pinion grew
 Beneath the lustre of her eye.

No zephyr rose with gentle gale,
 To fill my infant frame with air;
 But, fann'd by fair Aspasia's breath,
 The zephyr's gale I well might spare.

No rose or lily near me grew,
 On which my downy limbs might rest;

But these in brighter tints I found
 Upon the virgin's cheek and breast.

Thus Nature, with indulgent care,
 Propitious grac'd my natal hour;
 And with superior sweetness gave
 The gale, the sunshine, and the flow'r!

CONTENT, A DREAM,

By the REV. JOHN SHARPE.

multa petentibus

Desunt multa.

HOR.

SLEEP o'er my weary eyes was shed,
 His balmy dews my senses bound,
 And Fancy's fairy visions led,
 In changing groups, their airy round.

Hope, and Ambition's restless train,
 With gloomy Discontent and Care,
 While passing thro' the troubled brain,
 Bore my lorn heart their tumults share.

Hope softly breath'd his flatt'ring tale,
 And told the joys of wedded love;
 Then pointed thro' the flow'r-spread dale
 To Hymen's temple in the grove.

Soon as he fled, Ambition next
 His fabric to my vision rear'd,
 With sleeves of graceful lawn perplex'd,
 And high Cathedral tow'rs appear'd.

Sudden the fairy phalanx lost
 Their sitting forms; their image gone,
 Beauteous a female figure cross'd
 My eager view, and dazzling shone.

Mild as young Zephyr's balmy gale
 O'er violets in the woodland brake,
 Or soft as vernal odours fall
 From dew-clad roses, thus she spake:

"Virtue my name; obedience pay,
 And venerate my sacred shrine;
 Sweet shall each passing hour decay,
 Content and Quiet shall be thine;

Lift not Ambition's restless cry,
 Nor heed Hope's mild attractive call:
 Eager they lift the wretch on high,
 And then precipitate his fall.

And why shou'd Discontent annoy
 The Village Curate's humble state?
 Still must his happiness destroy
 All idle wishes to be great.

Be good: and calm each day shall glide,
 Calm shall night's stary curtain fall,
 Each modest wish shall be supplied,
 Nor fears, nor doubts, thy breast appall.

Lo! ere to-morrow's glass be run,
 Ere Evening's western shades descend,
 Perchance thy pilgrimage is done,
 Thy weary way-worn toil shall end.

Pray, (so the mighty master said)
 Nor, if 'tis granted thee, repine;
 Give me to-day my daily bread;
 Heaven's joys to-morrow may be thine."
 Ninfeld, Suffex.

INTEL

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Dublin-Castle, May 22. This day the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh acquainted the House of Commons, that he had a message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to that House, signed by his Excellency; and he presented the same to the House, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:

"CAMDEN.

"I am to acquaint the House of Commons, that, in consequence of the disorders which have taken place in the neighbouring Counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the disaffected in this Metropolis and its vicinity, the Magistrates thought it proper to apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to place the City under the provisions of the act passed in the 26th year of his Majesty's reign, more effectually to suppress insurrections, and prevent the disturbance of the public peace. This application hath been complied with; and I am now, with the utmost concern, to inform the House of Commons, that I have received information that the disaffected have been daring enough to form a plan for the purpose of possessing themselves, in the course of the present week, of the Metropolis, of seizing the seat of Government, and those in authority within the City. In consequence of this information, I have directed every military precaution to be taken which seemed expedient. I have made full communication to the Magistracy for the direction of their efforts; and I have no doubt that, by the measures which will be pursued, the designs of the rebellious will be effectually and entirely crushed. I have taken the earliest opportunity of making this communication; and have the fullest confidence that I shall be supported by the Commons in such measures as shall be necessary finally to suppress the rebellious conspiracy which exists in this kingdom."

In consequence of which, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons; who immediately, with their Speaker, proceeded on foot to the Castle, and presented it.

"Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Excellency our sincere thanks for the message he has sent this day to the House. The intelligence it communicates fills us with indignation and horror, whilst it rouses in us a spirit of determined resolution and energy. We rely upon the vigilance and vigour of his Excellency's Government, which we trust will continue unabated, until the conspiracy which so fatally exists be utterly dissolved. Sensible of the danger which surrounds us, we are fully prepared to meet it, under his Excellency's auspices; and we feel assured, that

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his successful efforts in the cause of our Sovereign and the Constitution will soon be crowned with universal gratitude, not only from the loyal, who have stood their ground with firmness, but from the deluded who have been traitorously seduced."

To which the Lord Lieutenant answered: "The manner in which the House of Commons has expressed its approbation of my conduct, calls for expressions on my part, to which no language I can use is equal. The wisdom, the firmness, and the spirit, which have been manifested during the whole of the eventful period by the House of Commons, and the peculiar promptitude, alacrity, and unanimity, which have been evinced, must tend in the most effectual manner to crush rebellion, and to save the State."

A message to the same effect having been sent by the Lord Lieutenant to the House of Lords; their Lordships voted the following address, with similar demonstrations of unanimity and zeal, and presented it to his Excellency in the same manner.

"We cannot repress our indignant emotions at these desperate designs which have been communicated to us, nor sufficiently applaud the vigilance and vigour which are exerted to defeat them. With firm and collected resolution, we express a full confidence that his Excellency will proceed in his measures with unrelaxed effort; we engage to him our full support, strengthened by the increased activity of the loyal, and the repentance of the deluded. The well-directed force of Government cannot fail to extinguish the conspiracy which disgraces the kingdom; and his Excellency will soon reap the fruits of his unremitting attention to public safety in the approbation of his Sovereign, and in the gratitude of the people."

To which his Excellency answered:

"Your approbation of the measures I have taken, so ardently, immediately, and unanimously conveyed, afford me the highest gratification. You cannot doubt of my vigorous perseverance in what you have approved; nor can I hesitate as to the speedy success of those efforts, which are so warmly seconded by the energy of the Legislature, and by the loyal spirit, which is so conspicuously and generally displayed."

Whitehall, May 29. Dispatches received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, May 24.*

The intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the rebels to carry their traitorous designs into execution.

execution, before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued. For some days, orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the measures of Government made it necessary for them to act immediately. Yesterday information was received, that it was probable the City and the adjacent districts would rise in the evening: subsequent information confirmed this intelligence. In consequence of which, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood; and Dublin was put in a state of preparation. The measures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatsoever; but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that acts of open rebellion were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About half past two this morning, there was a regular attack made by a rebel force upon the Town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded, with part of the Armagh militia, and detachments of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Antient Britons. The rebels consisted of about 1000 men, armed with muskets and pikes; and they made their attack with regularity, but were soon repulsed by the Armagh militia, and then charged and pursued by the 4th Dragoon Guards and Antient Britons; and, I understand, their loss amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few privates have been lost of his Majesty's forces. It gives me pain to relate that a small detachment at the town of Prosperous has been surprised, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas with some loss. There was also an attack on a small party of the 9th Dragoons, near Kilkullen, which suffered; but, in the course of the day, General Dundas was enabled to come up with a considerable body of the rebels near the hills of Kilkullen, where they were entirely routed, with the loss of 200 men. There were also several bodies collected last night in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Rathfriland Cavalry, and by a detachment of the 5th Dragoons, and dispersed with some loss, and some prisoners and horses were taken. A rebel party, however, assembled at the borders of the County of Dublin, near Dunhoine, and overpowered some constables, and afterwards took the baggage of two companies, guarded by a small party of the Reay Fencibles, coming to town, and have, during the course of this day, committed many outrages; several of them, how ever, have been killed, but the body remains un dispersed. The City is tranquil, and I have no doubt will remain so this evening; and I trust, that to-morrow we shall entirely disperse that bad, & the Insurgents which has not been entirely

routed to-day. I must add, that the mail coach going to the North was attacked, within a few miles of Dublin, by a select body, well armed: the passengers were taken, and the coach burned. The Galway mail coach was also attacked in the town of Lucan, but the rebel party was driven off before its destruction was effected. In consequence of this desperate conduct of the rebellious, I issued the enclosed proclamation, with the advice of the Privy Council. I shall, in a future dispatch, detail to your Grace the particular services which have been performed; but at present I am not furnished with regular reports, except from Lord Gosford, who appears to have acted with great firmness and decision. I am, &c. CAMDEN.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viscount Gosford, Colonel of the Armagh militia, and Major Wardle, of the Antient British Light Dragoons, to Lieutenant-General Lake, dated Naas, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, May 24.

This morning, about half past two, a Dragoon from an out-post came in, and informed Major Wardle, of the Antient British, that a very considerable armed body were approaching rapidly upon the Town. The whole garrison were instantly under arms, and took up their positions according to a plan previously formed in case of such an event happening. They made the attack upon our troops, posted near the gaol, with great violence, but were repulsed; they then made a general attack in almost every direction, as they had got possession of almost every avenue into the Town. They continued to engage the troops for near three quarters of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all sides. The Cavalry immediately took advantage of their confusion, charged in almost every direction, and killed a great number of them. A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken; and within this half hour many hundreds more were brought in, found in pits near the Town, together with three men with green cockades, all of whom were hanged in the public street. We took another prisoner, whom we have spared, in consequence of his having given us information that will enable us to pursue these rebels; and from this man we learn they were above 1000 strong: they were commanded, as this man informs us, by Michael Reynolds, who was well mounted, and dressed in Yeoman uniform, but unfortunately made his escape: his horse we have got. When we are able to collect farther particulars, you shall be made acquainted with them. About 30 rebels were killed in the streets; in the fields, we imagine, above 100; their bodies have not yet been brought together. It is impossible to say too much of the Cavalry and Infantry: their conduct was exemplary throughout.

Dublin

Dublin-Castle, May 25, half past 3 P. M.
Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Dundas to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Nass, May 25.

In addition to the account I had the honour of sending you yesterday, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that about 2 P. M. yesterday I marched out again to attack the rebels, who had assembled in great force on the North side of the Liffey, and were advancing toward Kilkallen Bridge: they occupied the hills on the left of the road leading to Dublin, the road itself, and the fields highly inclosed on the right. The attack began between 3 and 4; was made with gallantry; the infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and driving them from the hills on the left; the Cavalry, with equal success, cutting off their retreat. The affair ended soon after four. The slaughter was considerable for such an action: 130 lay dead—no prisoners. I have the farther satisfaction of stating to your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops did not suffer in either killed or wounded. The rebels left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind them, and fled in all directions. This morning all is in perfect quietness. Gen. Wilford, from Kildare, joined me last night, an officer with whom I serve with unpeackable satisfaction. The troops of every description, both officers and men, shewed a degree of gallantry which it was difficult to restrain within prudent bounds. Captain La Touche's Corps of Yeomanry distinguished themselves in a high style.

Whitehall, May 25. The following dispatch has been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin-Castle, May 26, 10 o'clock, A. M.
My Lord, I have detained a packet, in order to transmit to your Grace the information received this morning. I have stated, in a private letter to your Grace, that a party of the rebels, to the amount of several hundreds, were attacked by a detachment of the Antrim militia, a small party of Cavalry, and Captain Stratford's Yeomanry; and that, being driven into the Town of Balinglas, they lost about 150 men. This morning an account has been received from Major Hardy, that yesterday a body of between three and four thousand had collected near Dunlavin, when they were entirely defeated, with the loss of 300 men, by Lieut. Gardner, at the head of a detachment of the Antrim militia, and Capt. Hardy's and Capt. Hume's Yeomanry. The Troops and Yeomanry behaved with the utmost gallantry in both actions. Lieutenant-General Craig left Dublin yesterday, in the hopes of meeting the body of the rebels which had collected near Danboyne, and parties were sent in different directions to surround them.

They, however, fled in the night, on hearing the approach of the troops. The General came up, however, with a party, consisting of about 500, some of whom were put to the sword. By accounts from the North, it appears that the province of Ulster is quiet. I am, &c. CAMDEN.

P. S. The City of Dublin has been perfectly tranquil, owing to the precautions which have been taken; and it is impossible to describe, in terms sufficiently strong, the indefatigable zeal, patience, and spirit, of the Yeomanry corps. Too much praise cannot be given to his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and the latter have had opportunities of evincing their steadiness, discipline, and bravery, which must give the highest satisfaction to his Majesty, and in 'pire the best-grounded confidence in their exertions, should they have a more formidable enemy to contend with.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Macaulay, of the Antrim militia, to Major Hardy, commanding in the County of Wicklow, dated Balinglas, May 24.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, the insurgents appeared in the neighbourhood, to the amount of at least four or five hundred. Thirty of the Antrim militia, under my command, and Cornet Love, with 20 of the 9th Dragoons, were sent to attack them. At the instant that we were advancing upon them, in the Town of Stratford upon Slaney, Capt. Stratford appeared at the other end of the town, with part of his corps. We attacked the rebels on both sides, and completely routed them, having between one and two hundred killed, besides many wounded, who made their escape.

Dublin-Castle, May 26. Extract of a letter from Hacketstown, May 25.

In consequence of an information, received this morning, that a large body of the rebels were marching to attack the Town, Lieut. Gardner and Capt. Hardy, with the men under their command, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitred their force, which amounted to between three and four thousand, they took their post on the hill under the church; and, when the rebels came tolerably near, the officers and men made a feint, and retreated into the barracks, where they prepared to repel them, in case of an attack. On the rebels seeing the military retreat, they came on with a great shout, imagining the day to be their own. In a few minutes, Capt. Hume came up, with about 30 of his Yeomanry troop, and instantly charged them; on which the rebels retreated, and a general pursuit took place; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that above 300 of the miscreants lie dead on the field of battle. To say that the Antrim regiment behaved well, is not any thing new

to you; but the Yeomen, under Capt. Hume's command, behaved astonishingly.

Whitehall, May 30, 10 P. M. The following dispatch was received this evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My Lord, Dublin Castle, May 27.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that the body of rebels, who for some days had been in considerable force to the Northward of Dublin, were yesterday defeated, with very great loss on their part, by a party of the Reay Fencibles, and the neighbouring Yeomanry Corps, on the hill of Taragh. Five Companies of the Reay Fencibles, under the command of Capt. Scobie, had halted yesterday at Dunhaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that the rebels were in great force, and had taken a station on Taragh hill, Capt. Hill detached three of the Companies, under the command of Capt. M'Lean, with one field-piece, to the spot; who, being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of Yeomanry, Capt. Preston's and the Lower Kells Yeomanry Cavalry, and Capt. Molloy's Company of Yeomanry Infantry, attacked the rebels, who, after some resistance, fled in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field this morning, among whom was their Commanding Officer, in his uniform: many more were killed and wounded. Some horses were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loss, on the part of the King's troops, was 9 rank and file killed, and 16 wounded. The Town is perfectly quiet, and the only part of the County from whence any attack is threatened is from Wicklow. I shall have the honour of addressing your Grace again tomorrow night. CAMDEN.

Whitehall, June 1. The following dispatch has been this day received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, May 28, half past 4, P. M.

My Lord, intelligence has been received that the insurrection is spreading Southward, and it has broke out in great force in the County of Wexford; and I have to inform your Grace, with infinite concern, that the rebels in that quarter have assembled in such force that they have cut off a party of 100 men of the North Cork militia, who were sent to meet them. Col. Foote, who has returned to Wexford, states the number of the rebels to be at least 400; and a great number of them mounted. Measures are taken to march against this body; and I hope they will be met and defeated. I have received accounts from Col. Campbell, at Athy, between whom and General Dundas the communication has been stopped, that he has had partial engagements with the rebels: that at Monasterevea and Carlow they have been defeated, and 400 killed

at the latter place, and 50 at the former. He also informs General Lake, that his men are in high spirits. I will not close this letter till the last moment of the mail leaving Dublin, that I may give your Grace the last information. CAMDEN.

Nine o'clock, P. M. No farther accounts have been received from the Country since the middle of the day. General Lake went to Naas last night, and is not yet returned. I inclose your Grace the publication put forth this day by the Roman Catholics.

To such of the deluded people, now in rebellion against his Majesty's Government in this Kingdom, as profess the Roman Catholic Religion.

The undersigned Roman Catholics of Ireland feel themselves earnestly called on to remonstrate, with such of the deluded people of that persuasion as are now engaged in open rebellion against his Majesty's Government, on the wicked tendency and consequences of the conduct which they have embraced. They apprehend, with equal horror and concern, that such deluded men, in addition to the crime committed against the allegiance which they owe to his Majesty, have in some instances attempted to give to their designs a colour of zeal for the religion which they profess!—The undersigned profess equally with them the Roman Catholic Religion; some of them are bishops of that persuasion; others are heads of the leading families who profess that religion; and others are men of the same persuasion, who, by an honourable industry, have, under the Constitution now sought to be subverted, raised themselves to a situation which affords them, in the most extensive sense, all the comforts of life. The undersigned, of each description, concur in entreating such of the deluded, who have taken up arms against the established Government, or entered into engagements tending to that effect, to return to their allegiance—and, by relinquishing the treasonable plans in which they are engaged, to entitle themselves to that mercy which their lawful Governors anxiously wish to extend to them: a contrary conduct will inevitably subject them to loss of life and property, and expose their families to ignominy and beggary—while, at the same time, it will throw on the religion, of which they profess to be advocates, the most indelible stain. On this point, the unfortunately deluded will do well to consider, whether the true interests or honour of the Roman Catholic religion are likely to be most considered by the Bishops of that persuasion, by the ancient families who profess that religion, and who have resisted every temptation to relinquish it—by men who, at once professing it, and submitting to the present Constitution, have arrived at a

state of affluence which gratifies every wish;—or by a set of desperate and profligate men, availing themselves of the want of education and experience in those whom they seek to use as instruments for gratifying their own wicked and interested views. At all events, the undersigned feel themselves bound to rescue their names, and, as far as in them lies, the religion which they profess, from the ignominy which each would incur, from an appearance of acquiescence in such criminal and irreligious conduct; and they hesitate not to declare, that the accomplishment of the views of the deluded of their persuasion, if effected, must be effected by the downfall of the Clergy—of the ancient families—and respectable commercial men of the Roman Catholic religion. The undersigned individuals of each of which description hereby publicly declare their determination to stand or fall with the present existing Constitution. [It is signed by the 4 titular Archbishops, by 22 titular Bishops, by the Lords Fingall, Southwell, Gormakown, and Kenmare; Sir Edward Belling, Sir Thomas Burke; and several other leading men among the Catholics.]

Whitehall, June 2. The following dispatch has been this day received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, May 29.*
I have only time to inform your Grace, that I learn from Gen. Dundas, that the rebels in the Curragh of Kildare have laid down their arms, and delivered up a number of their leaders. By a dispatch I have this instant received, I have the farther pleasure of acquainting your Grace, that Sir James Duff, who with infinite alacrity and address has opened the communication with Limerick (that with Cork being already open), had arrived at Kildare whilst the rebels had possession of it, completely routed them; and taken the place.

—I am, &c. CAMDEN.

P. S. The South is entirely quiet; and the rebels in the neighbourhood of Dublin are submitting and delivering up their arms.

Official report from Major-General Sir James Duff, dated Monistereven, May 29.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with 60 Dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field-pieces, with 2 curriole guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to Government. By means of cars for the Infantry, I reached this place in 48 hours. I am now, at 7 o'clock this morning (Monday), marching to surround the town of Kildare, the head-quarters of the rebels, with 7 pieces of artillery, 140 Dragoons, and 350 Infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and Yeomanry corps. I hope to

be able to forward this to you by the mail-coach, which I will escort to Naas. I am sufficiently wrong; you may depend on my prudence and success. My guns are well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you. I am, &c. JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the Dragoons. I sent on some of the Yeomen to tell them, that, on laying down their arms, they should not be hurt. Unfortunately some of them fired on the troops; from that moment they were attacked on all sides; nothing could stop the rage of the troops; I believe from 200 to 300 of the rebels were killed. We have 3 men killed, and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge. J. DUFF.

Admiralty-Office, June 2. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of La Violetta French privateer sloop, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 6 guns, and 36 men, by his Majesty's ship Amphitrite, Capt. Ekins; the Jeune Nantaize French privateer, of 4 guns and 39 men, by the Garland, of 6 guns and 18 men, tender to his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, Mr. Francis Banks. La Revanche French schooner privateer, of 12 brass six-pounders and 88 men; Le Brutus French lugger privateer, of 6 six-pounders and 50 men; the St. Antonia Spanish schooner, pierced for 16 guns, but had 6 six-pounders only mounted; Les Huit Amis French ship privateer, of 20 six-pounders and 160 men; all by his Majesty's ship Endymion, Sir Tho. Williams.

Dublin-Castle, June 2. Accounts have been received from Major-General Eustace, at New Ross, stating, that Major-General Fawcett having marched with a Company of the Meath Regiment from Duncannon Fort, this small force was surrounded by a very large body between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General Fawcett effected his retreat to Duncannon fort. The rebels are in possession of Wexford; but a large force is marching to dislodge them.

Whitehall, June 4. The following dispatch has been this day received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, June 2.*
I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that a dispatch with this day received by Lieutenant General Lake from Col. L'Estrange, of the King's County Militia, which states, that the town of Newtown Barry had been attacked yesterday morning by a very considerable body of rebels from Vinegar Hill. They sur-
rounded

rounded the Town in such a manner, that Col. L'Étrange at first retreated, in order to collect his force. He then attacked the rebels; drove them through the town, with great slaughter, and pursued them several miles, until night obliged them to return. Above 500 of the rebels were killed. Col. L'Étrange's detachment consisted of 230 of the King's County Militia, 27 Dragoons, and about 100 Yeomen. Col. L'Étrange speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the Troops, and gives much praise to Major Marlay, who volunteered on the occasion. I have accounts from Mr. Cornwall, that a piquet guard of his Yeomen surprised, in the night, a party of rebels endeavouring to enter the County of Carlow, and completely defeated them. CAMDEN.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of Le Furet French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 2 guns and 27 men; Le Harli French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 4 guns and 47 men; La Rosette French privateer schooner, of 2 guns and 15 men.]

Whitehall, June 9. The following dispatch has been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, June 4.*
Yesterday a dispatch was received from Major-General Loftus; conveying information from Lieut. Elliott, of the Antrim militia, that the troops in Gorey, consisting of 30 of the Antrim militia, a subalter detachment of the North Cork, the Gorey Yeoman Cavalry, Ballykeer, and part of the Camolin Cavalry, attacked the rebels at Ballycanoe, about 3 o'clock on the 1st inst. defeated them, and killed above 100 of them. I have the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that the City remains tranquil. The patience, the spirit, and continued exertions of the Yeomanry are unequalled, and I cannot sufficiently applaud the indefatigable zeal of Major-General Myers, who has undertaken the arrangement of them with a promptitude and ability which has been of the most essential advantage. I am, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin-Castle, June 5, five P. M.

Major Marley is just arrived from Major-General Loftus; and brings an account that the Major-General, finding that Col. Walpole's detachment had received a check, thought it prudent to move to Carnew, which he effected without the loss of a man. It appears that Col. Walpole had met with the main body of the rebels in a strong post near Slievebuey Mountain, and, having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed by a shot in the head in the beginning of the action, when his Corps being in a situation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loss was 54 men killed and missing, and 2 six pounders. Capt. Stark, Capt. Armstrong, and Capt. Ducao, were wounded, but not dangerously; and Sir Watkins William Wynne received a contusion in the hand.

Whitehall, June 10. The following dispatch has been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, June 8.*

I am to acquaint your Grace, that early this morning Lieutenant-General Lake received an express from Major-General Johnson, dated the 5th inst. at New Ross. The Major-General states, that the rebels had, on that morning, attacked his position at New Ross, with a very numerous force, and with great impetuosity; but that, after a contest of several hours, they were completely repulsed. The loss of the rebels was prodigiously great. An Iron gun on a ship-carriage was taken, and late in the evening they retreated entirely to Carrick Byrne, leaving several Iron ship guns, not mounted. Gen. Johnson states, that too much praise cannot be given to the forces under his command; and that to Major-General Eustace, and indeed to every individual, he was in the highest degree indebted for their spirited exertions. The Major-General severely regrets the loss of that brave officer Lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the contest. A return of killed and wounded of his Majesty's forces has not been received, but it appears not to be considerable. CAMDEN.

FOREIGN NEWS.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PROCES-VERBAL OF THE SITTING OF
THE 9TH.

Paris, May 11. In the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, May 9, 8 in the morning, the Directory assembled, in order to decide by lot, in conformity to the 137th article of the Constitution, which of them should go out; and, after the proper forms, proclamation was made that Francois de Neufchateau was the member of the Directory going out. Among the candidates for the vacant

place are Gen. Berthier, Threillard, Talleyrand, and Cambaceres.—The celebrated Thomas Mur is at present occupied in a letter which he is writing to Mr. Sheridan, respecting his late conduct in Parliament; which will soon be published.

Letters from *Sienna* announce, that a fresh earthquake, more considerable and more disastrous than the former, had taken place; and that the City had been almost entirely destroyed. Of this melancholy event, a farther account shall be given.

The *Dutch* Directory has published an account of our late expedition to Ostend.

Accord-

According to this report, the exact loss we sustained, stands thus; 2 Generals, 5 field-officers, 20 Captains, 29 Lieutenants, 91 Non-Commissioned officers, 1106 soldiers, 1 Captain of the Navy, and 170 seamen, who have been all sent to Lisfe. They are much better treated than our prisoners have hitherto been.

The mail from *Lisbon* brings advice of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Lively*, Capt. Morris, of 32 guns, off the Coast of Spain. All the crew were saved, excepting 1 man.

The *Halifax* packet, Captain Rowe, which arrived at Falmouth May 12, in 18 days, from Halifax, brings an account, that, before she sailed, an armed brig had been dispatched from New-York to France, for the purpose of conveying home the American Commissioners; and that Congress had voted 900,000 dollars to equip armed vessels to cruise against the French. It now appears that Spain has ceded to the French Republic Louisiana and the Floridas, and they have actually been taken possession of by a French force. Messrs. Gardiner and Co. had received letters from Pensacola, saying, that the French flag had been flying there for several days, and desiring them to charter and send thither vessels to bring away the persons and property of some who did not wish to remain under the French Government!

"FRENCH COLONIZATION.

"It is no new idea that the *Terrible Republic* have contemplated the division and colonization of the United States; and we are enabled to announce, upon the authority of letters, the credit of which are indubitable, that Louisiana and the Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and are now actually in her possession."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lewes, May 6. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered to have broke out through the roof of the kitchen belonging to the Prince's Pavilion at *Drighston*; but, timely assistance being at hand, the flames were extinguished before they had done any considerable injury. Had it remained undiscovered half an hour longer, the damage must have been great, as that part is chiefly built of wood.

Wellington, May 8. The remains of Capt. Hood, who fell on board the *Mars*, were carried through this town last Thursday. When it was known, it spread a solemn gloom on the inhabitants—the theatre rested an hour there. A peculiar circumstance happened at Tannion. The Archdeacon was holding a visitation of the Clergy, who, in a body, went out in their robes to meet the hearie at the entrance of the town, and moved with it quite through; which greatly affected all who witnessed it.

Oundle, May 12. Last night a fire was discovered in the farm-yard of Mr. Henry

Roe, of *Abton*, near this town, which burnt with great violence, destroying four waggons, five carts, and all the other farming utensils; a barn nearly full of wheat, and a range of buildings for keeping cows. About two months before, a barn and ricks at *Subton*, in *Stepington* parish, near *Walsford*, were destroyed, as supposed, by a labourer, to conceal his theft of wheat.

The cause respecting the *Downing estate*, which has been so long in litigation between the University of *Cambridge*, and the occupiers of the estate, who have been in possession of it above 30 years, is at length finally determined in favour of the University; and the Lord Chancellor has ordered a receiver for them, to be immediately appointed. The arrears of rent will be more than sufficient to erect the new college, agreeably to the will of Sir Jacob Downing, whose name it is to bear, as soon as a piece of land, proper for the purpose, can be found, and purchased.

June 7. The inhabitants of *Lewes* were this day thrown into great consternation, by a storm of rain, hail, thunder, and lightning, which, from its violence and extraordinary nature, greatly exceeded any thing of the kind ever known to have happened there by the oldest person living. About 5 in the afternoon, after a hot day, and some distant thunder, there fell some uncommonly large rain, which was succeeded by hail, and in the space of 5 minutes or less, demolished glass in the Town and its vicinity, which, on a moderate calculation, is estimated, will cost more than 1000*l.* to repair; the smallest of the stones were as big as musket-balls, but the greater part of them appeared to be from 4 to 7 inches round, and some that were taken up, after being broken in three or four pieces by their fall, had the appearance of having been still larger; their figures were various, some being round, some square, some oblong, some pointed, and others nearly flat, like a watch; they bore more the resemblance of large pieces of ice than common hail, being hard and transparent, and in the middle were small substances of a different texture, not unlike the eye of a whiting. The broken glasses pictured to the fancy a variety of figures; such as human heads, beasts, birds, flowers, stars, &c. and some of the windows circular pieces of glass were taken out as true and clean as if they had been cut with a diamond. In the gardens and many of the corn-fields, over which the cloudburst, the devastation is inconceivable.

By this hail-storm, 575 panes of glass were broken in the barracks at *Bushington*, *Suffex*; a number of ducks were killed in a pond near the signal-post at *Seaford*; in a garden at *Southern* a nest of young linnets, nearly hatched, was killed, and the old bird lying dead on the ground.

under it; and at *Beddingham*, a number of acres of pease totally spoiled.

At *Mesby* island, in *Essex*, the storm exceeded almost every thing ever remembered in that part of the kingdom; its course was about half a mile wide, and three miles long, destroying crops, &c. to the amount of near 30000.

June 16. As the driver of a post-chaise, belonging to the Norfolk arms, at *Arundel*, was driving down a descending part of one of the streets of that town, his reins broke, and the horse, in consequence, became ungovernable, when he lost his seat, and was thrown between the splinter bar and fore wheels, in which situation he was dragged furiously to the bottom of the hill, where a man attempted to stop the horse; as they were turning a sharp corner, which occasioned them to fly across to the opposite side of the street, where a fine girl of eight years old was playing with an infant, and perceiving their danger, instantly threw herself upon the babe, as if to save it, when the carriage passed over her, and killed her on the spot; but the infant escaped with some slight bruises. The driver was much hurt, but it is hoped not dangerously.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following is the petition from the Quakers, at their annual meeting, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce, the day on which his motion was discussed. From the unaffected piety which it breathes, it deserves to be perpetuated. This respectable body of men have displayed an uniform abhorrence of the slave trade, and have just fied the mild and benevolent character of their principles by contributing every exertion to obtain its abolition.

To the COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the religious society of Friends, commonly called Quakers,
Respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioners, although they have continually lamented the miseries occasioned to the natives of Africa by the slave merchants of England, and the want of success even of the measures which have been attempted in your house for their relief, have not, until lately, believed it their duty again to solicit your attention to the extreme injustice of the traffic, and to the injury which it produces to the morals of the people, and to the welfare of the nation; for, however trite may be the assertion, it remains a truth, that "righteousness exalts a nation;" and, therefore, that the public sanction of injustice, so flagrant as a trade in the persons of men, is among the causes which induce national calamity. It is to be deplored that it should be necessary to urge the extirpation of this cruel

trade by any other motive than its own inherent evil; but, in these times, pregnant with alarms, it surely becomes us (if there be any truth in our professions of trust in the providence of the Almighty) to endeavour to recommend ourselves to his protection, by forbearing to blast the comforts of so large a part of his rational creation. Your petitioners trust they are averting to an incontrovertible truth, when they request the House of Commons to recollect that, compared with divine protection, all human efforts are as a thing of nought; and that the Almighty can protect with equal ease in the hour of extreme perplexity, as in the time of less impending danger. The evil of the slave trade is not now unknown and obscure. It has been proved at your bar, and has been condemned by your voice. Still nevertheless it subsists; and subsists with unabated rapacity. Your petitioners therefore once more earnestly beseech you to take such steps for its immediate abolition, as may warrant and animate the hope of a continuance of divine favour to this our country, by the reflection that our country at length ceases to spread desolation over the regions of Africa.

Signed in the Meeting for sufferings of the said society, held in London, the 5th of the 3d month, 1798.

Sunday, April 29.

About one o'clock this morning, a French young lady was burnt to death at a milliner's in Bond-street. The watchman going his rounds, was alarmed by repeated violent screams, which appeared to issue from the above-mentioned house, but before he could awake the family and gain admittance the screams had ceased. However, on going into a back-yard, they discovered the premises on fire, and, dreadful to relate! found a human body almost consumed to ashes, which, on investigation, proved to be that of one of the young ladies belonging to the house, who, it is thought, fell asleep with the candle too near her, which set fire to her cloaths, and had got to such a height when she awoke as to prevent her even getting from that confined situation, and no one coming to her relief, she fell a victim to a most horrid death.

Wednesday, May 2.

This evening, between 8 and 9, Henry Hastings was arrested, under the authority of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, at the White Horse Inn, Fetter lane, by one of the Bow-street officers. When taken, he was just stepping into the Yarmouth mail coach, whence he was going to *Hamburgh*, on mercantile business, for a house in *Bread-street*. His papers, &c. were seized, and he was lodged in safety.

Saturday, May 5.

The Privy Council met last night at 8,

to examine Henry Hallings. The examination continued till half past one this morning; and he was remanded into custody.

Early this morning, Mr. Cox, the messenger, accompanied by two Bow-street officers, went to the lodgings of a Dr. Watson, a person well known in the Corresponding Societies. The bird had however flown; but his papers were seized, which are understood to be very explanatory of the views and transactions of those with whom he is connected.

The apprehension of some of the persons recently taken up has led to the discovery of a most dangerous and alarming conspiracy for inviting the enemy to land in Ireland. The object of this conspiracy was, to annihilate the present existing Government, and to erect in its place the baseless fabric of a Republic.

This night, about 11, as Mr. Barry, of Great Queen Anne-street, barrister, was passing through Wardour street, he was suddenly attacked by two prostitutes, one of whom struck him a violent blow in the groin, which deprived him in the instant of the power of breathing, and caused him to flagger against the wall. The other wretch in the mean time rubbed him of his pocket-book, containing notes to the value of 70l. Mr. Barry, on recovering from the blow, followed the women into the house, the door of which was instantly shut on him, and two ruffians rushed from the back parlour, who, after knocking him down, beat him in a most barbarous manner with a quart pot and hudgeon. His cries at length alarmed the neighbours, but for whose timely interference, he would, no doubt, have been murdered. On forcing open the street door, Mr. Barry was found on the parlour floor weltering in his blood, having received several severe cuts in his head, and being terribly bruised in various parts of his body. The ruffians, on the breaking open of the street-door, locked themselves in the back parlour, from whence they made their escape through the window. The two women who assisted in holding Mr. Barry were taken into custody on the spot.

Tuesday, May 8.

This morning, at half past 7, a fire broke out in one of the buildings belonging to Mr. Drummond Smith's timber-yard, Pedlars acre, the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, which destroyed the work-shops and four dwelling house, tenanted by Messrs. Marshall, Pugh, Lawrence, and Jenkins, with a stable belonging to Mr. Harris, besides a quantity of deals and laths. The amount of the loss is estimated at 1000l. By the exertions of the firemen, it was got under in about 3 hours.

Wednesday, May 9.

Monsieur Bergeret, Captain of La Virgent. *MAG. June, 1793.*

gine frigate, which was captured by Sir Edward Pellew, had been allowed by Government to go to France, to negotiate an exchange between himself and Sir Sydney Smith; but, being unable to succeed, he returned to England about a month since. He received a letter this day from Mr. Dundas, stating, that, as the object of his journey to France was attained by the fortunate escape of Sir Sydney, his Majesty, in consequence of the trouble which he had been put to, and as a mark of the satisfaction which his conduct had afforded, restored to him his liberty, and permitted him to return to his country without any restriction whatever. In comparing this treatment with that of the Directory towards Sir Sydney Smith, it will not be difficult to decide to which of the Governments the imputation of barbarity belongs.

Friday, May 11.

The Attorney General brought into the House of Commons a Bill to regulate the publication of News-papers. From the abstract of this bill, as read by the Speaker, it appears that every Printer, and Publisher, of a News-paper, is to give in, upon oath, conjointly with two other proprietors, the place where the paper is printed, with their respective names and places of abode; the notice of action delivered at those places to be considered as a good service, though not served personally. These affidavits to be considered as matter of evidence, when produced in a Court of Law.

This morning, two lads, who, with some of their companions and two or three girls, had laid down close to some of the brick-kilns in the Duke of Bedford's fields, were suffocated by the vapour. The rest escaped the same fate, by suddenly starting up, being affected by a strange sensation. Every method was tried to recover the unfortunate sufferers, but without success. We take notice of this melancholy event, to caution inexperienced persons from remaining so long near brick-kilns, the vapour of which, it is known, is of a highly noxious and dangerous nature.

Monday, May 14.

This night a person of the name of Parker was brought to the Admiralty-Office, guarded by a party of the 20th Light Dragoons, from Welling, in Kent, to which place he had been brought under a similar escort from Margate. The prisoner, it appears, had acted as Master's mate in the Navy, and obtained permission to serve on board Admiral Peyton's ship at Deal; but, instead of which, he assumed the character of a Lieutenant, and went on board the Terror bomb, where he told the commanding officer he must resign, as he was appointed to the command. The commander, however, ordered him into custody, and sent him to Chatham, where

where he underwent a long examination before Gen. Fox, in which it appeared that he also endeavoured to assume a command in Lord Barrington's Regiment in a military capacity. He has been since, after full examination, committed to the New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Three Encampments are ordered to be formed immediately in Essex; one at Havrich, another at Danbury, and a smaller one on the Clacton shore.

Thursday, May 17.

The French have been gloriously repulsed in their first essay at invasion. A small, but brave band of 600 invalids at St. Marcou have successfully opposed and repelled 5000 Republican troops who had attempted the conquest of that little Island under cover of two-and-fifty well-appointed gun-boats. Our enemies may consider this as a foretaste of the reception of their grand expedition against this Country.

As the Public know little of the Isles of Marcou, and still less of their brave but modest Governor, we trust the following particulars respecting them will not prove unacceptable to our readers:—The largest of these islands does not contain above one acre of land, but it is dangerous of approach, and securely fortified at the accessible part; it is not distant much more than two gun-shots from the coast of France, and La Mogue may be seen from it: between it and the mouth of the Seine our frigates are stationed to intercept the French coasting-trade, and block up the river that runs from the capital. With a small force, in barracks, these little rocks have, for above three years, bravely defended the Republic of France; and twice before the attempts to take it failed, owing to the skill and activity of the Governor. The Commander of this small force is Mr. Charles Papps Price, a gentleman who has been from his youth in the constant service of the navy, and about 20 years a lieutenant. He was a veteran seaman, accustomed to endure disappointments, and to overcome the difficulties of arduous stations, and has patiently resided on this rock for now above three long years, continually making small captures which have harassed the coast, never once quitting his post, during all that time, to see an amiable wife, and six fine children, although his cutters weekly visit Portsmouth, which they can reach in 10 or 12 hours.

Friday, May 18.

A noble Earl some years ago formed a tender connexion with a young woman, the daughter of a tradesman of the name of Tudor, in Gloucestershire; and by this lady his Lordship has a numerous family. It was thought, till very lately, that the parties had lived together in an unmarried state, but that turns out not to be the fact; his Lordship has publicly declared his mar-

riage, and his eldest son now assumes the title of Viscount.

Sunday, May 27.

In consequence of what passed in a great Assembly on Friday last, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. G. Walpole, met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on Putney Heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent farther proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of 12 paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment, without effect. A second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air. The seconds then jointly interferred, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion, that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties. A motion on the subject has since been introduced into the House of Commons; but was withdrawn.

Wednesday, June 20.

A fire broke out near *Shadwell-Wharf*, which consumed the entire premises of Mr. Kirk, ship-chandler, together with those of Mr. Cock, Biscuit-baker, and several other buildings.

Monday, June 25.

At a Common Hall holden at Guildhall this day, William Champion, Esq. Crizem, and Grocer, and Peter Mellish, Esq. Citizen and Butcher, were elected sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The same day, George Hibbert, Esq. was unanimously elected Alderman of Bridge Ward Within, in the room of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. deceased.

Friday, June 29.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers; where an end was put to the late Session of Parliament, by a very animated and most gracious Speech from the Throne (which shall be given in our next); after which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Wednesday the 8th of August.

New Barracks are immediately to be built in St. James's park, near the old wall in James-street. The old buildings on the West side of the King's Mews are ordered to be pulled down, and new houses erected in their place, for the residence of the officer, &c. belonging to his Majesty's stables.

Sir George Evelyn Shuckburgh has lately laid before the Royal Society the result of many years application and study, upon the subject of an universal standard for weight and measure. He proceeds upon the principles of the late ingenious Mr. Whitchurst, and uses the identical instrument he employed. The mean measure is derived from the difference in length of two pendulums striking a different number of strokes in a minute.

P. 104, l. 19, r. Sir *Ricbard* Jontone.
 P. 398. In the account of baronets whose titles are immersed by peerages, there is an error somewhere. Either the sum total should be 78, or one of the numbers in the column is wrong; we know not which.

P. 446. The biographical account of Mr. Matthew Oddie (not *Aldie*), of Colne, having been *accidentally* destroyed before it could be used; we request another copy.

P. 448. George Pochin, esq. married a daughter of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, whom he has left a widow without issue.

Ibid. Mr. Fletcher, of Oxford, was formerly partner with Mr. James Rivington, in St. Paul's church-yard. His eldest sister died Aug. 23, 1794; and their father, at the advanced age of 88, June 12, 1795.—He is succeeded in his business by his partner, Mr. Hanwell, who has taken in with him Mr. Parker (a lineal descendant from Dr. P. bp. of Oxford), who served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Daniel Prince.

BIRTHS.

May **A**T Stapleton, near Bristol, the 13. wife of Charles-Joseph Harford, esq. a son.

17. At P. B. Broke's, esq. at Nacton, co. Suffolk, the wife of Lieut. col. John Lovelock Gower, a daughter.

25. At Ghent, co. Stirling, the lady of Sir John Stirling, bart. of Glorat, a son.

27. Hon. Mrs. Childers, a son and heir.

29. At Crailing house, in Scotland, the lady of the Hon. Col. Forbes, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, a son.

31. At Alhington-lodge, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Robert Nugent Dunbar, of the 26th foot, a son and heir.

Lately, at the Hill house, near Abergavenny, the wife of Capt. Rowley Latcelles, a daughter.

At Dal, the wife of Capt. James Bowen, a daughter.

The Countess of Euston, a son; who died in two days.

At Catisfield, co. Hants, Lady Charlotte Nares, a daughter.

At Whitton-house, Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.

The wife of R. Blanchard, esq. of Plymouth-dock, a son.

Mrs. Le Fargue, wife of Peter-Augustus Le F. a daughter.

June 4. At Vogrie, in Scotland, Mrs. Dewar, a son.

Mrs. Hay Newton, of Newton, a son.

7. At his house on Putney-common, co. Surrey, the wife of Frederick J. Pigou, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Nisbett, esq. of Merlington, a son.

At Hungerford-park, the wife of John Wiles, esq. a daughter.

At his house in Gloucester-place, the wife of John Hornby, esq. a son.

9. At Marton, co. Berwick, Mrs. Scott, of Harden, a daughter.

13. In Harley-street, the wife of John Denison, esq. a daughter.

21. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Henry Jackson, esq. a daughter.

24. At her house in Manchester-street, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1797. **A**T Calcutta, in the East India-Company's service, William Moserop, esq. banker, to Miss Anne Long, youngest daughter of the late Col. L.

Dec. 3. At Berhampore, Thomas-Fredrick Bevan, esq. to Miss Henrietta-Christiana Smith, dau. of the late Geo. S. esq. of Bengal.

15. At the Kidderpore-house, India, Mr. Henry Caulfield, to Miss Margaret Hall.

16. In India, Capt. Lionel Bulkeley, to Miss Eliza Huet, second daughter of the late Dr. Robert H.

30. At the Kidderpore-house, in India, Mr. Thomas Hollingbery, printer, son of the late Lieut. John H. of the artillery, to Miss Anne Myers Burke, daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas B.

1798. May 1. William Stanley Clarke, esq. commander of the True Briton East Indiaman, to Miss Charlotte Raikes, fifth daughter of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

Thomas Rowfoll, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Granger, of Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

Rev. Daniel Voyse, rector of Plymtree, Devon, to Miss Arnold, daughter of Wm. A. esq. of Queen-square.

2. Charles Leinster, esq. of Stanthorpe-hill, in Cheshire, to Miss Smythe, of Cundover-park, co. Salop.

John Sargeant, esq. to Miss Birch, both of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Sheffield, Mr. Silcock, merchant, to Miss Hutton, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. of Whiteley Wood-hall.

4. Rev. Mr. Atley, pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Romford, Essex, to Miss Harveß, governess of the ladies boarding-school in that town.

5. John Duncombe Taylor, esq. of Antigua, and captain in the 46th foot, to Miss Vander-Horst, second daughter of Elias Vander-Horst, consul from the United States of America.

At Gresley, co. Derby, the Rev. Wm. Gresley, to Miss Louisa Gresley, daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer G. bart.

8. Mr. Wm. Ifacson, jun. attorney, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Parr, of the Crescent, Greenwiche.

At Goodhurst, Mr. Hingerson, of Chesapeake, to Miss Miles, of Combwell, Kent.

Rev. T. Atwood, of Queen-square Westminster, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Linford, Suffex.

Rev. John Steagall, rector of Hefset, co. Suffolk, to Miss Wright, of Watton, Norfolk.

9. Mr. Charles Thompson, surgeon, of Rochester

where he underwent a long examination before Gen. Fox, in which it appeared that he also endeavoured to assume a command in Lord Barrington's Regiment in a military capacity. He has been since, after full examination, committed to the New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Three Encampments are ordered to be formed immediately in Essex; one at Hatwich, another at Danbury, and a smaller one on the Clacton shore.

Thursday, May 17.

The French have been gloriously repulsed in their first essay at invasion. A small, but brave band of 500 invalids at St. Marcou have successfully opposed and repelled 5000 Republican troops who had attempted the conquest of that little Island under cover of two-and-fifty well-appointed gun-boats. Our enemies may consider this as a foretaste of the reception of their grand expedition against this Country.

As the Public know little of the Isles of Marcou, and still less of their brave but modest Governor, we trust the following particulars respecting them will not prove unacceptable to our readers:—The largest of these islands does not contain above one acre of land, but it is dangerous of approach, and securely fortified at the accessible part; it is not distant much more than two gun-shots from the coast of France, and La Mogue may be seen from it: between it and the mouth of the Seine our frigates are stationed to intercept the French coasting-trade, and block up the river that runs from the capital. With a small force, in barracks, these little rocks have, for above three years, bravely defended the Republic of France; and twice before the attempts to take it failed, owing to the skill and activity of the Governor. The Commander of this small force is Mr. Charles Papps Price, a gentleman who has been from his youth in the constant service of the navy, and about 20 years a lieutenant. He was a veteran seaman, accustomed to endure disappointments, and to overcome the difficulties of arduous stations, and has patiently resided on this rock for now above three long years, continually making small captures which have harassed the coast, never once quitting his post, during all that time, to see an amiable wife, and six fine children, although his cutters weekly visit Portsmouth, which they can reach in 10 or 12 hours.

Friday, May 18.

A noble Earl some years ago formed a tender connexion with a young woman, the daughter of a tradesman of the name of Tudor, in Gloucestershire; and by this lady his Lordship has a numerous family. It was thought, till very lately, that the parties had lived together in an unmarried state, but that turns out not to be the fact; **his Lordship** has publicly declared his mar-

riage, and his eldest son now assumes the title of Viscount.

Sunday, May 27.

In consequence of what passed in a great Assembly on Friday last, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. G. Walpole, met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on Putney Heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent farther proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of 12 paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment, without effect. A second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air. The seconds then jointly interferred, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion, that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties. A motion on the subject has since been introduced into the House of Commons; but was withdrawn.

Wednesday, June 20.

A fire broke out near *Shadwell-ber*, which consumed the entire premises of Mr. Kirk, ship-chandler, together with those of Mr. Cock, Biscuit-baker, and several other buildings.

Monday, June 25.

At a Common Hall holden at Guildhall this day, William Champion, Esq. Critzer, and Grocer, and Peter Mellich, Esq. Citizen and Butcher, were elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The same day, George Hibbert, Esq. was unanimously elected Alderman of Bridge Ward Within, in the room of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. deceased.

Friday, June 29.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers; where an end was put to the late Session of Parliament, by a very animated and most gracious Speech from the Throne (which shall be given in our next); after which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Wednesday the 8th of August.

New Barracks are immediately to be built in St. James's park, near the old wall in James-street. The old buildings on the West side of the King's Mews are ordered to be pulled down, and new houses erected in their place, for the residence of the officers, &c. belonging to his Majesty's stables.

Sir George Evelyn Shuckburgh has lately laid before the Royal Society the result of many years application and study, upon the subject of an universal standard for weights and measures. He proceeds upon the principles of the late ingenious Mr. Whithurst, and uses the identical instrument he employed. The mean measure is derived from the difference in length of two pendulums striking a different number of strokes in a minute.

P. 104, l. 19, r. *Sir Richard Jomtone.*
 P. 398. In the account of baronets whose titles are immersed by peerages, there is an error somewhere. Either the sum total should be 78, or one of the numbers in the column is wrong; we know not which.

P. 446. The biographical account of Mr. Matthew Oddie (not Aldie), of Colne, having been *accidentally* destroyed before it could be used; we request another copy.

P. 443. George Pochin, esq. married a daughter of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, whom he has left a widow without issue.

Ibid. Mr. Fletcher, of Oxford, was formerly partner with Mr. James Rivington, in St. Paul's church-yard. His eldest sister died Aug. 23, 1794; and their father, at the advanced age of 88, June 12, 1795.—He is succeeded in his business by his partner, Mr. Hanwell, who has taken in with him Mr. Parker (a lineal descendant from Dr. P. bp. of Oxford), who served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Daniel Prince.

BIRTHS.

May 1. **A**T Stapleton, near Bristol, the wife of Charles-Joseph Harford, esq. a son.

17. At P. B. Broke's, esq. at Naeton, co. Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-col. John Lovelton Gower, a daughter.

25. At Glorat, co. Stirling, the lady of Sir John Stirling, bart. of Glorat, a son.

27. Hon. Mrs. Childers, a son and heir.

29. At Crailing house, in Scotland, the lady of the Hon. Col. Forbes, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, a son.

31. At Alphonston-lodge, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Robert Nugent Dunbar, of the 26th foot, a son and heir.

Lately, at the Hill house, near Abergavenny, the wife of Capt. Rowley Lancelles, a daughter.

At D. al, the wife of Capt. James Bowen, a daughter.

The Countess of Euston, a son; who died in two days.

At Catisfield, co. Hants, Lady Charlotte Nares, a daughter.

At Whitton-house, Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.

The wife of R. Blanchard, esq. of Plymouth-dock, a son.

Mrs. Le Fargue, wife of Peter-Augustus Le F. a daughter.

June 4. At Vogrie, in Scotland, Mrs. Dewar, a son.

Mrs. Hay Newton, of Newton, a son.

7. At his house on Patney-common, co. Surrey, the wife of Frederick J. Pigou, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Nisbett, esq. of Merfington, a son.

At Hungerford-park, the wife of John Wiles, esq. a daughter.

At his house in Gloucester-place, the wife of John Hornby, esq. a son.

9. At Merton, co. Berwick, Mrs. Scott, of Harden, a daughter.

13. In Harley-street, the wife of John Denton, esq. a daughter.

21. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Henry Jackson, esq. a daughter.

24. At her house in Manchester-street, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1797. **A**T Calcutta, in the East-India, Nov. 26. dies, William Moserop, esq. banker, to Miss Anne Long, youngest daughter of the late Col. L.

Dec. 3. At Berhampore, Thomas-Fredrick Bevan, esq. to Miss Henrietta-Christiana Smith, dau. of the late Geo. S. esq. of Bengal.

15. At the Kidderpore-house, India, Mr. Henry Caulfield, to Miss Margaret Hall.

16. In India, Capt. Lionel Bulkeley, to Miss Eliza Huet, second daughter of the late Dr. Robert H.

30. At the Kidderpore-house, in India, Mr. Thomas Hollingbery, printer, son of the late Lieut. John H. of the artillery, to Miss Anne Myers Burke, daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas B.

1798. May 1. William Stanley Clarke, esq. commander of the Troop Briton East Indian, to Miss Charlotte Raikes, fifth daughter of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

Thomas Rowfell, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Granger, of Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

Rev. Daniel Veylie, rector of Plymtree, Devon, to Miss Arnold, daughter of Wm. A. esq. of Queen-square.

2. Charles Leinster, esq. of Stanthorpe-hill, in Cheshire, to Miss Smythe, of Cundover-park, co. Salop.

John Sergeant, esq. to Miss Birch, both of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Sheffield, Mr. Silcock, merchant, to Miss Hutton, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. of Whiteley Wood-hall.

4. Rev. Mr. Atley, pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Romford, Essex, to Miss Harveß, governess of the ladies boarding-school in that town.

5. John Duncombe Taylor, esq. of Antigua, and captain in the 46th foot, to Miss Vander-Horst, second daughter of Elias Vander-Horst, consul from the United States of America.

At Gresley, co. Derby, the Rev. Wm. Gresley, to Miss Louisa Gresley, daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer G. bart.

8. Mr. Wm. Isaacson, jun. attorney, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Parr, of the Crescent, Greenwich.

At Goodhurst, Mr. Hingston, of Cheapside, to Miss Miles, of Combwell, Kent.

Rev. T. Atwood, of Queen-square Westminster, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Linfield, Suffex.

Rev. John Seagall, rector of Heston, co. Suffolk, to Miss Wright, of Watton, Norfolk.

9. Mr. Charles Thompson, surgeon, of Rochester

Rocheſter, to Miſs Stevens, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of Godſhill-place, Kent.

Dr. John M'Orrie, rector of the Royal Academy, Inverweſt, to Miſs Leighton M'Intosh, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. M'L. of Fort William.

13. Mr. Chriſtopher Peat, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Tomkinſon, widow of Mr. T. of Norman-croſs.

14. At Myrther-Tidwell, Tho. Franklin, eſq. barrister, of Lanmiangle, to Miſs Anne Crawſhay, of Cyſantha, co. Glamorg.

18. Mr. Luke Evill, attorney, of Bath, to Miſs Coyde of Hackney.

19. Mr. George Eves, of Pump-court, Middle Temple, attorney, 2d ſon of Mr. Francis E. of Clifford-place, co. Hereford, to Mrs. Coleman, of Alford-place, Surrey.

Thomas Goldney, eſq. of St. James's-ſtreet, to Miſs Charlotte Milward, daughter of late Jn. M. eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

At Glanmire, near Cork, Ireland, Lieut. Willan, of the Elgin ſcoble, to Miſs Jean Paterſon, daughter of Robert P. eſq. of George's-ſtreet.

21. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, the Rev. George F. Barlow, rector of that pariſh, to Miſs Mount, eldeſt daughter of the late John M. eſq. of Tower-hill.

At Mary-la-Boune church, the Comte Royer de St. Julien, to Miſs Lewin, daughter of the late Samuel L. eſq.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. T. Edwards, M.A. late of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, to Miſs Mary-Anne Robertson, daughter of the late Mr. Geo. R. land-designer, Edinb.

At Cairnmore, near Edinburgh, George Cormack, eſq. of the 44th regiment, to Miſs Margaret Lawſon, daughter of Wm. L. eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace, and niece to Gen. Hamilton.

At Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. D. Jenkins, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Sar. Perkins.

22. Mr. Hanam, of the Strand, to Miſs M. Gordon, daughter of Capt. G. of St. George's in the Eaſt.

At Drewſington, Devon, Capt. John F. Michell, of the royal navy, commanding the ſea-ſcibles at Teignmouth, to Miſs Saphira Seymour Bailey, of Whiddon-park, near Moretonhampstead, Devon.

Mr. Hutchinſon, farmer, of Bingham, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Morgan, of the Long-row, Nottingham.

At Scarborough, Capt. Wilkinſon, of the Leiceſterſhire militia, to Miſs Bates, of Scarborough.

24. At Halford, co. Warwick, George Fletcher, eſq. M. D. of Cheſterfield, co. Derby, to Miſs Caroline Vouour, daughter of the late John V. eſq. of Kingmead, co. Warwick.

Henry Marſh, eſq. of Reading, to Mrs. Stone, of Hatherdon, Hants.

25. Mr. Sabire, of Church-ſtreet, Spitalſelds, to Miſs Collins, of Bethnal-green.

Mr. Shuttleworth, of Beſſel, to Miſs

Smith, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Nottingham.

26. Mr. Francis James, land-ſteward to Lord Viſcount Courtenay, to Mrs. Ruſhton. John Pycher, jnr. eſq. of Alderton, to Miſs Revett, only daughter of John R. eſq. of Brandeſton-hall, both co. Suffolk.

27. At Tugby, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Saunt; woolſtapler, of Benfield, co. Northampton, to Miſs Barknot, only daughter of the late Thomas B. eſq. of Tugby.

At Plymouth, Mr. Joſeph Martyr, of Greenwich, attorney, and one of the coroners for the county of Kent, to Miſs Cobham, only daughter of the late Thomas C. eſq. of the Grove, near Plymouth.

28. Mr. Samuel Smith, accountant of the Mercers Company, to Mrs. Anne Hatcher, of Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-road.

29. At Camberwell, Surrey, the Rev. William Prieſtley, V. D. M. and paſtor of the Independent Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Deal (ſon of the Rev. Timothy P. of Jewin-ſtreet, London, and nephew to Dr. Joſeph P. now in America), to Miſs Jane Hutton (ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. H.) of Buckingham.

George Aycough, eſq. of New Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Mrs. Neill, of Horton-cottage, near Windſor.

Rev. Mr. Roſe, of Ely, to Miſs Wray, dau. of the Rev. David W. of Haddenham.

30. At Barnard-caſtle, co. Durham, the Rev. William Luke Prattman, diſſenting-miniſter, to Miſs Dorothy-Chriſtiana Lodge, only dau. of late Rob. L. eſq. of that place.

At Mary-la-Boune church, the Hon. Wm. Gore, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Arran, to Miſs Caroline Hales, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pym H. bart.

At the ſame church, Charles Buckner, eſq. vice admiral of the White, to Mrs. Frowen, relict of the late Charles F. eſq. of Clewer, Berks.

31. At Hornſey, Middleſex, Benjamin Biddington, eſq. to Mrs. Biddington, the repudiated wife of Samuel B. eſq.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Frederick Weſt, brother to the late Earl of Delawar, to Miſs Maria Myddleton, ſecond daughter of the late Rich. M. eſq. of Chirk-caſtle.

Leſely, at Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, J. W. Thuſby, eſq. of the civil ſervice, to Malama Beulon.

At Dinapore, Lieut. Briſco Moreland, adjutant of the 76th regiment, to Miſs Boys, daughter of Capt. B. of the ſame regiment.

Murton Dalrymple, eſq. of Fordeſa, to Miſs Frances Ingram Spence, of Hanover-square.

At Bromley, Kent, Mr. Smith, of Aye-Maria-lane, to Miſs Anne Furlanger.

Alex. Moir, eſq. of Scotland, to Miſs Margaret Gordon, daughter of the late James G. eſq. of Glaſtunton.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Stretton-en-le-Field, to Miſs H. Hames, of Glan, co. Leiceſter.

Henry

Henry Hutton, esq. of the 1st regiment of dragons, to Miss Louisa-Caroline Campbell, youngest daughter of the late John-Hook C. esq. Lord Lion king at arms.

At Liverpool, George Clifton, esq. of Idington, Liverpool, to Mrs. Barker.

At Hereford, Mr. Tho. Evans, aged 76, to Mrs. L. Allgood, aged 18.

At the cathedral-church of St. David, Mr. John Fritchard, vicar-choral of that church, to Miss Symmons. The joint-ages of the bridegroom, the bridemaid, the person who gave the bride away, and the bride's servant that attended on the occasion, wanted 7 years of the age of the bride.

At Boxted, the Rev. William Dakin, M. A. late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Cooke, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. C. late vicar of that place.

Rev. Robert Nethorpe Palmer, of Redbourn, co. Lincoln, to Miss Whiting.

Mr. Siffon, surgeon, to Miss Settre, daught. of Mr. S. latter, both of Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

June 1 (not on May 28, as printed in p. 442), at Mary-la Bonne church, by the Dean of Norwich, W. Earls Bulwer, esq. of Heydon-hall, co. Norfolk, colonel of the Norfolk cavalry, and lieutenant-colonel in the army, to Miss Lyton, daughter of R. Warburton L. esq. of Knebworth-place, co. Herts.

2. Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Arlington-house, to Miss Kerr, of Chaddlesworth.

4. At Whitechapel, by the Rev. Samuel B-rdmore, D. D. Thomas B-rdmore, esq. of the Hampshire light dragons, only son of the said Dr. B. to Miss Sidney Reynett, third daughter of the Rev. Henry Reynett, D. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the new police.

6. Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, co. Northampton, to Miss Matilda Lockwood, youngest daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.

7. At Bath, the Hon. and Rev. T. J. Twissleton, lately divorced from his former wife, to Miss Athe, daughter of Benjamin A. esq. formerly in the E. I. C. service.

9. At Hythe, in Kent, Charles Miles, esq. of the Grange, Southwark, to Miss Wooly, of the former place.

11. Mr. Oliver, of Brook-street, Bond-street, to Mrs. Mackintosh, relict of the late James M. esq. of Kensington-square.

12. Rev. Joseph Cheston, M. A. fellow of Pembroke-hall, to Miss Gwynne, daugh. of Thynne Howe G. esq. of Buckland, co. Brecknock.

13. At Yarmouth, the Rev. Job Wallace, rector of Great Braxted, Essex, and late fellow of Beng't-college, Cambridge, to Miss Mary-Anne Lucas, only daugh. of the late Gibson L. esq. of Eilby, co. Norfolk.

14. William Thomson, esq. to Miss Bell, of Muncing-lane.

16. At Bath, by special-licence, Edward Mowatt Gale, esq. of Brockenhurst-house, Hants, to Miss Townsend, daughter of Gers T. esq. of Hoxington-hall, co. Warwick, and niece to the Earl of Plymouth.

17. Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Whitechapel, to Miss Sarah Arundel, of Tetbury.

18. At Saffron Walden, Essex, Rev. Mr. Newton, rector of Tewin, Herts, to Miss Douglas, only daughter of the late J. C. S. D. esq. of Jamaica.

19. At Calderbank, in Scotland, W. Cadell, esq. jun. of Cockenzie, to Miss Christian Moubray, second daughter of Henry M. esq. of Calderbank.

21. Andrew Laughnan, esq. of Newcourt, Swithin'-lane, to Miss Mary-Anne Hamilton, daughter of the late Dr. Robert H. of Grenada.

26. Rev. John Haggitt, fellow of Sidney-college, Cambridge, and master of Dedham-school, to Miss Martha Guifrey, of Islington.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.

MR. URBAN, *Ely Place, Dublin, June 20.*

AS I believe that religion, honour, and loyalty, have claims to your attention and respect; I have no doubt that the Gentleman's Magazine will record a few words to the memory of a gallant youth, martyred in the cause of his God and his king on the morning of the 23d of May, 1798; and that even the effusions of an afflicted brother will not be thought too partial, when you have heard of his glorious and heroic conduct.—The rebellion which has long menaced, and now ravages, this country, burst forth by common concert among the chief traitors on the 23d of May. In the county of Kildare (where its principal contriver* had long resided) it was at first most formidable: in the county of Wexford (where he absconded from the proclamation for about a month before his apprehension) it is now most alarming. On the morning of the 23d, about one o'clock, the rebels had possessed themselves of the town of Kildare. In about an hour after, the mail-coach from Limerick arrived on its way to Dublin. The only passenger in that coach was Lieut. William Giffard, of the 82d regiment. The rebels stopped the carriage and demanded of him his name. He disdained falsehood or duplicity; and, though not distinguished by any military uniform, announced his name and profession without hesitation. Upon hearing that he was an officer, he was desired to come out of the coach; and it was proposed to him to put himself at their head, take an oath of fidelity to their cause, and lead them against the neighbouring town of Monasterevan. He peremptorily refused. He was told that death was the alternative. "You may put me to death," said the heroic

* Lord Edward Fitzgerald. (See p. 540.)

young man; "but you shall not make me become a traitor to my God and my king." He was instantly murdered, pierced by an hundred pikes. The mail-coachman and guard enlisted with the rebels. In two days after, the brave Sir James Duff, with the royal Dublin regiment, entered the town of Kilda e. It was in this regiment, in which his father has a company, that Wm. Giffard had been educated. He was the darling of every soldier in the regiment. The first object which struck their eyes was the mangled body of their beloved friend. Their rage knew no bounds; and 500 rebels, drawn up near the town, were instantly immolated to his memory; nor did the gallant fellows ever rest themselves, after a march of 80 miles, until they had buried his remains with military honours. Such was the martyrdom, at the age of 17, of an amiable and innocent young gentleman; unarmed and unprovided, except with a fortitude which no years could surpass, and a courage which no danger could dismay—

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

William Giffard was one of the very few remaining descendants of the Giffards of Halfbury and Bughley, in the county of Devon; a family which, though now unadorned by the splendid possessions which it once could boast, retains at least its loyalty and honour undiminished and unfulled. His father is, as I have already mentioned, a Captain in the Dublin militia. The favour of the Earl of Westmorland, when Lord-keutenant of Ireland, conferred the commission of Lieutenant upon the gallant youth whose martyrdom is now recorded, in compliment to the public conduct of his father, who, when high-heriff of Dublin, in 1704, distinguished himself by a determined and successful opposition to the treasonable attempts of Rowan, Tandy, and their associates. The father of Capt. John Giffard was John Giffard, of Great Torrington, who was bred to the law, and whose father was Henry Giffard, of Wotton, co. Devon, the eldest son of John Giffard, of Brightley, by his second wife, Frances Fane, grand-daughter of the first earl of Westmorland. In the "Worthies of Devon" will be found the ascending pedigree of this family from this last John Giffard, whose gallant father spent his fortune and shed his blood for his unhappy Sovereign Charles the First. Gallant and loyal as were his ancestors, William Giffard is excelled by none of them in courage or fidelity; the heroes of his name, who fought at Landdowne and La Hogue, are equaled by the martyred hero who fell at Kildare. It is a theme upon which I could never tire; but the same cause which endears it to me renders it uninteresting to others, if it is possible not to feel interested on such a subject. *NOB. ANON.*

OTHER DEATHS.

1797. **A**T Calcutta, Mrs. Heflridge, July... **A**T wife of Arthur H. esq. judge and collector of the department of Jessore, only son of Sir Robert H. of Noseley, co. Leicester, bart. Mrs. H. died without issue.

Dec. 4. In India, in his 20th year, Mr. Ebenezer Miller, brother of W. J. M. the American consul at Calcutta.

6. Mr. S. T. Driver, architect.

Mr. Dundas, fourth officer of the E. I. Company's ship Sir Stephen Lushington.

12. Found dead in his bed, Lieutenant M'Clea, of the corps of marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship l'Oiseau. He was in apparent good health when he went to bed; and his death is supposed to have been caused by a spasmodic affection in the stomach.

20. Capt. James Thompson, late commander of the Company's extra ship Lion.

21. On his passage from the East Indies, Lieut. John Carruthers.

23. Mr. Walvin Shepherd, attorney.

28. Mr. Thomas Livingstone, late printer of "The Asiatic Mirror."

1798. **F**eb. ... At Hoxton, of a decline, brought on by a close application to business, Mr. Fisher, shopman to Mr. Marshall, bookfeller, in Aldermary church-yard, son of Mr. F. late bookfeller at Rochester.

March 10. On-board the Houghton Indiaman, the second day after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, on her passage to Europe for the recovery of her health, aged 29, Mrs. Perreau, wife of Robert-Samuel P. esq. of Calcutta. She was respected and beloved by all who know her; and her remains were interred at St. Helena, attended by all her sorrowing fellow-passengers and her infant daughter.

19. Aged 33, Mrs. Iiberwood, widow of the late Henry I. esq. of the manor-house at Old Windsor, who was elected a member of the present parliament for the borough of New Windsor, and died in January, 1797 (vol. I. XVII. p. 35c), by whom she has left six children, four sons and two daughters. She was the daughter of Mr. Styles, of Windsor, second cousin to her husband. The father of Mr. I. was one of those unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives by poison, at a dinner at Salt-hill, 2c years ago (see vol. XLIII. p. 201), and the vicissitudes of whose life were marked with other rare incidents. He came a poor lad from near Malton, in Yorkshire, and was some years a servant at the Christopher inn at Eton, where his personal neatness and good name recommended him to a wife with a good fortune, which he employed in establishing a brewery, with such success that he soon realized a large capital. He lent 10,000l. to Mr. Powney, formerly M. P. for Windsor, on his estate at Old Windsor, and died worth between

8 and 9000 a year, which he left to his son, besides fortunes to his two daughters, now living at Bushey, in Hertfordshire. His brewery at Windor was lately disposed of, by his son, for 75,000*l.* Mr. Henry Itherwood left 200,000*l.* to his eldest son, and 5000*l.* to each of his other children when of age. Being lay-impropriator of the parish, Mrs. I. was buried by him in the chancel of this church. He had no relations in this country.—The gentleman whose death is noticed vol. LXIII. p. 842, as far as we know, was no relation of this family.

April . . . At Penrith, co. Cumberland, much respected, Mrs. Raincock, relict of the late John R. esq. an eminent attorney in London, and secondary of the compters.

8. At Naples, aged 64, Mrs. Caroline Compton, wife of Wm. C. esq. LL.D.

May 6. At Hanover, after a long and painful indisposition, which he bore with a true Christian resignation, Sir John O'Carroll, bart. He married the only daughter of the late Gen. Whitley, by whom he has left a son and daughter.

13. At Kibworth, co. Leicester, after a few days illness, in his 52d year, Mr. R. Wilson, son of the Rev. Mr. W. of the same place.

15. This day the body of Miss Jane Toulmin, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. of Taunton, was discovered lying in the Wash at Brandiscombe, Devon, neatly covered with sand and pebbles. She had left the house of her brother-in-law, at Gittisbam, in the evening of the 13th, under great depression of spirits, and probably wandered thence, not knowing whither she went, to the Cove, into which she fell. The most diligent search had been made after her, almost from the time she left the house, but to no purpose. She was a young woman truly amiable and good, of the most tender and affectionate disposition, and of so scrupulous and exact a mind, as to be under a continual anxiety lest she should not do right, and never making a positive assertion, through fear she should speak wrong.

19. At Newhall, near Cromarty, Scotland, Dr. Hugh Gillan, physician to the embassy to China under Earl Macartney, and physician-general to the army at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had lately returned on account of bad health. He was author of an inaugural dissertation "De Igne," Edinb. 1786, 8vo.

20. At Blaby, co. Leicester, in the 93d year of his age and the 50th of his incumbency, the Rev. Edward Stokes, rector of that place. It was remarkable, that, though blind from the age of 9 years, he was not only admitted into holy orders, but obtained, in succession, two very good livings in the county of Leicester. He was born at Braughle, near Leicester, Feb. 18, 1706;

lost his sight Dec. 16, 1714, when at school at Sharnford, near Huckley, by a pistol which had been charged with shot on some alarm received by the family, but which, after a considerable time, being permitted to lay about in a careless manner, became a plaything to the boys then at school. Young Stokes, at that time a lively, spirited boy, had himself snapped it down close to the breast of a young lady but a few minutes before it was the cause of his own misfortune. We may readily believe it was not supposed by any of the parties to be charged. T. Stokes, elder brother of Edward, had the fatal instrument in his hand, when the latter playfully challenged him to shoot him, but not to fire till he gave the word. The last use he remembers of his eyesight was the shewing him what he considered as the bottom of the pistol, but which was really the paper of the charge; when, bidding his brother "fire!" the whole charge instantly took place in his face, and deprived him of his sight. Shots continued in his face till the end of life, one of which came out so lately as the year 1796. His unhappy brother, though a very innocent cause of his misfortune, was supposed never to get over his concern for it, and died a young man. Edward was entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, 1723, but never resided, being prevented by the death of his father, who was also rector of Blaby. He was presented, through the interest of Baron Carter, his mother's brother, by Chancellor Hardwicke, first, in 1737, to the rectory of Wymondham; and, in 1748 (on his father's death), to Blaby. Notwithstanding his misfortune, he performed the service of the Church for many years with only the assistance of a person to read the lessons. He was of a disposition uncommonly cheerful, and his spirits never failed him, though his memory was a good deal impaired for the last two or three years. After a life of almost uninterrupted health, notwithstanding his great age, he did not submit to the universal conqueror without proof of a strong constitution. For the last eight days of his life he took little or no nourishment; and, for the last three days, could not be prevailed upon to have his lips moistened by a feather. The poor of his parish have to lament in him a most benevolent benefactor, on whom he lived to expend near the whole of a handsome private fortune. He put up a monument in the chancel of his church about 30 years since, to the memory of his father and mother, brother and sister, in which he also inserted his own name, writing it in the most general form, to save trouble, and preserve the uniformity of the stone. He was, at the time of erecting the monument, more than 60 years of age; so that there was little

probability he would outlive the century; though, till very lately, there was a great likelihood that he would have done it. He had the perfect use of his limbs, and walked about his own premises, without a guide, with a facility that would not make a stranger think him either old or blind, if not near him. The epitaph runs thus:

"In
the Eighteenth Century
were here interred

the Rev. EDWARD STOKES, A. M.
a Native of Melton, in this County,
and ELEANOR his Wife, Daughter of
Laurence Carter, of Leicester, Esq.

And also their Issue,

THOMAS, EDWARD; and ANNA-MARIA,
married to Thomas Maior, Esq.

Edward the Father and Edward the Son
sied Rectors of this Parish.

*Dist thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return;
wherefore give diligence to make your calling and
election sure. The night cometh, when no man
can work."*

An excellent old friend and correspondent (who, though himself labouring under the infirmity of blindness, happily retains his natural vivacity) enables us to add the following paragraph:

"The Rev. Edward Stokes, of Blaby, used to hunt briskly; a person always accompanied him, and, when a leap was to be taken, rang a bell. A still more extraordinary man in this way, that had been, I think, an officer in the army, figured as a bold rider in the Marquis of Granby's fox-hunt. He had no attendant; I have often been out with him; if any body happened to be near him when a leap was to be taken, they would say, "A little farther, Sir—now a great leap!" Nor did I ever hear of his receiving any harm. Much the same was said, at that time, of Lord Robert Bertie, who is represented in Hogarth's View of a Cock-pit; and, if I mistake not, the present Lord Deerhurst, who lost his eyesight by a fall in hunting, still pursues the game in the same manner. A blind man's preaching is not at all extraordinary; but the reading occasional Collects and the Psalms is. I find now, that when the minister reads a verse in the Psalms, I am apt to reply with the verse the minister is to read next, as I have been used to do for many years."

21. At Jacob's-park, co. Pembroke,
Etour. Rowland Phillips, of the royal navy.

At Dalkeith, in her 92d year, Mrs. Jean Baird, relict of the Rev. Wm. Smith, late minister of Cranston.

At Doncaster, the wife of Capt. Quin.

22. In consequence of her resistance to the insurgents last Winter, at Marnell's-shove, co. Galway, Irel. Jas. Marnell, esq.

At his house in biadud's-buildings, Bath, Mr. Barlow, late an eminent silk mercer London.

At Carhros, Lady Rachel Drummond, daughter of the late Earl of Perth.

23. At Alceger, co. Warwick, Georgiana Augusta Boileau, the infant daughter of J. P. B. esq. of that place.

In Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. Hichens, second daughter of the late E. M. Rebow, esq. of Colchester, and wife of H. J. Hichens, esq. of Wouley-hall, Berks.

At his house in Harcourt street, Dublin, the Right Hon. John Scott, Earl of Cromwell, Baron Earlsfort, chief justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, one of his Majesty's privy council, and patented clerk of the pleas of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland.

At Brompton, Mr. Edward Stokes, lieutenant and adjutant of the 49th regiment.

25. At his house at East Sheen, Surrey, James Weatherstone, esq.

At Croydon, Simon Baratty, esq. an eminent and respectable pin-maker in Gracechurch-street.

At Vienna, Prince Casimir Sapieha, formerly grand-marshal of Lithuania.

26. Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of Milk-street, Cheap-side, daughter of Robert Maitland, esq. of Coleman-street, merchant.

-At Glasgow, Mr. Hay M'Dowall, seventh son of James M'D. lord provost of that city.

At Woodford, co. Essex, aged 80, Mrs. Louisa-Sophia Charlotte Hillersdon, widow of Edward H. esq. of Sewardston, in the same county, formerly of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Hamburgh merchant, who died in 1784, and was buried in the church at Waltham-abbey, where a handsome monument is placed to his memory; by whom she had one son, John H. esq. a commissioner of the Salt-office, and three daughters, the eldest of whom, in 1766, was married to Sylvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford, merchant in London, by whom she has had a numerous and amiable family, six of whom, we believe, are now living. Mrs. H. was the third daughter of Henry Harcourt, esq. of Penlee, near Tring, Herts, and her brothers are, Richard H. esq. of Penlee, and the Rev. Henry H. rector of Crowhurst and Warbleton, co. Suffex, 1764. Her mother died in 1765. Mrs. H. was god-daughter to George the Second.

27. Near Hampstead, Middlesex, Capt. Gwennap, of the royal navy.

At Muffelsburgh, Mrs. March, widow of Major M. of the 32d reg. of foot.

At Rosehall, Mrs. Blount, wife of Mr. B. farmer there.

Aged 69, Mr. Wm. Stansby, cooper, Full-street, Derby.

23. Mr. Ruehuck, merchant, of St Mary-at-Hill, Thames-street.

At Wingham, co. Kent, in his 59th year, Mr. John Sanders.

At Hamnertmouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. ——— Gerrard.

At King's college, Aberdeen, Dr. James Dunbar, late professor of philosophy in that university.

Shot himself at his lodgings in Bath, the Hon. Jesse Anker. The servant had taken up his breakfast, and was gone down to call the landlord, whom his master wished to speak to; but, before he was down the stairs, he heard a noise in the room that he had just quitted, and, instantly returning, found Mr. Anker weltering in his blood, the ball having entered his temple. He had been many months in Bath, and was highly esteemed for his affability and generous behaviour. He lost his lady about 18 months ago; which loss afflicted his mind most severely. A gentleman who had known him many years testified that, since that misfortune, he has often seen him in the deepest despair, and was scarce ever known to pass an hour without bewailing it with the tenderest poignancy. To dissipate this gloom, he had recourse to gaming; and, it is said, that he has lost considerable sums at various times, but not so as to injure his property (which was very large) in any material degree. That he did not commit the rash act through any immediate distress was evident, as cash, jewels, and valuables, to a considerable amount, were in his possession at the time of his death. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict *Lamæ*—founded upon the representation that had been given in evidence upon the frequent agitated state of his mind. The unhappy gentleman was a Norwegian, of a family of a noble alliance, as well as great mercantile connections.

29. At Cambridge, in his 6th year, Joshua Finch, esq. alderman and formerly an eminent ironmonger of that town.

Of a decline, aged 16, Miss Caroline Hartopp, second daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock H. bart. of Four-oaks-hall, in Warwickshire.

Suddenly, in his 76th year, the Rev. John Whaley, rector of Huggate, co. York; whose many amiable qualities endeared him to his parishioners. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1731, M. A. 1735.

At Brettenham, in his 20th year, Mr. J. Jermyn, of Bu-y. He was taken ill on the 27th, and died in the very hour appointed for his wedding.

30. At his house at Cobham, Surrey, J. Freeland, esq.

At Euckingham, Mrs. Fenton, wife of Mr. F. surgeon there.

At Stone lodge, near Ipswich, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Shave, the principal proprietor of the Ipswich Journal.

At Dublin, in consequence of the wounds he received in assisting to apprehend Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Daniel Frederick Ryan, esq. captain of the St. Sepulchre's corps.

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31. At his father's house in Gloucester-street, Portman-square, in his 14th year, Mr. John Randall.

Lately, on his passage to the island of St. Martinique, of a decline, Jas. Cotter, esq.

Of the wounds he received, Colonel Campbell, of the guards, who was taken prisoner at Ostend. Every due respect was paid to the memory of this gallant officer. His body was interred with all due military honours, minute-guns being fired from the ramparts of Ostend, and a large part of the garrison attending in procession.

At Lille, in consequence of the wounds he received at Ostend, Capt. Walker, of the artillery.

In Dublin, Mrs. Ormsby, widow of the late Wm. O. esq. M. P. for Sligo, in Ireland, and sister to the Right Hon. Owen Wynne. She has left one son, Owen Ormsby, esq. who married Miss Owen, of Porkington, in Shropshire, niece to the late Lord Godolphin.

At Broughton-Loan, in Scotland, aged 109, Lewis Bisset. He was born at Liverpool, and followed his profession, as a baker and brewer, there and at Tain till about 14 years ago, when he came to Edinburgh, where, for the most part, his dependence has been on the publick.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Capt. Caulfield, of the 1st reg. of foot-guards.

On her journey to Yorkshire from Bath, where she had long resided, Mrs. Alcock, relict of Archbishop A. youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, and sister to Richard Cumberland, esq. the dramatic author.

At Taunton, in his 75th year, Mr. Henry Fyfe, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Gedling workhouse, co. Nottingham, aged 96, John Flinders, pensioner, who had served his country 62 years as a soldier, 34 of which he was a gunner in the royal artillery, 22 years in the 8th, or king's own regiment of foot, and 6 years in the 52d regiment, Gen. Lambton's. Whilst in the 8th regiment, he was in six battles and two sieges, viz. the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Rackoo, and Val, Stirling-castle, and Bergen-op-Zoom. For which services he had a pension from Government, which enabled him in his old age to live comfortably in his native parish of Gedling; but it is very remarkable that, after many experiments for comfort in private families, he should prefer boarding himself in the parish workhouse for several years before his death, where he lived well at a cheap rate, which enabled him to enjoy his can of ale regularly every day, and to subscribe his half-guinea to the voluntary contributions.

Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, vicar of Great Finborough and Haughley, co. Suffolk.

At Banbury, co. Oxford, the Rev. Robert Spillman, rector of Thurgaston, co. Leicesters.

Leicester, to which he was presented by the King in 1775 (at the recommendation of Lord North, where Mr. S. had electioneering interest), on the promotion of Dr. Hurd to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. The master and fellows of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, have the nomination to this living, worth 500*l.* per annum.

At his house in Cinnabury-row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL.D. above 40 years an useful minister among the Dissenters at Sydenham, and well known by several literary works. "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the First and Second Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel;" intended to disprove their authenticity. "Thoughts on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles." "A Concordance to the Greek Testament," 4to. Some single sermons; one for the charity-school, 1771; and "An Enquiry and Observation respecting the Discovery of America." He engaged in controversy with Dr. William Bell, the celebrated rector of Westminster.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden.

Aged 80, Mr. W. Rought, who, for 60 years past, had carried on the business of a painter in Oxford.

In the porter's lodge at the Bishop's palace, Norwich, aged 97, Mrs. Burdwell, widow of Mr. R. formerly gardener to their lordships. She had resided there during the piscopates of seven bishops.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Charles R. esq. recorder and late M. P. for that city, and brother to Lord Rokeby.

William Henley, esq. of Gore-court, near Maidstone, Kent.

At Sloth, in the Abbey Holm, aged 81, Mr. Henry Willis, farmer. He had devoted almost every hour that could be spared from his labour, during the course of so long a life, to the devout and serious perusal of the Holy Scriptures; in which it will not appear extraordinary that he was versed above all men, when it is known that he had read, with the most minute attention, all the books of the Old and New Testament eight times; and had proceeded so far as the book of Job in his ninth lecture when his meditations were terminated by death.

At his father's house at Burton upon Trent, Lieut. Francis Perks, of the Anglesea Volunteers.

At Horbling, Mr. Ellis, relict of the Rev. Mr. E. vicar of Screddington, co. Lincoln, the emoluments of which living she enjoyed to her death, through the benevolence of the Rev. Mr. Pugh, of Rauceby.

Mr. Brown, master of the Peacock inn at Long Bennington, co. Lincoln.

At Oxford, in his 12th year, Charles Daniel Gutch, fourth son of the Rev. John G. regular of that university; a youth of great promise and exemplary morals.

At Cambridge, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Turner, late tea-dealer and grocer in Houndsditch, London.

Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Trafford B. esq. and aunt of Roger B. esq. late heutenant-colonel of the Cheshire militia.

At Hackney, Middlesex, in his 70th year, Rd. Dann, esq. father of Mr. D. vestry-clerk.

Mr. Anthony Grove, of Villiers-street, Strand, attorney-at-law.

June Killed in an action with the insurgents near Slievebvy mountain, co. Wexford, Ireland, Col. Lambert Walpole, nephew to Lord Walpole, and deputy adjutant-general in that kingdom. He married Margaret second daughter of the late Lord Clive, by whom he has left two daughters, who, with their amiable mother, are in Dublin. He was an officer of distinguished abilities, and shot through the head, in the front of his detachment, by a strong party of the enemy.

I. At Topsham, Devon, aged 44, Mr. Thomas Comyns Johns; a worthy man, zealous and indefatigable in promoting the Sunday-schools in that town, and a benevolent friend to the poor, who will severely feel his loss.

At Ileden, near Barham Down, co. Kent, Mrs. Payler, wife of Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq.

4. At his house on Clapham-common, Surrey, aged 71, Samuel Smith, esq.

At Bath, of an inward decay, Herbert Sawyer, esq. of Wellington-house, co. Somerset, admiral of the Blue.

At Reading, of a decline, in the bloom of life, Miss Susanna Spalding. Though her sufferings for several months were extremely severe, she was never heard to murmur or complain, but bore them with the greatest patience and resignation. And though she had, in addition to the general love of life, some particular reasons to induce her to wish to live, yet she met "the king of terrors" with that calmness and fortitude which Religion alone can inspire.

At Dublin, in consequence of the wounds he received in the scuffle at his apprehension for high treason (see p. 435), Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster and Lord Henry F. and fifth son of James fifth Duke of Leinster, by Emilia-Mary Lenox, sister of the present Duke of Richmond. He was born Oct. 15, 1763; represented Athy in parliament, and was dismissed from the army, 1792. On the night of Friday, the 1st instant, the pain and spasms he suffered brought on a very great lowness, which made those about him consider him in danger. On Saturday he seemed to have recovered the attack: but on that night he was again affected with spasms. These, however, subsided again on Sunday morning. In the evening his aunt, Lady Louisa Conolly, and his brother, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, got leave to see

see him, and were left alone with him. His mind had been agitated for two days, and his sensibility enough exhausted not to be overcome by the sight of these near relations, but it seemed a pleasure to him. It is sufficient to say, that this melancholy interview passed in such expressions of tenderness as, in his weak state, he was able, between long intervals of silence, to utter for them, his wife, mother, and family; but continually looking at his aunt and brother with smiles and expressions of pleasure in his countenance, and frequently embracing them. His senses often appeared to be lulled, and he did not seem to know what his situation was. For a short time his talk rambled, but was soon again composed. When they left him, and said they would return in the morning, he said, "Oh! do!" but did not express any uneasiness at their going away. The surgeon sent word the next morning, that, very shortly after they went, the last convulsions came on, and ended at two o'clock on Monday morning. Before his relations had been allowed to see him, he had frequently composed his mind with prayer, was very devout; and, as late as Sunday evening, got the surgeon to read in the Bible the death of Christ, the subject selected by himself; and he seemed much composed by it.—The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury: "We are of opinion that the deceased came by his death by an effusion of water in the left side of the thorax, and inflammation of the lungs of that side, occasioned, as appeared to us upon the testimony of four eminent surgeons, by fever brought on by great anxiety of mind, aided by two wounds inflicted on the right arm by two pistol balls found lodged over the scapula of that side."—His lady (the celebrated French Pamela, a natural daughter, by Madame Genlis*, of the late Duke of Orleans, whom he married, 1792, at Tournay, in Flanders, and by whom he had a son, born Oct. 28, 1794) is inconsolable, and at times somewhat delirious; she has obtained permission to reside in England with her noble relatives, the dukes of Richmond and Leinster.

At Carlow, Ireland, Sir Edw. Crosbie, bart. He was executed, under the operation of martial law, in consequence of his criminal intercourse with the rebel army; was at the head of a very ancient family, but of an impaired fortune; brother to Mr. Richard C. the aeronaut, who first ascended with a balloon in Ireland, and was taken up at sea almost drowned; and had, by himself and family, received, from the bounty of the Crown, pensions to the amount of 400*l.* a year. He had been called to the Irish bar, at which he practised for a short time; and had distinguish-

ed himself by the zeal which he displayed in promoting the formation of the volunteer-corps which associated in Ireland before the conclusion of the last war. His head was set on a pike on Carlow market-house.

5. Killed, in an action with the insurgents, at New Ross, in Ireland, Luke Gardiner Lord Mountjoy, co'onel of the county of Dublin militia. He was created a baron in the year 1789; for a long time previous to which, he served in the parliament as representative for the county of Dublin. His first marriage was with Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, eldest daughter of Sir William Montgomery, of Machiehill, in Scotland, and sister to the Marchioness Townshend, by whom he had several children, one of whom, the Hon. Charles Gardiner, who was born in the year 1782, succeeds his lordship in his title and estate. Lady Mountjoy died in the year 1783; shortly after which, his lordship married a Miss Wallis, who was brought up to the millinery business in Dublin, but whose beauty and accomplishments were perhaps unrivalled in that or any other country.—He was a nobleman of distinguished talents, and of the most amiable character; the patron of literature; and, with a mind highly cultivated, would have made no inconsiderable figure in the Republic of Letters if he had exerted his abilities. No man possessed a more loyal and patriotic character, or a more hearty detestation of those mischievous declaimers in Ireland who have aided the rebellions of that country, and covered a partiality for French doctrines under the dangerous cant of Emancipation.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Shoveller, sen. merchant.

Rev. Mr. Smith, near 40 years rector of Cotgrave, co. Nottingham.

At her house at Homerton, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Anna-Maria Tyssen.

In Holborn, John Banquo, esq. of the county of Lancaster.

6. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Henry Dana, 3d son of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Inverness, Mr. Donald Fraser, writer.

7. At Crichton manse, in Scotland, the Rev. John Gourlay, minister of Crichton.

At Knightbridge, Mrs. Pybus, wife of John P. esq.

At Peckham, Surrey, Mr. Rich. Gwinne, of St. James's walk.

8. At his house at Walthamstow, Essex, in his 82d year, Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the General Post-office, to which place he was appointed in 1732. For some time past his memory failed, but he retained his appetite and spirits to the last. His only daughter, Eleanor, married James Earl of Lauderdale, 1782, when her father gave her 50,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* on the birth of each child. There were four sons and

* Or, as others say, Madame Genlis was her governess.

and three daughters. We understand he has left his lordship a farther sum of 20,000l. besides other considerable legacies.

At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 76, Joshua Monneray, esq.

Suddenly, Mrs. Wollaston, wife of the Rev. Francis W. of Cheshelhurst,

At Exmouth, Miss Harriet Carter, dau. of the late Thomas-Richard C. esq. of Bayford, Herts.

In an apoplectic fit, as he was returning from a visit at Sedgley-park to his house at Long Bitch, co. Stafford, the Right Rev. Charles Bernington, (Catholic) vicar-apostolic of the Midland district.

Q. At Salisbury, advanced in years, Dr. William Hancock, formerly a physician of eminence.

At his house at Leicester, Samuel Miles, esq. a gentleman much respected.

Master John Hunt, third son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Jn. Hogard, gent. of Deeping St. James, Lieutenant in the Ness troop of yeomanry.

After a lingering illness, Edw. Vavasour, esq. of Weston, co. York.

Jonathan Greir Lee, fourth son of Thomas Huckell L. esq. of Ebford, near Exeter, a very promising youth, aged about 18 years. Bathing in the river Clyst, he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned before assistance could be got.

In his 59th year, at his rectory-house, of an extraordinary complaint in his stomach, the Rev. Barnard Fowler, B. L. L. rector of Wormley, co. Herts, to which he was presented, by Sir Abraham Hume, in 1788, on the death of Dr. Glen King. He married Miss Skinner, aunt to Miss Egerton, by whom he has left a son, in the East Indies, and three amiable daughters. He held also the rectory of Southminster, Essex, to which he was presented by the governors of the Charter-house, 1760. He was of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. L. L. 1769.

10. At Ewell, Surrey, in a fit of apoplexy, Alexander Bridges, esq.

At Dawlish, Devon, Laura Lady Southampton, lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, second daughter of the late Bp. Keppel, and niece to the Duchess of Gloucester. On the 28th her remains were interred in the cathedral-church of St. Peter, Exeter, with great pomp.

In the island of Arran, Capt. Andrew Cunninghams, of the 48th Foot.

At his house in Southampton-str. Bloomsbury, Sir Charles-Henry Talbot, bart.

At Beith, in Scotland, in the 67th year of his age, and 4rd of his ministry, the Rev. James Alice, sen. minister of the Associate congregation in Paisley.

11. At Woodford-bridge, Essex, aged 63, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Joseph J. esq.

At his house at Bull-crofts, Enfield, aged 60, of a deep declac, Mrs. Eliz. Jennion,

sister of Mr. Joseph J. deputy warehouse-keeper for the East India Company at Boleph-wharf.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Campbell, esq. late of Duresses, captain in the Loyal Trý fen-cible regiment.

At Glasgow, Miss Craig, sister of William C. esq. in Clyde-green.

Aged 72, Mrs. Bakewell, relict of Mr. Robert B. of Nottingham.

Mr. Thomas Dine, farmer, of Billing-ton. Riding through Kingshorpe, near Northampton, on his way home, he was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. He was a young man, universally beloved. His father lost his life, about a year ago, by a fall from the same horse.

12. In Southampton street, Covent-garden, aged 84, Wm. Sheldon, esq.

Rev. Edward Pemberton, M. A. rector of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, and of Foxherde, co. Essex; formerly of King's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760.

At his house on Richmond-hill, Surrey, in his 63d year, T. Allan, esq. formerly one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Lymington, Hants, Madame Menar, niece to Count Hector.

At his lodgings at Fareham, Wm. Nicks, esq. of Market-Overton, many years captain in the Rutlandshire militia.

13. At Glasgow, George Grahsm, esq. late of the island of St. Croix.

14. At Grenier's hotel, Jermyn-street, St. James's, in the presence of his brother the present Earl, Mr. Cameron his brother-in-law, and Mr. Morison the apothecary who attended him, and after having been insensible 24 hours, George-James Hay, Earl of Errol, Baron Hay of Shanes, hereditary lord high constable of Scotland, and one of the Sixteen Scots Peers in the present Parliament. He was the grandson of Anne, Countess of Kilmarnock, who was daughter to Charles, 10th Earl of Errol. His father, James Boyd Lord Boyd, took the name of Hay, and married, in October, 1749, 1st, Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, esq. by whom having no issue, he married, 2dly, Isabella, daughter of William Carr, esq. of Etall, co. Northumberland, by whom he had 3 sons and 9 daughters. He was born May 13, 1767, and succeeded his father in 1788. In 1760, he married Miss Blake, eldest daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Ardray, co. Galloway, in Ireland. He suffered exceedingly from convulsions four days previous to his death; after these fits were off, he remained in a very low state, without appearing to breathe. He is succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. William Carr Hay, who was born in March, 1772; and, in Jan. 1792 (LXII. 88), married Miss Jane Bell, 2d daughter of Matthew B. esq. colonel of the Northumberland militia.— The present Earl of Errol holds both the

rich and his own fortune entire; but, by the will of his maternal grandfather, as soon as he shall have a second son, the fortune which his mother brought into the family devolves on the second son. Mr. Cart enjoyed the fortune upon this tenure: so that he has been wealthy, while his elder brother, the Earl, had but a very limited income. Having as yet no second son, the fortune is not alienated from the title. By his death there is a vacancy in the representation of the Scots peerage: his contest for which with the present Earl of Lauderdale is in every one's memory (see our vol. LXVII. p. 1095). His Lordship had, for many months previous to his decease, laboured under a very severe indisposition, and was delirious when he embarked on the late expedition to Ostend; for imprudently discovering which before it took place he was on the point of being animadverted on. After being ten days at sea, he landed at Margate, where he signed a resignation of his commission before any of his family could be informed of the delirium which attended his situation; nor was he without difficulty persuaded that such a step had been taken in the short intervals of returning reason, when he uniformly asserted his intention of demanding a public investigation of his conduct.

In Gerard-street, Soho, Cha. Jackson, esq. comptroller of the Foreign General Post-office, Lombard-street.

Mrs. Magdalen Hume, widow of Alex. H. esq. of Coldingham-Law.

Of a decline, at Capt. Rickett's, near Lyndhurst, Lieut. Herbert, of the royal navy. He was half brother to Lady Elizabeth Rickett, being a natural son of the late Richard Earl of Cavan.

At Scarborough, in his 34th year, the Rev. Digby Cayley, rector of Thormanby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3th son of the late Sir George C. bart. He took the degree of LL. B. at Christ's-college, Cambridge, 1771.

Mr. Allen, wife of Mr. W. A. grocer, of Lynn.

At Birmingham, of a fever, aged 26, while on a tour to the North and West of England, with his wife, Mr. Travel Fuller, ironmonger, of Yarmouth, and one of the people called Quakers.

15. Of a lingering and painful illness, Mr. Schneider, wife of John-Hen. S. esq. of Bow Lane, Cheap-side, fur-merchant, by whom she had a numerous family.

At her father's house, at Foity-hill, Sydenham, co. Kent, Miss Rebecca Willeit, daughter of Mr. Robert W. clerk to the committee of East-India warehouses. This excellent young lady had just entered her 26th year; and, but a few weeks ago, her beauty attracted the notice of every beholder; whilst the sweetness of her temper, and the suavity of her dispo-

sition to which she had arrived in point of education, made her the leader in one of the first schools, which she had not yet left. In a little circle of friends and relatives, who had met to celebrate her elder brother's birth-day, she led the cheerful dance, and was the admiration of the company. but sudden appearances of consumption rendered it necessary, by medical advice, that she should be sent to Bristol, where for a week or two the most flattering hopes were entertained; but the disorder was too deeply rooted, and she was brought home without hope of recovery. She continued in the happiest frame of mind, and retained all her senses to the last, when she expired without a groan.

At his lodgings in High-street, Mary-lane, Mr. Joseph Frike, musician, well known by several laborious treatises which he wrote on his art, and formerly by his performances on musical-glasses.

16. At his seat at Botley, Surrey, Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. so created July 30, 1765. He was formerly an eminent distiller at Vauxhall, and representative for the borough of Southwark and the county of Surrey, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. His correspondence with our Magazine may be seen in his history of the Surrey election, vol. LVIII. p. 1032; in his account of his lady's death, LX. 748, 769; in his account of the poet Cook, vol. LXI. 1090, 1178; LXII. 26, 215, 313; his letter to the magistrates, LXVI. 379; his proposal for a parliamentary reform, and account of his own parliamentary conduct, lb. 380; letter to Dr. Leonard Howard, LXVII. 702; speech after the election for Surrey, 1774. lb. 825; and in many poetical essays, both with and without his name.

Suddenly, at garrison, General Crossie, lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth. He was an old soldier, and a brave and worthy man; and will be lamented by every one who had the satisfaction of being intimately acquainted with him.

At Hattisbourne manor-place, co. North, Edward Gray, esq. of Edward-street, Portman square, in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Lydia Freund, mistress of a respectable ladies school.

At his rooms in Christ's college, Cambridge, in his 73d year, the Rev. Adam Wall. He took the degree of B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754. At the last election for public orator, he was carried in a chair to their senate-house to give his vote. He was senior fellow; also, compiler of an account of the different ceremonies observed in the senate-house of that university, together with tables of fees, and other articles relating to the customs of the university.

17. Mr. Fosbrooke, grocer, in the Market-place, Leicester.

At Leicester, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. T. W. Woolstapler.

At his lodgings at Stamford, co. Lincoln, John Baxter, esq. of Wisbech.

At Buxton, much lamented, Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Mr. R. an eminent farmer and grazier, of Langford, near Newark.

Ag'd 93, Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, of Scarborough.

IS. In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, John Ash, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, formerly physician to the General hospital at Birmingham, in which town he was an eminent physician, and where he had considerable property. He was of Trinity-college, Oxford; M. A. 1746, B. M. 1750, M. D. 1754. Too close application to his profession having affected his intellect, he recovered them by intense application to mathematical studies. He published a tract on the waters of Spa. A whole length portrait of him, sitting, was engraved in 1701, by Bartolozzi, after Sir J. Reynolds.

At his house on Spring-green, Little Berkhamstead, Herts, in his 55th year, Michael Harvey Bleton, esq. eldest son of the late Ehab B. esq. of Forty-hill, Enfield. He was admitted a fellow-commoner of Trinity-college, Cambridge; and married Miss Martin, by whom he has left a son, and a daughter married to her first cousin, a counsellor.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 81, Mr. John Staples, sen. a respectable tradesman.

At Balsour, in Scotland, Wm. Bethune, At Edmb. Mr. David Ruffel, accomptant.

At Lord Massarene's castle, at Antrim, in Ireland, in consequence of the mortification of the wounds which he received in an action with the rebels of that county, John Viscount O'Neill, governor of that county, and the descendant and representative of the ancient chiefs or princes of that part of Ireland. This nobleman whose virtues and talents will long be remembered, was created baron of Shane's-castle in 1793; advanced to the dignity of viscount in 1795; and fell a sacrifice to the ruthless atrocity of his park-keeper, who was the assassin that gave the wounds with a pike, which were the cause of his death. The atrocious murder of such a man, and such a landlord, in his own country, and so near his own house, is an addition to the black catalogue of crimes of which United Irishmen have been guilty. From the knowledge that every individual in the county had of him, it was to have been expected that every

arm would have been stretched out to defend him in the hour of danger; but this melancholy event has proved, that, with United Irishmen, neither gratitude to one of the best of landlords, nor respect for such a character as he possessed, are sufficient protection against assassination. By Henrietta his lady (who was daughter of Charles E. of Cork, and died in 1793) he had his son and successor, Charles, the present Viscount O'Neill.

IQ. At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Skinner, wife of Matthew S. esq. of that place.

At St. Alban's, after a very severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Donville.

20. At Uxbridge, after a tedious lingering illness, aged 53, Edmund Higginson; esq. of New-court, St. Swithin's, London.

21. At East-hill, Wandsworth, after a long and painful illness, Sir Jas. Sanderson, bart. M. P. for Hastings, Suffex, and alderman of the ward of Bridge Within, London; to which he was elected in 1783; sheriff 1788; lord mayor 1792; and his active services in that situation, which will long be remembered by his fellow-citizens, were honoured with a patent for a baronetage, for which, *speciali gratia*, the fees were cleared. He was vice-president of the Philanthropic Society and Magdalen hospital; in 1793 was elected president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; and, for some small time, was colonel of the West regiment of London militia. He married to his first wife Miss Judd; and to his second, May 9, 1795, Miss Skinner, daughter of the then lord-mayor, at which time he represented the borough of Malmesbury. He was buried on the 28th, at St. Magnus church, in great funeral state, attended by the lord-mayor, ten aldermen, and the city-officers, in solemn procession.

At his house, Parliament-place, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Jn. Hickman Barrett, esq.

Mr. Joseph Waugh, of Dowgate-hill, Turnwheel-lane, merchant and dry-salter. He has left a widow and several daughters.

23. At the house of Mr. Blackmore, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, of an apoplexy, Capt. Edw. Manning, of the Pitt Indianman.

At Thomas's hotel, in Berkeley-square, the Dutchess of Leinster. Her Grace was so much affected on hearing of the fate of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, that she is supposed to have died of grief.

Of two paralytic strokes, in consequence of sea-bathing without due preparation, Wm. Smith, esq. of Horsham-park, Suffex.

24. At Highgate, co. Middlesex, Edward Jemmitt, esq.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 22, to June 26, 1798.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 963	Males 784	} 1611	
Females 825	Females 827		
Whereof have died under two years old 472		} Between	
Peck Loaf at. 10d.			
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.			
			2 and 5 195
			5 and 10 75
			10 and 20 45
		20 and 30 119	
		30 and 40 179	
		40 and 50 170	
		50 and 60 131	
		60 and 70 109	
		70 and 80 80	
		80 and 90 32	
		90 and 100 3	
		105 1	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending June 16, 1798. [545

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	48	7	26	0	28	3	25	0	28	0
Surrey	51	2	4	0	27	0	25	0	31	4
Hertford	46	6	00	0	27	3	24	0	29	4
Bedford	43	8	26	8	26	7	21	7	28	0
Hunting.	44	8	00	0	29	6	0	8	22	3
Northam.	42	8	6	0	29	4	20	8	25	6
Rutland	47	0	26	0	28	0	21	6	26	0
Leicester	48	10	00	0	29	9	29	8	28	8
Notting.	54	9	29	0	31	6	23	0	33	0
Derby	57	2	00	0	00	0	22	8	33	3
Stafford	55	2	00	0	31	10	24	11	31	8
Salop	53	8	39	2	32	10	25	6	37	4
Hereford	47	8	40	0	36	8	23	0	31	6
Worcest.	49	6	24	4	30	3	25	2	29	2
Warwick	52	2	00	0	31	0	25	2	35	2
Wilts	46	0	00	0	27	8	23	10	37	0
Berks	46	0	00	0	23	10	25	6	28	6
Oxford	47	6	00	0	28	10	23	0	27	8
Bucks	46	4	00	0	24	3	23	2	26	11
Montgom.	54	6	00	0	00	0	23	2	00	0
Brecon	56	0	40	0	34	6	24	0	00	0
Radnor	48	10	00	0	35	4	21	7	00	0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	47	6	25	6	23	3	22	10	25	9
Kent	50	6	00	0	26	0	21	4	26	2
Suffex	46	10	00	0	0	0	24	0	00	0
Suffolk	45	6	22	0	26	6	21	3	24	8
Cambrid.	38	6	00	0	23	4	16	10	25	8
Norfolk	45	1	21	0	24	10	21	6	25	0
Lincoln	45	5	31	0	24	7	18	4	24	6
York	49	4	19	8	30	0	20	8	27	3
Durham	54	3	31	6	36	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	44	11	32	0	23	10	22	4	00	0
Cumberl.	52	8	38	5	36	11	23	6	00	0
Westmor.	60	2	39	4	36	4	24	2	0	0
Lancast.	53	11	00	0	26	4	23	4	21	9
Chester	50	10	00	0	32	8	4	2	00	0
Flint	57	0	00	0	34	8	20	9	00	0
Denbigh	55	4	00	0	30	0	0	4	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	30	0	0	0	00	0
Carnarv.	56	8	34	0	29	0	14	4	36	0
Merionetho	7	43	8	34	2	24	0	19	4	4
Cardigan	59	0	11	4	32	10	13	4	00	0
Pembroke	46	6	00	0	30	0	0	0	00	0
Carmarth.	54	2	00	0	33	4	13	4	00	0
Glamorg.	54	5	00	0	35	6	23	11	00	0
Gloucest.	50	1	00	0	26	10	21	1	30	4
Somerfet	54	2	00	0	31	4	17	6	28	0
Monm.	50	0	00	0	24	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	64	4	00	0	34	4	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	56	11	00	0	34	2	18	5	00	0
Dorset	50	5	00	0	30	0	20	0	34	6
Hants	47	10	00	0	27	6	22	7	30	10

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

50 9|30 11|29 3|21 10|29 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

60 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	50	7	27	0	29	11	21	11	27	11	9	54	2	31	4	32	7	15	11	29	8
2	44	1	22	0	25	8	19	7	25	1	10	51	6	30	11	28	0	21	0	29	7
3	45	1	21	0	24	10	21	6	25	0	11	60	8	30	11	34	3	19	0	29	8
4	46	8	31	0	24	7	19	6	25	9	12	49	0	31	11	27	6	21	8	33	3
5	49	7	31	9	26	8	23	3	29	8	13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
6	55	8	38	8	28	0	23	9	29	8	14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
7	52	11	30	11	28	2	23	8	31	9	15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
8	57	3	40	5	31	8	18	4	37	8	16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 25.

First	42s. to 45s.	Middling	28s. to 40s.	Hotie Pollard	8s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.
Seconds	37s. to 40s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 20s.	Bran	8s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.
Thirds	23s. to 34s.	Common ditto	9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 7l. 10s.	Suffex Pockets	5l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 6l. 20s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	2l. 0s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 11s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 1s. 1d. to 1l. 10s. 6d.	Aver. 1l. 5s. 9d. 1/2

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 20, 1798, is 72s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To fink the offal—per stons of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	2s. 4d. to 3s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per stons of 8lb. 3s. 4d. 1/2.

COALS. Newcastle, 36s. 0d. to 40s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Moulded, 82s.—Curd, 84s.

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